



اسطورة الوضم

كشف النقاب عن الاستخبارات الأمريكية

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(Translation of graphic)

The Myth of Delusion

Exposing the American Intelligence

Muhammad Khalil al-Hakaymah

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In The Name of Allah, The Most Gracious, The Most Merciful
Praise be to Allah and Peace and Prayers to the Last Prophet

Dedication

To the pious and the hidden...

who are not known when they come...

and who are not missed when they disappear...

those whom their God will answer when they pray to Him...

**To all the eyes that are vigilant late at night to bring victory to this
religion...**

Introduction

The American Intelligence and the Fall of the Mask

It is an excellent strategic surprise. The American intelligence services were caught by a surprise that they had not considered. Especially so, when it is in the position of leading the world. It is a surprise that has results.

This surprise led to a shock in the American consciousness.

The Manhattan raid led to a radical change in the perception of American Security.

After the northern half of the continent had been isolated from the rest of the world and its threats by two oceans, it now came from inside.

The surprise hit the symbols of American power in its economic and security dimensions. The surprise changed the features of the most important financial center in the world.

Moreover, it exposed to the world the myth of delusion called “NSA – CIA – FBI.”

They used to say that “if a mouse entered America or came out of it, you should be able to find a report about it in the archives of the American intelligence services.”

The American intelligence lost this round against al-Qaeda intelligence.

George Tenet, the Director of the CIA, was compelled to resign in order to save the face of his President in front of the members of Congress.

Then the decision was made to establish fifteen intelligence services so that they might prevent a repetition of the two raids in the future.

In this book, I tried to provide the reader with some of the facts, which were not talked about by the American Intelligence Services. We will not pretend that we know hidden secrets. But we will act in accordance with the saying “from the words of your mouth I condemn you” and will use the published reports, news and research, which expose the extent of the failure of the American intelligence services inside and outside the United States. May Allah Guide us to expose the myth of delusion.

The author...

Muhammad Khalil al-Hakaymah

Chapter One

The American Intelligence Services

The Establishment, Sections and Functions

The Site and Sections:

The headquarters of the Central Intelligence Agency are located in the suburb of Langley, which is 15 kilometers from the capital, Washington. It is a naturally fortified location by the Potomac River and the heavy security measures, including television cameras and electronic microphones, surround the location day and night. The area of this Center is approximately 125 thousand square meters and it was built in 1966 at a cost of 46 million dollars. The building is surrounded by a four-meter-high wall with concertina wires above the wall. The Agency also has some other buildings for use under fake names.

The number of people working at the CIA is estimated at 250 thousand employees and spies, who provide the sum of their work in a daily report, which the President of the United States sees every morning.

Espionage activity is included in 100 million documents every year, and 40 tons of documents are disposed of every day.

To give a short summary about this security agency, we have to explain the following:

There used to be three intelligence services in the United States, working on eavesdropping inside and outside the United States. These services are:

The National Security Agency (NSA):

The NSA is the largest service with regards to eavesdropping. The NSA, which deserves to be called the big ear, is a secret agency assigned to eavesdrop on all calls, communications and contacts between all countries and organizations. In 1975, about (120,000) one hundred twenty thousand people were working there at the NSA, but nobody knows how many people are working there now, although it is certain that their number might have doubled more than once.

To give the reader an idea of the importance of this agency, we say that 80% of the 27-billion-dollar budget spent annually on US intelligence services is allocated for the NSA.

The NSA, as a Security Agency, was established on 10/24/1952 by order of US President Harry Truman. Neither the American public nor the Congress knew of the

establishment of this agency. The President's instructions for this agency were to eavesdrop all over the world.

In the beginning, the NSA was eavesdropping on ciphered dispatches between diplomats and high-level military officers around the world. Then, the eavesdropping included all calls and communications in the world (whether by ordinary telephones, portable telephones or fax messages) as made by important people such as Heads of State, Prime Ministers, Ministers, Officers, Party Leaders and important businessmen. For this purpose, the NSA uses eavesdropping stations around the world (on military bases and airports, warships, submarines, military aircrafts and space satellites).

Soon after the establishment of the NSA in 1952, a secret document was issued to define the scope of work and activities of the NSA and the CIA to avoid any conflict or interference between them. One year later, the same measure was applied to the CIA and the FBI. The CIA was permitted to use electronic eavesdropping devices on the condition that such usage not conflict with FBI activities.

The Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI):

The FBI, as it is known, is the main intelligence service of the Justice Department, and it takes care of the internal national security.

The investigators at the FBI are called Special Investigators and the FBI is supervised by the Director of the FBI, who is appointed by the President after being approved by the US Senate. The Headquarters of the FBI are in Washington, District of Columbia.

The FBI has sixty branch offices in the United States and Puerto Rico, in addition to fifteen branch offices in other countries. More than twenty-two thousand men and women work for the FBI, including 9,400 Special Investigators. The FBI's annual budget is about one and a half billion dollars.

The personal information section of the FBI has the largest collection of fingerprints in the world. The FBI files include 185 million fingerprints from around the world, including fingerprints of 100 million suspects. The fingerprints help in identifying about 55,000 suspects. The laboratory is considered one of the best crime laboratories in the world.

The FBI scientists inspect more than 900,000 pieces of evidence every year, including bullets, handwriting samples, and tire tracks. The National Crime Information Center is equipped with a computer system for storing information, where 20 million records of suspected persons or stolen property are stored. The Center provides

information and answers about 605,000 inquiries and questions every day. The FBI Institute at Quantico provides advanced training in fighting crime.

Since President Truman gave the FBI the authority to eavesdrop on anybody concerning national security issues without receiving permission from any other department, this authority suddenly led to big problems. This is because it was abused and exploited against a number of writers and intellectuals who were accused of being pro-communism, and it was also used against opponents of the Vietnam War. For this reason, the US Supreme Court issued a decision to invalidate that authority, and prohibited eavesdropping on any American citizen who has no relations with a foreign power without obtaining permission from a court of law.

The Supreme Court decision did not completely end the eavesdropping operations. In 1973, it became clear that eavesdropping was being carried out against six hundred American citizens and six thousand foreigners living in the United States, including the telephone calls of Senator Robert Kennedy with Sam Giancana, who was a Mafia Boss at the that time.

The Central Intelligence Agency (CIA):

While the National Security Agency (NSA) concentrates its activities on electronic eavesdropping, the Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) performs espionage activities and human intelligence in addition to electronic eavesdropping. That is one reason why spies are trained to perform all espionage activities. However, the most important activity of the CIA and the most important source of information for the CIA is infiltrating other countries' intelligence services, receiving foreign intelligence agents, and exchanging intelligence information with friendly countries.

The CIA owns spy satellites and a huge computer system at Fort Meade in Maryland, through which it can eavesdrop on communications all over the world. Part of the collected information is shared with Britain. The British Intelligence Center in Cheltenham also collects intercepted information that is requested by the United States for its own purposes.

When the Iranian students occupied the American Embassy in Tehran after the Khomeini Revolution in 1979, they found documents indicating that the CIA was paying more than \$250,000 as a monthly salary for its agents in the Middle East alone. Those agents held positions as Prime Ministers, Ministers, Party Leaders in the government or the opposition, and the list of agents goes down to include merchants, artists and trash collectors!!! The total budget for security agencies amounts to 30 billion dollars. One-

tenth of the total budget is allocated to the CIA. The rest of the budget is allocated to modern technology concerning eavesdropping, space and aerial photography.

The Director of the CIA heads the Security Service. Three of the most important security agencies are actually under the control of the military or the Department of Defense, and they are: The National Reconnaissance Office (NRO), which takes care of satellite photography and U2 planes. The second agency is The National Imagery and Mapping Agency (NIMA). The third agency is The National Security Agency (NSA), which eavesdrops on international communications, according to James Bamford in his book "Body of Secrets." In addition to that, there is also the Defense Intelligence Agency.

Some other security agencies are part of the State Department, the Treasury Department, and the Energy Department. It is worth mentioning that every military branch also has its own intelligence branch called 2-J.

Thus, with this complex system and with conflicted authorities, the security functions appear to be failing.

Although the Security Departments or Agencies cooperate with each other and with similar agencies within a huge intelligence system called "Echelon," their functions and activities were not concentrated on eavesdropping on the Soviet Union and the Warsaw Pact countries only. It was also discovered in 1960 that eavesdropping also included friendly countries like France and Italy.

In 1975, General Lewis Allen told a congressional committee that between 1967 and 1973 the Agency eavesdropped on calls made by thousands of American citizens. James Bamford in his book "Palace Puzzle" said the Agency eavesdropped on calls made by politicians and military officers. He said that the espionage activities generate 50 to 100 million documents every year, and 40 tons of secret documents are burned every day.

There are also new agencies like the Special Intelligence Department, specializing in protecting intelligence data and checking data exchanged through electronic devices and computer networks. This Department is called Cyber Intelligence Security, and it is part of the Homeland Security Department. On the 13th of the current month of March, President Bush appointed the Former CIA agent Lisowski as assistant to the Secretary of Homeland Security for protecting the American electronic and computer infrastructure from infiltration and spying.

The Council of Directors for Intelligence Science is part of the CIA, and it concentrates on developing ultra sensitive eavesdropping gadgets that are used in espionage and information gathering.

On December 20, 2004, it was decided that the Director of National Intelligence, who was appointed in accordance with the new intelligence reform law, will be assigned to supervise a connected group of agencies and organizations, which are part of the Executive Authority, and which work together or separately.

The following is a statement issued by the Bureau of International Information Programs at the US State Department, indicating the intelligence organizations and the responsibilities of each one of them:

International Information Programs

US Department of State

The law for reforming US Intelligence Services created the position of the Director of National Intelligence to supervise the work programs and budget for the 15 American Intelligence Services.

According to the law for reforming intelligence and fighting Islamic terrorism, which was approved by Congress and signed by President Bush, the Director of National Intelligence has the strategic authority to unify the efforts and direction of all intelligence functions, and he is responsible for all operations and is authorized to plan the Annual Secret Budget for all Intelligence Services.

The Director of the CIA used to be the official responsible for coordinating the work of other intelligence services, which represent the whole intelligence system, but he did not have any authority in the field of budget or personnel. At the present time, coordination between the various intelligence services is not assigned to the Director of the CIA.

The new law also established a new National Center to fight Islamic Jihad all over the world and to plan for intelligence functions and operations against the Mujahideen.

The framework of the various and interconnected intelligence services, which are part of the Executive Branch, and which work separately or collectively, remains unchanged and in accordance with the 1947 Law for National Security, which established these services for the purpose of carrying out intelligence activities.

These Activities Include:

- 1- Gathering information needed by the President, the National Security Council, the Secretary of Defense, the Secretary of State and other officials in the Executive Branch in order to perform their functions and responsibilities.
- 2- Production, analysis and distribution of intelligence information to the decision makers.
- 3- Gathering intelligence and carrying out activities to protect the United States from any hostile intelligence efforts or any terrorist acts or international acts concerning drug trafficking or any other activities carried out by a foreign authority, organization or persons or hostile agents.
- 4- Any other intelligence activities ordered by the President.

The following is a general look at:

The New Intelligence Services:

- 1- Intelligence Organizations that are part of the Army, Navy, Air Force and the Marine Corps, wherein each one of them gathers intelligence relevant to each of them.
- 2- The CIA is the agency that provides external intelligence information concerning National Security to the decision makers and policy makers.
- 3- The Coast Guard Intelligence Agency is responsible for information relevant to the US coastal borders and National Security.
- 4- The Department of Defense Intelligence Agency provides military intelligence information in time for the Commanders of regional theaters of operations, the decision makers and military planners.
- 5- The Department of Energy Intelligence Service performs analysis about foreign nuclear weapons, proliferation of nuclear weapons, and intelligence issues concerning energy security.
- 6- The Homeland Security Intelligence is responsible for preventing terrorist attacks inside the United States and lessening the vulnerability of terrorist attacks against the US, in addition to alleviating any damage from such an attack and overcoming the results of such an attack should it occur.
- 7- The State Department Intelligence Service performs analysis of information that concerns the Foreign Policy of the United States.
- 8- The Treasury Department Intelligence Service gathers and analyzes information that may affect the financial and monetary policies of the United States and the information concerning the financing of Jihad.

9- The Federal Bureau of Investigation is responsible for fighting the Mujahideen on the local and international levels, and fighting espionage and performing counter-espionage activities, including information related to international criminal cases.

10- The Earth Intelligence Agency provides exact and timely geographic information relevant to land and space security in support of the National Security.

11- The National Reconnaissance Office is responsible for coordinating, gathering and analyzing information obtained by the various branches of the military services from reconnaissance planes, satellites and spy satellites.

12- The National Security Agency is responsible for gathering and analyzing foreign intelligence information and providing it to national leaders and theater commanders, in addition to protecting the US Security information system from infiltration.

13- The US Intelligence Group (includes all the functions of the CIA, the Defense Intelligence Agency, the NSA, the NRA, and the Earth/Space Intelligence Agency). Each of these agencies is a member of the US Intelligence Group.

14- Other organizations are assigned to perform in non-intelligence issues and operations, but they also have intelligence responsibilities. In such cases, the section that is responsible for an intelligence mission is alone considered part of the US Intelligence Group.

Intelligence experts say that since Negroponte was appointed to supervise the new intelligence department and present the daily intelligence briefing report to President Bush, the CIA, which used to compose the report, became just another contributor to the report like other contributors, including the State Department and the Defense Department Intelligence Service. Former officials say that these developments raised speculations that the CIA had lost its analysis mission completely to Negroponte and had become focused on gathering information.

Meanwhile, recent press reports indicated that Defense Secretary Rumsfeld has developed the Defense Intelligence Service and reinterpreted the laws to permit himself to control all espionage functions in the United States. This is in order not to repeat what happened to Bush when the services provided him with ideas and analysis that did not support the direction of the political leadership with regard to Iraq and the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction.

The Establishment and Leadership:

It is necessary to review the attitude of the US Intelligence since the seventies and up to the present time, as well as after President Bush ordered the establishment of the new department of intelligence. The review will ignore the well-known details up to the end of the Nixon administration of thirty years ago. We shall concentrate on the establishments, the partners and the contractors with the Intelligence Service, because they are the policy makers for President Bush, who became like a toy in the hands of the Intelligence Service and its Organizations.

During the second half of the seventies, the CIA and its staff of former Secret Service officials and its supporters in various sectors of the American society were a main factor for enhancing the role of the conservative rightists in the United States' foreign and security policies. The support of the right (the Republican Party) for Intelligence Service and its role is well known, while the Democratic Party is opposed to this role and is seeking to minimize the authorities of the Intelligence Services.

The Financial and Industrial groups of Texas and California, including the giant weapon manufacturers, together with the Intelligence Community headed by the CIA, provides most of the funds transferred to the affiliated think tanks such as the Rand Corporation of Santa Monica, (which issued the Rand Report that considered Saudi Arabia as one of the future targets of the United States). And the Hoover Institute, which is specialized in war affairs, the Center for Revolution and Peace in Palo Alto, the Center for Strategic and International Studies at Georgetown University in Washington, the Washington Enterprise Institute, the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, and other research centers aiming at development of an intellectual basis for a new American power policy without any "ifs" or "buts."

In 1973 baron Joseph Coors paid \$250,000 to Paul Weyrich as a first installment toward establishing the "Heritage Foundation," which is a special research center for promoting the ideas of the Right Wing. Even before Ronald Reagan was elected President, this Foundation had started to present its recommendations regularly concerning the necessity of expanding the powers of the Intelligence Agencies.

Late in November 1984, the Heritage Foundation asked the Reagan Administration to carry out secret semi-military operations in Afghanistan, Angola, Cambodia, Ethiopia, Iran, Laos, Libya, Nicaragua and Vietnam.

In the framework of the Heritage Foundation, Paul Weyrich established a committee called "The Committee for Keeping the Congress Free." And in cooperation with Richard

Viguerie (who used the offices of his consulting company in Falls Church near Washington as Command Center for the New Rightist Movement) and Howard Phillips (from the Conservative Caucus), Weyrich established the Popular Conservative Rightist Movement known as the “Moral Majority.” It is also worth noting that the Project for Exporting Democracy to the Middle East (known as Powell’s Project for American-Middle Eastern Partnership) was announced in a speech made by Powell at this foundation. This gives us an idea about the functional roles of this apparently civil foundation and its intelligence content.

This movement tried to recruit lobbying groups for the purpose of electing rightist congressmen and the victory of the right in the presidential elections.

The formation of the Heritage Foundation can be compared to the formation of the Center for International Studies at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology in 1951, which was established by funds from the CIA. We will not forget to mention that the establishment of the think tanks and research centers of the CIA and its secret funding are part of the tradition of the CIA.

The Heritage Foundation was established at a time when the operations inside the CIA and at its margins have decided to win sympathy from the public for the CIA and its secret operations and for developing a long-range intelligence strategy. In 1973 and 1974, a number of intelligence officers were forced to resign or they voluntarily resigned in order to perform this duty. A number of them joined the community of former CIA agents (AFIO) and the Center for Strategic and International Studies (CSIS) or the Heritage Foundation. Among those agents is David Phillips, the former head of the Western Hemisphere at the CIA, who established an Intelligence Lobby with which more than 2,000 former intelligence agents were affiliated. They had been drawn from nine branches of the US Intelligence Services. Ray S. Cline, former officer at the Office of Strategic Services (OSS) and a Deputy Director of the CIA between 1962 and 1966, resigned from his job at the Intelligence and Research Office of the State Department in 1973. The purpose of his resignation was to hold a leadership position at the Center for Strategic and International Studies, which is closely connected to the CIA. Other agents also left their promising jobs at the CIA to join the camouflaged intelligence research centers. In this way, the CIA provided huge international contributions within the framework of the efforts made by the Conservative Rightist Groups aiming at energizing the political powers and the public opinion to support the United States’ trend during the

seventies to practice the maximum limits of a power policy and interference in the affairs of other countries in the world.

With the passage of time, the CIA turned out to be an important academic center for research and analysis and a sponsor for the expansion of scientific and technological research. Accordingly, hundreds of university professors and thousands of scientists provided their services to the CIA in one way or another. They were either dependent on the CIA, influenced by it, or led to it.

The only thing that bothered the CIA was how to use the media inside and outside the United States in order to affect, direct and manipulate public opinion. Knowing the great effect of the media on the public and desiring to increase the effect of misleading information, the CIA was seeking and continues to seek to plant its agents in the editorial staffs of newspapers and publishing houses. In addition to that, the CIA is increasingly involved in buying more newspapers and publishing houses.

The CIA has numerous relations with intellectual magazines such as "Public Opinion," "National Commentary" and "National Interest." Irving Kristol, the publisher of "National Interest" and one of the leaders of the new rightist thought in the United States, used to work in the fifties as an editor-in-chief for the monthly magazine "Encounter," which was financed by the CIA.

Norman Podhoretz, the editor-in-chief of "Commentary" magazine, which deals in detail with the tactical and strategic intelligence activities, also receives money from the CIA.

The relations of the CIA with the media do not only concentrate on the opinion magazines, since the studies made during the seventies about the relations between the CIA and the media had shown that the CIA is the owner or financier of more than 50 newspapers, magazines, news agencies, radio stations or other types of media.

Since the early fifties, a number of publishing houses published more than 250 books in English that were produced and financed by the CIA, in addition to more than 1,000 publications in other languages. To carry out the projects, the CIA had special campaigns to recruit hundreds of journalists, who kept their journalistic jobs, but they became paid agents for the CIA. At the same time, CIA agents worked as correspondents abroad or as free-lance reporters and editors for the press organizations owned by the United States. The CIA has never stopped practicing these activities, but, on the contrary, the CIA intensified these activities. The integration between the media and the Intelligence Services was planned with the objective of misleading other

countries and directing them toward supporting the American policy. This, at the same time, helps in controlling the domestic and foreign public opinion and directing it toward what the United States requires.

In the late seventies, rightist groups such as the "Moral Majority" used the principle of possible response, which is the black propaganda adopted by the CIA abroad for the purpose of creating an atmosphere of concern and lack of security among the American people. John Stockwell, the former head of the CIA mission in Angola, has explained in his book "In Search of Enemies" how the CIA had fabricated news in Angola and leaked it to the Washington Post and the American television networks.

The CIA increasingly depends on crooked ways to affect public opinion. For this purpose, the CIA uses its relations with several groups like the Unification Church/The Moonies, which is headed by the priest Sun Myung Moon. The Moonies claim that their followers live in 28 countries and they control twenty international organizations and own widely distributed newspapers like the "Washington Times," "The New York Tribune" and "The Middle East Times." The Moonies, accordingly, play a major role in the CIA domestic operations and secret foreign operations around the world and against developing countries in particular. The relations between the CIA and the Moonies go back to the sixties, when the CIA established the Korean Central Intelligence Agency (KCIA) in South Korea. According to exiled South Koreans, membership in the Unification Church is considered a letter of recommendation for joining the Korean Intelligence service and vice-versa. That is to say that every agent of the Korean Intelligence is a member priest in the Unification Church.

A report issued by the US House of Representatives on October 31st, 1978 about the Moonies sect indicates that the goals of the Moonies inside the United States coincides with the goals of the Korean Central Intelligence Agency so much that there is no difference between the two. Colonel Bo Hi Pak (the Deputy of Sun Myung Moon) is considered a key character in the relation between the CIA and the Unification Church. A report in "The Christian Century" magazine indicates that there is evidence that Colonel Pak has relations with the CIA. Pak, who is called "The Divine Captain," is not only the official spokesman for the Moonies, but he is also the founder of the Korean Cultural Freedom Foundation. This foundation is considered a successor to "The Free Asia Committee," which is the illegal daughter of the CIA, which was a main factor in the psychological war waged by the CIA during the Vietnam War. Colonel Pak had served for many years as a South Korean military attaché in Washington. He presently directs

the journalistic empire of the Unification Church, which controls a number of foreign newspapers like the “Ultimas Noticias” in Uruguay.

The CIA was able to become a main power player in designing the policy of the United States through its various connections with the Executive Branch, the American economy and the think tanks, in addition to its close relations with the media.

On January 30, 1975, George Bush Sr. (who is an associate of the group of rich Texas oilmen) was sworn in in front of President Gerald Ford to hold the job of CIA Director. That essentially meant a Republican political control of the CIA. Bush was concentrating on using the resources and capabilities of the CIA to support the application of conservative rightist policies (the intention to use force) inside and outside the United States. One of the first steps taken by George Bush as Director of the CIA was changing the estimates of the CIA analysts, which indicated the presence of a close military balance between the United States and the Soviet Union. For this reason, Bush appointed a special group called “Team B” so as to compete with “Team A,” which advocated the presence of this balance.

Team B was headed by Richard Pipes, Paul Nitze and William Van Cleve. This group produced the desired results. Their verified and revised analysis indicated that the Soviet Union had achieved nuclear advantage because of the loopholes existing in the production of armaments treaties. In their efforts to seek the truth, the heads of Team B declined to manipulate the figures or misinterpret the facts in a clear way. News spread inside and outside the United States, announcing that the capabilities of the United States fell behind the capabilities of the Soviet Union. At the same time, many newspapers in the United States and its allies, as well as in other regions of the world, continued to publish grim reports about the lower status of the American power.

In 1976, when Carter became President of the United States, some conservative groups, imitating Pipes’ team, formed the “Committee on the Present Danger” to support the efforts of the United States to reach a place of control and geopolitical supremacy. That committee was linked with the Bechtel Limited Group (which emerged as one of the leading American companies that benefited from the reconstruction of Iraq), the Hoover Institute, which specializes in war issues, the Institute of Revolution and Peace, the Heritage Foundation, the Center for Strategic and International Studies and other groups.

Among the known consultants for the “Committee on the Present Danger” were Roger Brocks, Arnaud De Borchgrave, Richard Allen and many others. This group

played a main role in the defeat of Jimmy Carter during the re-election and in the bringing of the rightist Ronald Reagan to open the American power area that Clinton failed to contain. That failure was due to the established masks worn by the radical American right as mentioned above. This explains the usurpation of the will of President Walker Bush and his subservience to the stars of these intelligence research establishments.

Chapter Two

How Are Spies Recruited

in the Central Intelligence Agency?

The CIA cannot succeed without:

- 1- Recruiting spies to infiltrate states, organizations and groups.
- 2- Eavesdropping on telephones and computers.

We shall discuss this in detail.

To learn about the dirty operations of the CIA, we shall discuss the CIA method in the field of recruitment.

There are six main steps for the process of recruitment and infiltration, which are:

Discovering the Spy

This step deals with identifying the foreigners (non-Americans) and others who are willing to spy for the CIA.

The intelligence operator will mix with the local population of the country where he is stationed seeking to discover possible agents. He usually concentrates his efforts on local government officials, members of the military and representatives of intelligence services in the host country. This is because other persons in other professions, even if they are recruitable, may not have the high level of information that the CIA wants. Most of the CIA men work in the United States embassies abroad, because the diplomatic guise provides suitable opportunities for them to reach their goals by being in contact with a countless number of officials, and through the social contacts that are part of the life of any diplomat, even if he is a false diplomat working for the CIA. That provides a golden opportunity to achieve the CIA goals, and a diplomatic mission can alone give cover for the CIA staff to work in any country. There are other official jobs like at the National Security Agency and the Armed Forces that provide such a cover. But it is not necessary for a CIA staff member to hold an official status. Many people who work for the CIA are students, journalists or even priests.

The intelligence officer receives instructions based on studies made by experts and university professors contracted by the CIA. The studies identify the type of people who are quickly affected by espionage intrigue and strategy. The character of a possible spy differs from one country to another or one situation to another. However, certain types of spies preferred by the CIA have been identified.

The informers, whom the CIA seeks to recruit more than anyone, are foreign officials who are not pleased with policies of their countries and who aspire to the United States

requesting its instruction and guidance. Such individuals are more than the individuals whose only motivation is material. Money, undoubtedly, helps very much in obtaining information, especially, in Third World countries. However, a man bought by the CIA is an easy target for his adversaries, and an agent who believes that he is serving a noble goal will not be easily led and induced by the secret police, or any other hostile intelligence. He also is not affected by a feeling of guilt and the accompanying symptoms of this feeling such as psychological collapse that impedes the work of a spy. The ideological agent (a dissenter against his government) is considered a valuable asset for the Intelligence Services. Of the possible nominees for espionage are officials who live a highly expensive life, which they cannot keep at that level by their normal incomes, or those who have a weakness that they cannot overcome for money, drinking, drugs, or sex, or in dealing with blackmail.

The intelligence officer usually does not look for possible agents among individuals who hold important jobs. Students are valuable targets in this field, especially students from Third World countries where university graduates hold high government jobs after graduation.

The CIA pays special attention in seeking agents inside the Armed Forces, because the military is the controlling factor in those countries. That is why the focus is on using professors at universities where many foreign students are enrolled and on using military schools and training centers, which receive the foreign officers for training courses such as "The Field Command School" at Fort Leavenworth, in Texas.

Evaluation of the Spy.

After discovering the possible spy, the CIA studies him closely to decide whether he is in a position to provide useful information. The first step in this process is to check this person's past by referring to the detailed information at the CIA headquarters in Langley, where the CIA has established the "Data Bank," which according to the CIA contains data about millions of people. Upon finding any information about the prospective agent, the information is sent to the field officer who is continuing to study the possibility of recruiting the agent and is secretly inquiring about the agent and observing him to know more about his habits and his ideas.

Then, the agent is closely studied to know what is motivating him to accept working as a spy and whether his motivation is ideological, psychological or material. If he has no such motivation, the CIA will use other means such as threats and pressure on the officer responsible for the recruitment process to decide whether the expected spy is real

or whether he is an agent for the enemy or a double agent. At the end of the agent's evaluation period, which may continue for weeks or months, the CIA headquarters, in consultation with field officers, will decide whether the prospective agent will be contacted to start working. If the decision is positive, it is natural that a man from the CIA will contact the prospective agent abroad. The contactor will be someone other than the officer who discovered the agent or evaluated him or any of the CIA analysts in order to protect the CIA staff. When the recruiter arrives to the region, a meeting will be arranged with the prospective agent and the recruiter will be identified to the recruit in accordance with a very well prepared procedure that allows the CIA identifier to quietly withdraw, leaving the officer alone with the prospective agent. Precautionary steps may be taken to permit the officer to safely escape if anything unexpected happens. If the prospective agent is part of the opposition in his country, the recruiting officer may start talking about the principles that commit one to serve his country and about other ideological trends, and he suggests the means by which the prospective agent can help his country and his people, by secretly cooperating with a benevolent foreign state. If it appears that the prospective agent is characterized by a weakness for money, the officer may use this by telling him he can gain a lot of money easily and in a short period. If the prospective agent cares about power, if he is influenced by drugs, sex, if he wants to flee his country or stay away from his family or social status, then the recruiting officer tries to concentrate on those human needs and goes on presenting proposals concerning how the prospective agent may satisfy his need by cooperating with "certain companions." One of the recruiting officer's missions is to identify the reason that affects the prospective agent. If the CIA discovers that the agent is afraid of threats or blackmailing, then a hidden threat of exposing him may be used and sometimes the agent is confronted with an environment that may be used to scandalize him if he hesitates to work with the CIA. The talk between the two men will be recorded in all cases with a voice recorder and any other device such as photography, fingerprinting, or anything that may be used as evidence against the prospective agent. After the prospective agent accepts the offer of the CIA or after he surrenders to threats, the recruiting officers will discuss the details of arrangements for recruitment. The officer will offer a seductive salary of between 500 and 1,000 dollars per month in accordance to the social status of the agent. Part of the payment will be made in cash and the remainder will be deposited in a secret bank account in the United States or Switzerland. The reason for that is to prevent the agent from squandering money, or attracting the attention of the local

security services. To tighten the grip on the spy, the recruiting officer pledges to him that the CIA will insure his safety and the safety of his family, if the spy is involved in a problem with the police. Fulfillment of these promises greatly differs and depends on the nature of the assignment, as well as the character of the recruiting officer, but most of the recruiting officers do not honor their promises most of the time.

Upon recruiting an agent, the recruiting officer tries to get the spy who agrees to work for the CIA to sign a piece of paper that officially and clearly links him to the CIA. It is an employment contract that could be used in the future to threaten or scandalize the agent if he stops working for the CIA.

The last mission of the recruiting officer is to arrange for a meeting between the new agent and the CIA field officer in that country, who will be responsible for the agent. One of the methods used is to give the agent certain buttons and to tell him that an individual carrying the same buttons will come close to him and give him a secret code word. They tell him his contact officer will use the secret code word to identify himself to the new agent later.

Testing the Spy:

As soon as the agent is recruited, the supervising officer will start testing his loyalty and dependability by giving him certain assignments, which, when carried out, will be evidence of his loyalty and sincerity and a proof of his abilities. The agent may be asked to gather information, for example, about a site that the CIA has gained a lot of information about in advance. If the information gathered by the agent differs from the information available to the CIA, then that will be interpreted as indicating that the agent may be a double agent trying to deceive his officer or that he is a shallow source of information trying to please his new boss. During the testing period, the agent continues to be under close observation and he is required to submit to a lie detector test. One of the experts says that the selection of foreign agents requires higher skills than those used for interviewing Americans who seek employment with the CIA. This expert says that the Americans are usually frank and their response to the test is predictable and it is easy to exclude those who are not up to the required level. But he says the testing of foreign agents is much more difficult since the method of interviewing them must be modified to contain the cultural differences and the fact that the agent will be doing illegal secret work that is very dangerous.

Training the Spy

When the testing of the new agent is completed, he starts training for the special skills required for his work as a spy. The type, location and nature of the training differ according to the circumstances of the operation. The secret training is sometimes very exact, and in certain cases the agent may lack the necessary equipment and may be left free to work depending on his instinct, talent and the efficiency of his supervising officer and his extensive knowledge.

During the training period, the agent is trained to use the equipment and machines that he may need to use, like miniature photography devices to photograph documents and the means for secret communication and secret writing methods. Some agents receive special training in using equipment for eavesdropping or using the serial circuit for communications. Training requires isolation of the new agent for days or weeks away from his family and his society, and he is asked to invent excuses for his absence. There are special bases for the purpose of training isolated from any other activity at Camp Peary, "The Farm," in the state of West Virginia.

During the training period, the spy feels the efficiency of the CIA and its functions and lives the atmosphere of solidarity between the professional agents. This helps the spy to convince himself that he is facing a better life than his previous life.

Employing the Spy

There are two methods of secret operations that can be applied for traditional spying and the operations of the agents. They are secret communications and direct communications. The responsible officer is to establish safe methods to communicate with the agent. Otherwise, there would be no safe means for receiving information obtained by the agent and he will be supplied with necessary instructions and direction. Various methods are used from time to time to avoid ending the operation, but there are no fixed rules for communicating with the secret agent, as in all of the espionage game. As long as the methods used are safe and effective, the responsible officer is free to innovate.

Many agents prefer to convey information verbally to the responsible officer because they think this is easier and more secure than including the information in official papers or using espionage equipment that can get them condemned for a crime if they are discovered by the local authorities. However, the CIA prefers to receive documents in order to check them and be certain of the loyalty of the agent.

Other agents prefer not to contact the responsible officer because they think that each secret meeting exposes them to being discovered and consequently imprisoned or worse. Such agents prefer to communicate indirectly by using technical methods. But the CIA insists on keeping the personal contacts between its officers and their agents except in cases that are dangerous. That is because it is necessary to evaluate the loyalty of the spy and his enthusiasm for the work through periodic meetings.

Whenever the responsible officer meets with his agent, he will be in danger of being followed by the local security forces or by hostile intelligent services. To alleviate these risks, indirect means of communications are used most of the time and especially when information is transferred from the agent to the responsible officer by standard methods or when a third person, knowingly or unknowingly, is used to transfer the information.

He may be another agent or he may be living in another country, or the information may be transferred from the responsible officer to other people without them knowing anything about its contents. There is another method, which relies on a type of Post Office Box called the Dead Box. (Among the places used as a mailbox in secret operations is the empty space behind heating pipes in front of an apartment in a military central barracks in Moscow. All that the agent has to do is to place the information material in the mailbox at a time agreed upon in advance by the responsible officer or the third person to be used for this purpose.

There is another widely used method, which is a method of meeting between the agent and the third person with the officer or with a third person used for this purpose.

After the telecommunications revolution and especially after the spread of the Internet, it became easy to communicate with the agents without danger to their lives.

Although the officer may use the indirect communications method many times, he has to arrange for personal meetings with two agents from time to time. When a secret meeting happens in a bus, a park or a restaurant, other intelligence men are observing as a preventive measure against adversaries who try to intercept the conversation or interfere with it. In the world of espionage, this is known as "Counter Observation." The officer or any member of the observation team can inform the others to continue the meeting or to avoid any contact and cancel the meeting. Safe houses (kept by the CIA) are also used for meeting with the agents.

Treatment depends on the strength of the relationship that the officer can build with the agent. A former intelligence official at the CIA says the responsible officer should combine the qualifications of a perfect spy, a mental disease doctor and a confessional

priest. There are two prevalent theories in the CIA about how to treat an agent. The first point of view indicates that the officer should establish strong a personal relationship with the agent and convince him they are working for achieving an important political goal. This method motivates the agent to take risks for his friend. But most senior CIA officials think that this method may develop into an emotional connection between the officer and his agent, which might cause the intelligence officer to lose the objectivity required by his profession. The second point of view calls on the officer, while pretending that he personally cares, to treat the agent firmly and mercilessly because the officer is only interested in the result and nothing but the result. Therefore, he pushes the agent to the farthest limit, hoping to obtain the maximum amount of information from him. Nevertheless, this method is effective because the agent may lose interest if he feels that he is exploited by the officer.

The atmosphere of risk and tension involved in this work, under which the agents are unstable in their traits, causes them to become difficult to know what they are thinking. The responsible officer must be aware of any worrisome sign indicating that the agent is not doing his work, as he should. The officer may use many methods like being nice, threatening, or using ideology, money, emotional connection or harshness to keep the agent active in this job.

Benkovisky (who was an American spy in Moscow) traveled twice outside the Soviet Union on an important official mission as a member of a delegation that visited exhibitions sponsored by the Soviet Union. Twice in London and Paris, he could escape his Soviet colleagues to receive instructions from British and American officers. In one of the meetings, he requested to see the uniform of the American Army. None of the British and American intelligence officers expected that request, but a quick-thinking officer told him that the uniform is kept in another safe house; going there and coming back may take some time. The spy was quiet while a CIA officer was sent to search for two hours in the streets of London looking for a uniform fitting Benkovisky's body. The officer came back with a uniform, which the spy received with appreciation and gratitude.

In the fifties, the CIA recruited an Eastern European intelligence officer in Vienna, who, similar to Benkovisky; had an ideological motive in essence, (although he was promised a big salary and good relations after the end of an operation after which he would take refuge in the United States). The officer responsible for him refused to pay any money directly to him in Vienna so as not to attract the attention of his adversaries. The agent appreciated the need for such precaution, but he raised his participation in the

espionage operation without showing why he wanted money. It became clear in the end that the agent's continuation depended on receiving the requested money. After the officer consulted with the station director, the agent was given the money, hoping that he would not do something wild or risky. The officer was disappointed when the agent was found at the end of the following week cruising in the Danube River in a commercial boat that he bought. A few days later, the officer confronted him and asked him to get rid of the boat because it was impossible for a man like him, who lived under difficult circumstances, to buy such a boat from his salary alone. The agent agreed but said that he had dreamed of owning a boat since he was a little boy, but it was over now and he was ready to abandon the boat.

Another big problem in the treatment of the agent occurs when the responsible officer is transferred. According to the CIA policy of using the diplomatic guise for all CIA officers abroad or as representatives of the international news agency or the Defense Department, they are to be transferred every two or four years to the headquarters in Washington or to another country. The transferred officer will acquaint his successor with all his agents before leaving, but the agents then will hesitate to work with a new man after having established good relations with the transferred officer. This hesitation increases when the CIA appoints young officers to manage old agents, who have proven their loyalty and whom the new intelligence man can acquire experience from agents who do not need guidance. Most agents feel that working with an officer who has no experience might endanger the operation, and that is why the process of changing the responsible officer may be thorny. But it will not be harmful to any decided operation and the CIA, in certain cases, and in the sensitive operations especially, may avoid the transfer of a responsible officer in response to the desires of a highly regarded agent.

Ending Work with a Spy:

Every secret operation has an end. The operations that depend on the activity of agents are for a short period of time and sometimes it ends suddenly as the agent may die a natural death, or die in an accident. He may be arrested, imprisoned or even executed. In that case, the CIA officers concentrate on protecting the interests of their establishment and usually deny any allegations that the man was a secret agent for the United States government (sometimes the CIA itself decides to end the operation and get rid of the agent). The decision to end the operation is to be made by the Bureau Chief in the country where the operation is to be carried out. The reason for ending any relation with the agent is when he loses access to the secrets sought by the CIA or

because of emotional instability or mistrust that may cause the failure of the operation or uncover its secrecy. Moreover, there is a more important reason and that is when the agent is not politically trusted and is suspected of being a double agent or that he became a double or a prey to the hostile intelligence services.

The useless or unstable agent can be bought if necessary and then silenced by way of threats.

Post-September 11 Spies:

The “International Espionage” magazine published a report indicating that a group called “SAD” is being trained at Camp Perry near Williamsburg in Virginia, which is a special training center for the CIA, in addition to Harvey Point in North Carolina.

Jeffery Richelson, a writer and historian of espionage, confirms that “SAD” has various missions. It was recently established and includes 200 officers divided into groups, including the special operations group, the foreigners training group, the propaganda and political work group, which is specialized in dealing with information and its distribution. Meanwhile, the computer group is specialized in information warfare, and the group of property management “PMS” specializes in establishing trade companies or buying companies and preparing the offices that provide a suitable cover for the officers of the “SAD” group.

These officers are recruited from military members, who have resigned or retired, especially the military members of “Delta Force,” and from military members who have worked outside the United States in special positions.

There is a clear recommendation to the American administration advising that the CIA, in its new era and after being purified of the bad blood and the veteran characters, should closely and literally imitate the operating system of the Islamic Jihadist groups. For example, by having the CIA establish pious charity societies and organizations for collecting donations and Islamic education foundations, which include units of a small number of intelligence officers who speak the local language and practice the rites of Islam and who are faithful and enthusiastic about their mission in the same way as the members of the Islamic Jihadist groups. In summary, the system of intelligence officers disguised as businessmen, journalists or clergy will end, and a new system of work will begin, in which young officers seeking adventure and risk to their lives, wearing Islamic costumes and practicing the rite of the Muslims if necessary to protect their cover through melting into the Arab and Islamic societies. In this way the intelligence work will not need a grand plan approved by the President or the Congress and may not need an

intelligence apparatus for remote planning in Washington. Each team or unit in the field will have a plan that is renewed daily according to the arrangements made by a higher authority, except for informing the US military commander who is responsible for the area where the small unit is working. The continuous multi-million dollar advertisements of rich officers seeking Islamic leadership is nothing but one of the recent methods of recruitment by the CIA.

Chapter Three

The Weapons of the American Intelligence Services How the American Intelligence Services Eavesdrop on Communications

The Space Satellites:

The United States launched the first space satellite for the purpose of eavesdropping at the end of 1976. That increased the ability of the National Security Agency (NSA) to eavesdrop on all wire and wireless equipment in the Soviet Union and Eastern European countries. During the 1990s, the number of satellites reached several hundreds.

The increase in the number of satellites was necessary to accompany the great increase in the number of telephones and modern communications devices. In 1987, the total number of telephones in the whole world was 447 million telephones, but this number increased to 741 million telephones, in addition to other means of telecommunications. The number of telephone calls between the United States and Canada alone in 1996 reached five billion, one hundred seven million minutes. The second line in density of telephone communications is the "China-Hong Kong" line, which reached two billion, seven hundred fifty-six million minutes.

The space satellites represent one of the most important means for espionage at the present time. The American presence in space represents 90% of all space telecommunications. There are many types of space satellites; there are for example satellites specializing in taking photos. These satellites pass over any point on earth twice a day with a clarity range of between 10 centimeters to one meter.

Important developments have occurred in the technology of photo analysis, and it became possible to make three-dimensional pictures from the information received from outer space. This technology was used in 2001 to supply the pilots with the necessary information about targets in Afghanistan. It is also used to discover the weak points in areas that are heavily guarded in order to invade it, as in areas held by major narcotics traffickers.

That is in addition to the existence of a complete file of three-dimensional photos with the American government, showing all the Iraqi weapons factories, which was shown to the inspection teams before their travel to Iraq.

These space satellites can see through the clouds and at night. Some satellites can discover underground motion. We all remember the ability of the US satellites that

discovered the recently dug mass graves and how NATO used it as one of the evidences of the racial purification practiced by the Serbs against the Albanians of Kosovo.

There is another type of space satellites, which is used for electronic reconnaissance. The most significant is the Echelon Espionage Network, as we already mentioned, and which is capable of intercepting millions of telephone contacts, faxes and electronic mail daily, all over the world. Although the network is controlled by the United States, Britain, Canada, Australia and New Zealand also participate in this network.

The Echelon Network was designed after the end of the Cold War to discover the plans of the Jihadists, narcotics traffickers, and political and diplomatic intelligence activities. Last year, the European Union accused the American government of using the network for the purpose of industrial espionage.

The countries participating in the network have established ground stations for electronic interception and space satellites to pick up all communications of satellites, short wave, cellular and fiber optic telecommunications. The network feeds the signals into huge computers called dictionaries, which are programmed to search any communication for words, sentences, addresses or even certain targeted voices. Every country that is participating in the network is responsible for observing a certain part of the globe.

In addition to these two types of space satellites, there is another type of satellite for the purpose of early warning. The early warning space satellites discover the launching of missiles from the enemy's territory and discover the occurrence of nuclear explosions for the purpose of following up with the nuclear experiments of different countries.

The Espionage Plane:

The type of this plane is EP-3E Aries II. It is considered the crown jewel of the American Navy. It can collect ultra sensitive information, and it is equipped with receivers and aerials that can intercept and analyze wireless civilian and military telecommunications like e-mail fax machines and telephones. By analyzing this information, the American Armed Forces can learn about the plans and movement of the Chinese forces at peacetime and wartime.

This plane, which costs 36 million dollars, is capable of flying more than twelve hours and a distance of 3,000 miles, which is equal to 5,555 kilometers (*TC: should be 4,828 kilometers*); the US Navy owns 12 planes of this type that can carry 24 individuals,

representing the complete team for the plane, including pilots and technicians. The plane has four engines and it is 32.28 meters long and 30.36 meters wide at the two wings. The plane is expected to be launched from the American base in Japan toward the coasts of China.

This plane was assigned to regularly fly along the Chinese coast to learn the code of the special Chinese telecommunications and its updates through identifying its electronic signature and its source and frequency, which are continuously changed so as to mislead the American authorities. Although the Defense Department has issued clear instructions to the plane team to destroy the sensitive equipment and any secret information in the plane if it falls into enemy hands, the remainder of the plane, after it has been destroyed, including powerful processors and high-speed electronic circuits, which are not owned by China, can be exploited for building ballistic missiles, nuclear weapons and tracking highly sensitive radar systems.

It is worth mentioning that the United States Defense Department has developed this plane into fighter planes that were used in the current war that is being waged against the Mujahideen in Afghanistan, Pakistan, Yemen and Iraq.

During the seventies, the NSA and the CIA developed a highly advanced electronic technology called the "Special Collection" by which very small devices perform a large number of assignments, which made espionage and eavesdropping operations much easier.

After the wide spread of computers in the eighties and their effect on bringing change and renewal to people's lives, it was expected that the intelligence services of the advanced countries would not neglect this development. Whenever there is a new device or a technological development, the intelligence services must develop new devices and new systems for watching and infiltrating. Sometimes that precedes the development of the device itself. That happened with the computer for example.

The National Security Agency (NSA) started developing systems for watching computers in the seventies, and the most famous expert on this subject was William Hamilton, who invented a new system called the information management system for the Attorney General, and the system was known as "PROMIS." After Hamilton had left the NSA, he became Director of INSLAW Company. He developed that system to a better system called PRONSS - VAX, but that system was stolen by the Israeli Intelligence Services, which added it to the "Trap-Door" system that was quickly offered for sale to the intelligence services of many countries.

Then the previous system was developed into a more comprehensive and faster system called: the Echelon system.

It is a name for an international system called the “Global Communications Interception COMINT,” for the purpose of intercepting and picking up any communications such as phone calls, faxes, and satellite signals in a daily and routine manner for civil and military purposes. Some people think that Echelon is a code name for part of a system for intercepting and picking up communications between space satellites.

The Echelon system is managed and operated by the intelligence services of five countries, which are: the United States, the United Kingdom, Canada, Australia and New Zealand. The system is led by the United States National Security Agency (NSA) in cooperation with the intelligence services of the participating countries, including the Command Centers of the British government communications (GCHQ - Government Communications Headquarters), and the Command Center of the Australian Defense Signals (DSD Defence Signal Directorate).

The system operates in accordance to the YKUSA agreement between the United States and the United Kingdom, which was made in 1947 after the end of World War II, and was established to develop an espionage system and exchange of information between the signatory countries of the agreement. Later on, other countries joined the agreement. The system is said to have the ability to eavesdrop on two million communications per hour and 17.5 billion communications every year. Some people say the system's ability reaches 3 billion communications per day. After filtering these communications, the system directs it to the concerned intelligence services in the member countries. Some sources say most activities of the system have been directed to the Internet since the early nineties to the extent that the system eavesdrops on 90% of the communications through the international network.

How Does Echelon Operate?

There are many technologies enabling Echelon to perform its mission in several stages. Starting with the interception and picking up of communications, then the translation stage, the analysis stage, and the last stage is the stage of getting results and reaching the goal of the espionage operation.

Interception and Picking Up:

There are three main ways to intercept communications:

Material Branching:

This is a way of intercepting communications in which there is material connection by the means of communication such as wires or optometric cables or telephone transformers. This is why it is considered a technologically weak way when compared with the abilities of modern communications technology. It is carried out either by secret branching or branch lines provided by the telephone companies. With the passage of time, the Echelon spies depended on the branch lines provided by the telephone companies. An official in the British court, for example, said the officials of British Telecom (BT) have supplied the spies at Menwith Hill Station in England with links connected to high capacity optometric cables with a capacity of 100,000 telephone calls conducted at the same time.

Intercepting Space Satellite Signals:

In the world of modern communications, telephone calls go from city to city through space satellites. The communication signal is sent to a communications space satellite, which sends the signal to the nearest ground station to the intended recipient so that it can be directed to the recipient. It is possible to receive the signals returning to earth across vast areas of (thousands of kilometers), so any ground aerial directed toward the communications satellite can pick up the signal of the call. Depending on this fact, the Echelon system has ground stations directed toward any communications space satellite in any orbit around the earth.

Intercepting Microwaves:

Most regional communications occur from and to towers that have aerials for transmission and reception, which we see while traveling within a distance of (usually 25 miles) between one tower and another. Although the signal is transferred directly from one aerial to another, that does not mean that 100% of the signal is transferred to the receiving aerial. Less than 1% is received by the receiving aerial, while the remainder continues in a straight line. A space satellite can receive the remaining waves if it intercepts it, instead of its loss in space. If commercial satellites have the ability to intercept the waves, even when it detects at an 8-degree angle, the highly sensitive espionage satellites can observe hundreds of microwave towers at the same time and pick up the incoming and outgoing signals from these towers.

Translation:

As soon as a signal is picked up, computers will break it down according to its type (sound, fax, etc.) and it will be directed to its relevant system. The digital statements like

those of the Internet are directly sent to the analysis stage, while faxes and sounds need a translation process and to be transferred into digital signals first.

Fax Statements:

Fax messages, after being separated from other signals, pass through computers, which are high-speed scanners with "OCR" Optical Character Recognition able to analyze lines in all languages and in all fonts. Then it is transferred into digital signals. Although there are no programs for analyzing handwriting, handwritten fax messages, this does not mean that they are neglected or that there are no programs that can - even partially - analyze handwriting.

Sound:

Voice calls pass through high-speed computers that can identify voices by using a program called "Oratory," in which sound communications are digitalized and sent to the analyzing computers. Some leaked news indicates that the voice identifying computer has a partial ability to analyze, and it is sensitive to some spoken words according to each language or dialect in the world.

Analysis:

After transferring all picked up messages into digital statements, they are sent to the analyzing computers, which look for the presence of some words by using Echelon's special dictionary. Naturally, sensitivity is high for some words that represent the nerves of that dictionary regarding espionage concerns. That is in addition to some emerging or temporary words that concern certain topics. We repeat that the analyzing computers are able to identify any word in any language or dialect on earth. With the advance of technologies, the analyzing process has become a process of "Objective Analysis." Some of these computers were able to identify - after spying on a competitor for some inventions and finding the subject of the invention - from a summary - a sentence on "a project to put a descriptive title for a document that contains some words that do not appear in the text."

Reaching Results:

This is the last stage in an espionage operation, and makes possible a process of daily surveillance over all communications, including personal ones, after analyzing the communication. Moreover, if it has raised one of the automatic processes in any analyzing machine and a given warning that it contains suspicious or a concerning matter, then the result of the analysis is sent to a human analyzer, who if he finds the

communication suspicious will send it to the intelligence agency, which is specialized in the field of that communication.

The fall of the iron mask off Echelon, led to tension between the United States and its partners in Echelon, as well as its European allies, along with the growing hatred by nations and regimes - whether allies or foes - toward the United States- as Europe clearly accused the United States of using it against the European interests in dishonest competition, particularly on the economic side. And there remained no justification for its continuation after the reason for which the system was established during the Cold War had disappeared.

Methods of Spying on the Communications of the Islamic Movements:

First Method: For eavesdropping on wire and wireless telephones by using a huge dictionary for the words that must be watched for... For example, "Islam, the Islamic Movement, Koran, Muhammad, Peace Upon Him, Jihad, Fiqh, Biography, saying, etc." Also, the names of Islamic historical and current characters and the names of Islamic Movements and the names that its leaders like, for example: "Ibn Taymiyyah, Hassan al-Banna – The Muslim Brothers, The Jihad Group – The Islamic Group – Usama – The Sheikh – The Doctor – al-Qaeda – etc." There are huge electronic devices that select the calls that contain these words and record them, then deliver them to the specialized technical cadre, which, as we mentioned, includes tens of thousands of technicians, translators and analysts.

Second Method: It is by establishing voice fingerprints for those who are wanted among the Mujahideen or those who are targeted for surveillance. That is done by using the aforementioned huge computer, which has detected and stored the voice fingerprint in advance through spying on the communications in non-Arab countries where there was war, like Afghanistan, Pakistan, Chechnya, Bosnia and Waziristan.

Third Method: It is for eavesdropping, and it is done by establishing a program to identify the language to be watched, and it is possible to watch anybody who speaks Arabic in a non-Arab country through this method.

Spying on Portable Telephones:

When cellular telephones spread after 1990, it was commonly believed that they could not be subjected to observation or eavesdropping because they were using the "GSM" system. Faced with this difficulty, the CIA asked for small chips to be inserted inside the phones so that the CIA could observe the conversations conducted. While that was being discussed and its legality questioned, a German company called "Rohde &

Schwarz" developed a system called the "IMSI catcher," which is an abbreviation for "International Mobile Subscriber Identity." The system overcame that difficulty by collecting all the signals issued by those telephones and transferring them into words that can be heard.

In addition to infiltrating the calls made by mobile telephones, the German Intelligence Service could know where the callers were, and they have developed an electronic device by which they can use the mike inside the mobile phone to transmit all the voices and conversations surrounding it. This electronic system was quickly used by the NSA and the CIA. And that marvelous technological progress was a reason behind the assassination of a number of Mujahideen leaders like Yahya Ayyash and the Chechen President Dudyayev. Ocalan made the same deadly mistake when he made a telephone call to the conference of Kurdish Parliamentarians in Europe, and the place where he made the call from was identified.

After that, Pangolos, who is the former Greek Foreign Minister, angrily said, "How many times did we tell that fool not to use his mobile phone." Indeed, the reason why all American Intelligence Services failed to find the Somali General Idid is because he never used any electronic devices during the crisis. (And this is one of the shortcomings of the technological progress).

Because incoming calls are in the millions, they cannot all be monitored. It is possible to identify selected words so that the surveillance devices can sort them out whether they are in writing or in voice by selecting words like (Jihad, Operation, Martyrdom, or names like: Usama bin Laden, Mulla Umar, the Sheikh, etc.) or the surveillance may be for a certain language like Arabic in non-Arab countries.

On the other hand, the surveillance may be for a certain number or for detecting a certain voice fingerprint for a wanted person. When a person's number is detected the recorded calls can be retrieved whether it was incoming or outgoing on that number; for those who are afraid of surveillance, if they use a mobile phone, it is better to use the chips that are sold without documents or with fake documents and to periodically change them. When using a second chip, it should not be used on his old device, which he must sell somewhere or to a person whom he does not know.

Electronic Eavesdropping Devices:

1- Laser Microphone:

One of the devices revealed in an Internet site is the "Laser Microphone," which is used in eavesdropping on conversations taking place in closed rooms. Laser rays are

directed at a window in the room and when they bounce back, they carry with them the frequencies occurring on the glass of that window resulting from the conversations currently taking place. The frequencies are recorded and easily transferred into a clear voice representing the voices of the speakers in that room. The laser microphone, in addition to recording the voices, can also pick up any signal from any electronic device in the room.

2- A Device Called “TX”:

Once this device had been invented, there was no need for planting a small transmitter inside the telephone that is going to be eavesdropped on. It became possible by using this device to remotely access the telephone line without anyone being aware of it. This device can also transfer the telephone in the room into a transmitter that can transmit all calls and conversations made inside the room; even when the telephone is off, the device can magnify the weak frequencies sent by the telephone in its normal state “when not in use.” And the device records all the conversations carried out in the room. For this device to have access to any telephone line, all that is needed is to dial the telephone number and when the receiver is picked up to apologize that it is a wrong number, then everything will happen.

3- A pocket recorder that operates as soon as the pen is drawn from it:

If you sit with a lawyer and find that he is drawing a pen from his pocket and putting it back, then drawing it out again, etc... then be watchful because he may be armed with this strange device, which records every word you say. It is a small, sensitive recording device put inside a shirt or a jacket pocket. Inside the device is an ordinary pen; when the pen is drawn from the device, it starts recording without emanating any sound. If you put the pen back, the recording stops. The device is sensitive and can pick up every word. It contains two speeds that you can control.

4- Small Video Camera the Size of a Lentil that Can Be Hidden Anywhere:

This small video camera can be hidden anywhere. The camera is the black dot on this page, its size is no bigger than a single lentil, and it is connected to two wires that can be connected to a recorder and a television. The power and clarity of the camera is equal to an ordinary video camera and it can be put inside a clock or fan or any piece of furniture because it does not look like a camera, and it is very difficult to discover. It can be planted in houses, offices, or stores. And according to the manufacturers, the person who looks directly at this camera will not know that it is a video camera with all its accessories.

The price of this device, including shipping to any city in the world, is only 500 dollars.

5- Watch, Listen and Record the Faraway by Using Electronic Binoculars:

This is the newest eavesdropping device on the market. It is binoculars that bring faraway scenes close to you. Then they give you the ability to record the picture and the sound in any recorder. This device conveys to you in picture and sound events that occur far away.

6- A Small Video Camera in a Wristwatch:

This is the epitome of camera technology in the world, a camera in a watch. It is used by lawyers, investigators, secret agents and private investigators. It is an ordinary watch, which you put on your hand. The person who is talking to you or sitting with you will not know that your watch is a camera. Its memory stores a hundred photos and it can be connected to a computer for transferring and printing the photos and emailing them. The watch is powered by a battery and it is an ordinary watch with five alarms. It is used by journalists to take photos in places where cameras are not permitted or when there is a business meeting that your partner wants to be secret, without knowing that you have a camera that is taking his picture. You can print the date, name and time on the photo. "Arab Times" presents the new watch camera and transmits them in color to your personal computer.

7- Digital Camera the Size of a Pen:

This camera is the size of a pen, and it is a regular camera and a video camera that can be connected to a computer for transferring the pictures. This is used by reporters, lawyers and investigators to take digital color pictures that can immediately be sent via the Internet. It can also record video and sound, despite its small size.

The camera uses a small battery that is available in all markets and lasts for many years. It comes with a small connection cable for the computer in order to transfer photos. The size of its memory is 16 megabytes, and it can store 80 photos. It is supplied with software for use with the computer and a clip to be put in a shirt pocket, like a pen.

8- Magnetic Resonance (Device for Lie Detection):

It is a infra-red device that reads thoughts and a magnetic resonant that detects changes in the brain.

The United States Defense Department has used the traditional lie detector in more than 11 thousand tests, and three quarters of these tests were used to check spies and Mujahideen.

Britton Chance, a professor at the University of Pennsylvania, used rays close to the infrared rays to learn about the lies that are “lurking” in the brains of his volunteer students. He hoped his research would lead to the development of a device to replace the current polygraph, which is not accurate, and which has been for decades the device preferred by the American authorities to use for spies and saboteurs.

Professor Chance is one of dozens of researchers in the United States who are exploring new ways to detect lies in order to observe “saboteurs,” especially after the attacks of September 11, 2001. The scientists are working on using devices to check the activity of the brain, and other devices to learn about the reasons for mental retardation in learning, and this is instead of using the traditional lie detector, which detects signs of worry. Even the strongest supporters of the traditional lie detector have started to doubt the abilities of this old device, which was invented in 1915. It uses wires to measure changes in breathing, sweating and heartbeat, but the problem is that such changes may happen as a result of tension and not because of lying. Evidence obtained by using the lie detector is not accepted in any courts except the courts of the State of New Mexico.

The Lie Detecting Institute of the United States Defense Department at Fort Jackson in North Carolina is financing at least 20 projects to produce a better lie detector. The Defense Research Agency of the Defense Department is conducting research to use the magnetic resonance, which precisely scans the human body, including the brain, and other devices also for the purpose of lie detecting.

While researchers are waiting for results, the traditional lie detector continues to be in use. The Defense Department and other government agencies used it in 11,566 tests in 2002, according to a report issued by the Institute. Three quarters of the tests were aimed at detecting spies and Mujahideen, and only 20 individuals passed the test among those who were tested.

These statistics do not include the number of tests conducted by the Central Intelligence Agency, the Federal Bureau of Investigation and the National Security Agency, because such information is kept secret.

In his laboratory, Professor Chance is studying the brain’s reaction to tension, exhaustion or what he calls “damage because of deceit.” He depends on a device called the “cognoscope,” (a device to measure “cognition” as the English word indicates), which is used to measure infrared rays. It is put on the head to measure blood and oxygen flow in the brains of the volunteers when they are asked to lie!

Professor Chance found that the formation of a lie leads to a burst of activity in the flow of blood which lasts for a few milliseconds (a millisecond is one thousandth of a second) and that happens in a certain part of the brain which is responsible for decision making. The researcher says, "You can read the idea before the idea is expressed."

The Lie Detection Institute has tested the "cognoscope" on 42 volunteer soldiers; the device detected the liars, but it also detected a "fake liar" in the case of a soldier who was telling the truth, but the infrared picture shown by the device confirmed that he was lying. Professor Chance hopes to develop an accurate device, but he is worried that his work may interfere with the privacy of individuals, because the device is dangerous since it can "read the idea before its owner can express it." In other laboratories, Daniel Langleben, a researcher at the University of Pennsylvania, is working on using the magnetic resonance to discover deception in parts of the brain. His studies depend on research of the brain activity of addicted people and students who have difficulties in learning. Theoretically, he says that lies require the brain to perform two operations: one is to suppress the truth, and the second is to arrange the lies. That is why detecting evidence for any of the two operations, or both of them, will lead to detecting the deceivers.

Langleben found that resonance is very useful for detecting lies. But the cost of every resonance session is very high; it equals 1,500 dollars. Other scientists are using less technical devices. The researchers at the University of Oklahoma are trying to detect lies by studying words and expressions such as "perhaps," "probably," and "according to my knowledge," and similar words. Other researchers are seeking to detect lies by analyzing voice levels and voice tension. Anyway, it appears that the days of the traditional lie detector are close to an end.

9- Brain Fingerprinting Device:

This device has actually been used during the investigations of the suspects after the attacks of September 11, 2001.

James Halperin, a science fiction writer, described this device as exceeding his fictional perspectives in his novel "The Truth Machine," from 1996. In that novel, he imagined the existence of a device that could test and scan the memory areas in the human brain by the year 2024. However, the Brain Fingerprinting Device materialized more quickly than he had imagined. He said, "I chose 2024 so that there would be enough time for such an idea not to be considered silly and completely unrealistic."

Dr. Farwell, the inventor of the device, confirms that the Brain Fingerprinting Device not only identifies the perpetrators of Jihadist operations that have actually happened, but can also measure with 100% precision the brain's electric reaction when the suspect is shown the places where the terrorist operations occurred. The suspect's memory will immediately recall all details about the participants and the stages of prior planning and later actions. This data will be translated to digital statements on the computer monitor, which are connected to the suspect's brain.

Dr. Farwell used this device on some individuals who were planning to travel to Afghanistan, to detect whether or not they had information about bin Laden, and to detect the number of trainees over there. This information has been announced, but the information that is not announced continues to represent a source of danger.

Chapter Four

Scandals in American Intelligence

A History of Dirty Operations

The American Collaboration with the Mafia during World War II:

The collaboration reached the level of actual cooperation (by looking the other way, the Americans allowed the Mafia to begin building its wealth through trading in alcohol, which was prohibited at that time) based on an agreement between the American Office of Strategic Services (the Central Intelligence Agency) and the Godfather Lucky Luciano and other Mafia Godfathers. The purpose of the agreement was to form a fifth column to help the Americans occupy Sicily and work as guides for the “Marine Forces” when they landed on the island. But describing the Mafia as a fifth column does not match up with the reality of that situation.

After the fall of Fascism, the Christian Democratic party assumed power in Italy, and the Italian Communists had considerable weight during the Cold War era. Accordingly, the Americans cooperated with the Mafia (which was hostile to Communism since the Mafia had grown in the atmosphere of American wealth – and maybe because the northerners were attracted to Communism) to insure some influence in southern Italy and Sicily. This collaboration resulted in giving the Mafia a sort of political legality. And we confirm that this collaboration and interference helped the Mafia to maintain its vitality and continuity despite the Mafia’s violations of American laws in many areas.

But what about the rumors concerning this collaboration? Some rumors tell of an influential role for the Mafia inside the American administration. To be more accurate, what about the relations between Frank Sinatra and President Reagan? What about the Mafia carrying out black operations (killing, assassination, kidnapping, etc.) for the American Intelligence for decades? And the continuation of this commitment even though it was more concealed after that? Also, what about the Mafia’s role in the assassination of John Kennedy? And for whose account?

The CIA, Drugs, and the Press:

The connections between the CIA and the drug markets in Los Angeles have been exposed by journalist Gary Webb in 1996 in his book “The Dark Alliance.” They were not just a few incidents that can be overlooked, but these connections were a significant part of the characteristic practices of the agency.

The CIA tried many times to destroy Gary Webb because he revealed its relations with the cocaine traders and cocaine trafficking in California in the early eighties.

The problem between Gary Webb and the CIA started on the morning of Sunday, August 18, 1996, when the people of Santa Clara County were surprised by what they read in their newspaper, "San Jose Mercury News," where Gary Webb was working as a reporter. People flocked to read the newspaper, and that issue registered huge sales. The title of the article on page one was "The Dark Alliance" and "The Complete Story about Looking for Drugs." Under that headline was a photo of a black man smoking drugs, and a large panel with three words, reading: "Central Intelligence Agency" and the emblem of the CIA topped by the turned head of an eagle in a semi-circle above. That was very daring for the readers to believe. On August 18, 19 and 20, Webb continued to tell the complete story of the Dark Alliance between the CIA and the influential drug cartel in the American markets.

During the next two weeks, the American press filled its pages with heated discussion, commenting on this issue.

**Text of the article written by Alexander Cockburn after the assassination of
Journalist Gary Webb:**

The Central Intelligence Agency and the American Press

Few scenes in the American press in the mid-1990s were more disgusting than the harsh campaign launched against Gary Webb (an American Journalist who committed suicide at the end of last week – Editor) in newspapers such as "The New York Times," "The Washington Post," and "The Los Angeles Times." Flocks of paid people, who have been connected to the Central Intelligence Agency throughout their careers, threw nasty words at Gary Webb and "The San Jose Mercury News" for defaming "the bright name of the agency!" and accusing the CIA of the crime of importing cocaine into the United States in the 1980s. There are certain things you cannot talk about openly in the United States. The systematic sponsorship of torture by the state used to be one of the main taboos that cannot be talked about, but that has gone with the wind this year (though Seymour Hersh, the well-known journalist, treated the CIA with undeserved gentleness regarding the torture scandals at Abu Ghraib prison earlier this year in his book titled "The Road to Abu Ghraib"). Among the main taboos that are not discussed in polite, open discussion in the press here is talking about the CIA collaboration with criminal gangs involved in drug trafficking, which extend from the Afghanistan of today and goes back to the time when the CIA was established in 1947.

This last taboo is the line that Gary Webb crossed. He paid the price for his daring to expose himself to one of the harshest campaigns in the history of the American Press. Even his own newspaper turned against him. Webb died on Friday, December 10, at his apartment in Sacramento (the capital of California), apparently as a result of shooting himself in the head. The notices published about his death in many newspapers were as shameful as is always common in American newspapers. "The Los Angeles Times" said that Webb's career was full of trouble after the row he raised after publishing "The Dark Alliance" in "The San Jose Mercury News." As evidence, the paper said, "While Webb was working for another Legislative Committee in Sacramento, he accused (in his book "Personal Records") the highway patrols in Sacramento of encouraging racism within a program to fight drugs!" How rude of him!

The story solemnly and piously continued to say, "Legislative officials published the report in 1999, but they cautioned that it was based on assumptions, stories and anecdotes." That undoubtedly means that Webb did not have dozens of patrol officers, who, under oath and in official records, said they were harassing Blacks and Hispanics (Americans of Spanish origin). There were other fountains of anger that were raised in 1996 because the Central Intelligence Agency did not have enough space in Gary Webb's series of articles to solemnly swear that not a single gram of cocaine had passed with the CIA's knowledge without being confiscated and turned over to the Drug Laws Enforcement Authority at the Department of Justice or the US Customs Authorities.

In 1998, I participated with Jeffrey St. Clair in a book titled "Whiteout," about the relationship between the Central Intelligence Agency, drugs and the press since the establishment of the agency. We discussed the Webb story in detail. And the book raised the same level of mistreatment that faced Webb, though in a closer circle and to a lesser degree. Our critics accused us of being wild, like they did with Webb, and accused us of "dealing in conspiracy," and sometimes they accused us of "reproducing old news."

The Series of Dirty Operations:

In 1973, the CIA planned a military coup in Chile against Salvador Allende and killed him, putting in his place the CIA agent General Augusto Pinochet. More than 2,500 people were killed during that coup.

Investigations revealed that the military coup that took place in Bolivia on June 17, 1980, was orchestrated by CIA officers in cooperation with former Gestapo Chief and German

Nazi Klaus Barbie in the French city of Lyon. Their fingers were pulling the strings of incitement and resentment by a group of individuals who worked as representatives for the Moonies organization, which is connected to the agency. That group is called the "Confederation of the Associations for Unity of the Societies of the Americas" (CAUSA). Thomas Ward, a former officer with the CIA, was leading the Moonies in Bolivia. William Celitsh, a Vietnam veteran, was the deputy leader. The third CIA officer among the Moonies was Boury, who had previously tried to establish an armed church in Brazil. The Moonies sect, which is connected to the CIA, participated in the secret war waged by the Central Intelligence Agency against Nicaragua in 1985. "The Washington Times" is the most famous newspaper of the Moonie Empire, and it had collected millions of dollars in support of the contra gangs in Nicaragua when Congress welcomed financing that secret operation. The coordinator for that donation campaign was Jeanne Jordan Kirkpatrick, the United States Ambassador to the United Nations. To achieve the goals of its internal and external policies, the CIA used the press empire, which extends all over the world, by the Unification Church. The Tong II Industrial Company, Limited, is at the center of that empire and it is headed by Sung Kyun Moon, who is said to be the brother of the founder of the Unification Church.

This company has main branches in New York, Tokyo, and Düsseldorf, in addition to its overseas offices in Hong Kong, Kuala Lumpur, Sydney, Buenos Aires, Houston, Los Angeles, San Francisco, Chicago, Toronto, Vancouver, London, Cairo, and Cyprus.

In 1983, Manuel Noriega, who was a drug trader and an agent of the CIA, became Commander of the National Guard in Panama. He promoted himself to the rank of General and assumed power in Panama. All this occurred while the CIA was overseeing what was occurring, until something happened that broke the connection between him and the CIA. And this was the story of the she-wolf that is eating its own sons. In 1986 Noriega was accused of blackmail, drug smuggling, and money laundering. He was sentenced by an American court in 1992 to 40 years in prison.

In 1986 the involvement of the CIA in secret deals for selling weapons to Iran was revealed. That was arranged by the Reagan administration to transfer money from the deal to the Contra gang's government in Nicaragua.

That action was not in need of official cover. In 1985, Reagan, speaking about the Contras, stated, "They are our brothers, those freedom fighters. They are the moral equivalent of our founding fathers and of the brave men and women of the French

resistance. We cannot abandon them because this is not a conflict between right and left, but it is a struggle of right against injustice."

In 1994, an operation to sell State secrets to the Soviet Union was discovered. It was carried out by Aldrich Ames, who was a senior officer at the CIA. He was sentenced to life in prison.

The Massacres of the CIA:

1- In Lebanon: the Bir al-'Abd Explosion, March 8, 1985:

The CIA thought that the fastest way to eliminate the Lebanese Hezbollah was through assassination of its symbols and the persons whose activities threatened the CIA control sites. The CIA did not hesitate in committing the worst massacres and barbaric practices, including the explosives it placed in Bir al-'Abd, which resulted in the death of dozens of women, children, old people and innocent young people, as an example of the American brutality.

For this reason, the CIA presented a number of reports stating that Mohamed Hussein Fadlallah was directly responsible for the series of attacks against the American installations in Lebanon in 1983 and 1984, including his participation in making the decision to blow up the Marines' command headquarters in Beirut, where two hundred forty-one American soldiers were killed. The CIA presented a report showing Fadlallah receiving and blessing the man who drove the truck that was used in the attack. To avoid similar attacks, the higher American authorities discussed the situation and decided that the best option to confront those who were responsible for such attacks was to depend on secret security operations in the world, instead of using direct military force such as using the guns of the warship New Jersey, which was anchored at sea opposite the Beirut coast, or using air raids that might cause mass destruction and human and material losses that could be considered as openly aggressive acts that would harm the reputation of the United States and its interests around the world. In that light, an idea was formed to train and support a secret team, which informed American sources thought would exclude the possibility of live television coverage for the American military work, and would avoid the use of American forces in the Middle East region where there was increasing hostility and terrorist acts against the United States. Therefore, a small security team would be the least costly option when compared with other alternatives.

Since the United States was afraid of the reaction against Americans who were working in Lebanon, the intelligence sources decided to downplay the importance of the CIA connections to the terror fighting units.

In 1984, President Reagan approved a secret operation to allow the CIA to train and support a number of anti-terror units with a mission to strike against the possible terrorists before they could attack the American installations in the Middle East.

Later on, other sources revealed in detail the goals of that approval. A text of another report stated that on April 3, 1984, Reagan signed a law that was immediately carried out. The law stipulated that preemptive actions were to be taken against "Terror" and "Terror-Sponsoring States." That step was supported by Secretary of State George Shultz and National Security Advisor Robert McFarlane and the Director of the Central Intelligence Agency William Casey.

As a result, CIA agents and military personnel started funding, training and participating in providing information and supporting a number of Special Forces in friendly countries for the purpose of fighting terrorism. An official responsible for the formation of these units said: "If we take terrorism as seriously as we should, especially that we know how the situation may turn to be worse; therefore, it is necessary to act, as there is no other option. That is the sort of problem that we have to confront. And we better be ready."

Regarding the nature of the relations between the Central Intelligence Agency and the Lebanese Intelligence Service, and how this relation started and what goals contributed to solidifying this relation, a report in the New York Times stated that an "agreement has been reached among the officials of the American administration to confront the cases that represent a threat against American interests abroad in order to pre-empt terrorist operations and identify terror-sponsoring states. But they were not planning to use Americans in other countries. That means they are going to depend on foreigners working in the service of other countries." Within this framework, the character of Mohamed Hussein Fadlallah represented a common denominator between the CIA and the Lebanese Intelligence Service. Both services were tracking him, but for different reasons.

The New York Times report attempted to distance the CIA from the circle of accusation by quoting American officials who said, "The CIA did not decide what to do about Mr. Fadlallah." But the Lebanese Intelligence Service, for special reasons, was not able to move against him because it is considered an official department, and the Shiites

were part of the Lebanese government. That is why the Lebanese Intelligence Service hired people from outside the intelligence service to carry out the operation.

To explain how the idea of assassinating Fadlallah began, Newsweek quoted Washington sources, stating that: "In 1984, the Lebanese government requested help in training a force to fight terrorism. According to informed sources, the Lebanese government wanted to form a Strike Force to punish the terrorists. After getting approval from President Regan, CIA Director William Casey, Secretary of State Shultz and National Security Advisor Robert McFarlane, the CIA received instructions to work with the intelligence section of the Lebanese Army headed by a Christian Colonel named Simon Qassis. The plan included training three groups. Each group was composed of five individuals. Lebanese sources indicate that two groups were recruited and were composed of eight Muslim and Christian individuals."

The members of the Senate Intelligence Committee were told that the teams did not receive sufficient training. An American administration source said that the Lebanese Intelligence service was in such a state of anarchy that nobody wanted to cooperate with it.

The American administration tried to deny the Washington Post report. But the CIA, knowingly or unknowingly, adopted the explosion of Bir al-'Abd on March 8, 1985, when it described it as an "anti-terrorist operation." That happened at a time when the CIA should have abstained from issuing any statement, according to an official in the Reagan administration. Despite the agency's quick denial, it was clear that the CIA was responsible, and that added greater credibility to the Washington Post report about the actions of the CIA that were contrary to its official denial.

Meanwhile, The New York Times described the statement issued by the CIA, in which it denied its responsibility for training those who carried out the explosion operation at Bir al-'Abd, as a statement that "does not deal with the core of the matter." The CIA's denial focused on stating that the CIA did not train those who carried out the explosion operation. However, the statement did not include a definite denial that the CIA was working with the Lebanese Intelligence Service.

In the same direction, the Canadian newspaper "Montreal Gazette" stated that the CIA was saying that "it did not want the operation to happen, but it is just a justification for a bad policy."

But the report published by the logistical security of Hezbollah during the trial of the perpetrators of the massacre refuted all these allegations and confirmed the solid and

strong connections between the American and Lebanese Intelligence Services in confronting the Islamic situation. The report was based on the investigations conducted with the individuals in the network that carried out the explosion operations. The report states that: "America, because of the defeats it met within Lebanon, is preparing international public opinion for a military action to save its low morale. It has started preparing for this direction and has mobilized all its agencies. And with the approval of its close friend, the then-Lebanese President Amin al-Jumayyil, it asked the director of the Lebanese Army Intelligence Section, Simon Qassis, to establish a Special Intelligence Branch to coordinate with the security section of the Lebanese Forces, "the protector of the Christian society," under the supervision of two officers from the Central Intelligence Agency (CIA).

That Branch was actually formed, and it started working under the name of "the Action and External Analysis Branch," and it was directed by Major Adonis Nima, who was a strategic studies specialist in the Lebanese Army and the Director of the office of Colonel Simon Qassis. Several targets were identified to this branch, and the top target was the assassination of the religious leader Mohamed Hussein Fadlallah.

Speaking about the involvement of the Saudi Intelligence Agency with the Central Intelligence Agency in the attempt to kill Fadlallah at the Bir al-'Abd explosion, one of the rare American testimonies was included in a book titled "Veil: The Secret Wars of the CIA, 1981-1987."

The book was written by Bob Woodward, Editor at the Washington Post, in which he stated, "Former Director of the Central Intelligence Agency William Casey has personally helped the Saudi Intelligence Service carry out these secret operations. The first was helping Chad in a confrontation with Libya. The second operation concerned frustrating the election hopes of the Italian Communist Party in May 1985. And the third operation was the attempt to assassinate Mr. Mohamed Hussein Fadlallah on March 8, 1985, in a car explosion that resulted in the death of 80 civilians in Bir al-'Abd."

In another part of the book, he said: "This Arab party paid 15 million dollars to finance the three operations. But after the failure of the assassination attempt, this party, with the blessing of Casey, tried to convince Fadlallah to stop the suicide car explosions against American and Western targets by offering him a two-million-dollar aid in the form of food materials, and by offering university scholarships to the followers."

In 1985, Woodward himself wrote in the Washington Post, stating that the assassination attempt was part of a CIA operation that aimed at training Lebanese units

to carry out preemptive attacks against terrorists. But he indicated that he did not know the role of Saudi Arabia, which had participated with the American Intelligence Services in many operations around the world, especially in support of the "Contras" in Nicaragua and the "UNITA" mercenaries in Angola.

The Massacre at Mazar-e-Sharif Fort in 2001 in Afghanistan

When the CIA admitted in an official statement about the death of the CIA officer Johnny "Mike" Spann at Mazar-e-Sharif prison in Afghanistan, a new file was opened about the nature of the mission of that officer and the department in which he worked at the CIA.

It became clear, according to the media, that Spann (32 years old), from Winfield, Alabama, had joined the CIA in June 1999 after serving in the Marine Forces.

Spann was the ninety-ninth CIA officer to be killed while carrying out his mission since the establishment of the CIA in 1947. Four Americans were also killed amid the American military activities in Afghanistan.

The death of Spann in that incident, and the statement issued by the CIA thereafter, raised controversy among intelligence experts about the necessity of issuing that statement.

Bill Harlow, the CIA spokesman, issued another statement in which he said: "A lot of experts criticized our statement about the death of Johnny Michael Spann, the intelligence officer, in Afghanistan. They considered that statement unprecedented and that the CIA was trying to win positive public support by issuing it. We are not used to answer such criticism. But because this criticism has spread on the television channels and it expressed indifference and bad intentions, that is why we are forced to reply."

Protection of the sources, methods and identity of the officers who work secretly under certain cover is a basic necessity in the work of the agency.

We make great efforts to maintain the operational security. For many years, and when circumstances permitted, the agency used to announce the identity of CIA officers who were killed while carrying out their missions. Seventy-eight of those officers have their names chiseled on the CIA memorial wall, including thirty officers from the secret operations department. In 1975 William Welch was killed in Athens and William Buckley was also killed, and they were officially announced. George Tenet, the CIA Director, had said that, "Michael Spann is an American hero, and we found no reason to prevent us from announcing his name, and his family agreed to that. In addition to that, many information agencies had revealed his name and his relationship with the CIA before our

official statement was issued and even before his remains had arrived to the United States. But we will not be able to reveal the name of every CIA officer who gets killed while he is carrying out his mission."

Although this statement says nothing about what Spann was doing in Afghanistan, because that is one of the CIA's secrets, several intelligence sources said that Spann may have been the first officer to get killed from a new department established by the CIA, and it is called "SAD," the "Special Activities Division." It is composed of 5,000 officers trained in killing, secret assassination and military craft. An American official, commenting on the circumstances of not revealing the names of those officers, said, "The CIA is training its men or spies on semi-military skills, and a number of them work within branches that require great military skills."

Officer Michael Spann, according to some news reports, was killed under secret circumstances during which he committed an atrocious act against the prisoners at Mazar-e-Sharif prison in Afghanistan. Last October, the British newspaper "The Times" stated that Michael Spann entered the prison accompanied by another CIA officer named David. Spann walked up to one Taliban prisoner, who was not from Afghanistan, and asked him: "What are you doing here in Afghanistan?" The Taliban soldier replied: "We are here to kill you." Then, he jumped on officer Spann, who shot him and shot a number of other prisoners who were near him, killing them all.

After that, The Times stated, the other prisoners were in an immediate state of anger, and they captured officer Spann and started beating him with their hands and feet until he was killed. Officer David escaped to safety at that time.

Other sources said that officers from the CIA were personally interrogating a large number of Taliban prisoners and other Muslim and Arab followers of Bin Laden, seeking information about where Bin Laden and the rest of his group were hiding. Michael Spann was one of those officers. It appears that the interrogations pushed a large number of the prisoners to rebel against the officers and to insult them due to the torture they used in order to obtain information, especially since the forces from the Northern Alliance were supposed to be responsible for managing the prison. The prisoners' rebellion was sparked when Spann opened fire inside the prison at a number of Afghan and Arab prisoners, and a number of prisoners jumped on him and killed him. One reason why the CIA was pushed to issue an official statement announcing Spann's death and showing his family an advance copy of the statement issued by spokesman Bill Harlow, may be that it was an attempt by the CIA to avoid an American scandal for the massacre that the

CIA had committed against the prisoners of several nationalities inside Mazar-e-Sharif's prison. But the nature of what the Special Activities Division (SAD) had done will definitely be exposed through incidents in Afghanistan, and the American practices that violated human rights and the Geneva Convention for treatment of prisoners of war, which was violated by the United States and its allies in the Afghan military wings.

Operations for Deceiving the Minds of Nations:

Francis Stonor Saunders, the American Intelligence Official, unmasked the responsibility of the CIA in the establishment of the free culture organization. This revelation may have been made in accordance with the principle of releasing secret documents after 30 years, at which point they are made available to the public. That was revealed in a book by Townsend titled "Intelligence in the Culture Market, Who Pays the Piper?"

In that book the author reveals the role of American Intelligence in infiltrating the international culture scene and recruiting it for the indirect service of that Intelligence. She provides a long list of well-known names in the world of culture from all over, including the names of Arab intellectuals who cooperated with this organization, which continued to establish branches, and branches for its branches, until it was possible to do without the mother organization and to depend on its cancerous branches. This organization finds fertile ground in poor countries that cannot afford to allocate enough budgets for culture, scientific research, and such studies. The organization finds it easy to infiltrate the intellectuals and researchers in those countries. This organization is nosy, and it interferes with topics that are cultural and social in nature, which are considered as bedroom secrets, which no stranger should know about.

Among these groups of intellectuals are Arab cultural and scientific characters and Arab organizations that are active in trying to twist the truth, so that the results turn out to be consistent with the results that were designed in advance. It is worth mentioning that none of these suspiciously funded studies is any different from the canned results, while most of the unfunded studies reach different results. This feeds the doubts about the innocence of such organizations and the people who work for them, especially since we continue to see the "sudden" emergence of characters that become famous as if by a magician's trick. That is one reason for repeating the question, who is paying the pipers? Who is driving them, and who is playing for them?

Most of them have become aware of the game and aware of its danger, but they have continued in this game for personal gain. Saunders stated that Bertrand Russell

resigned from the presidency of the organization when its suspicious background was confirmed.

On the opposition side, a group of intellectuals who reject this type of espionage has emerged, and they have offered a slogan that describes those who cooperate with suspicious organizations as “Agents but Spies!”

In reality, all of them are nominees to join the list of self-hating Arabs. For more information, click [here](#).

The adoption of these characters reached the limits of official adoption, for example the American pressure on Egypt and threatening to cut America’s aid to Egypt if Egypt insisted on carrying out the sentence issued against the agent Sa`d al-Din Ibrahim, who has no shame about rejecting punishing half the Arabs because of him.

Dirty Economic Operations to Control the Countries of the Third World:

John Perkins was a CIA agent who was recruited by the National Security Agency and worked undercover at an international consulting company. His work allowed him to travel all over the world. He visited Indonesia, Panama, Ecuador, Colombia, Saudi Arabia, Iran, and many strategically important countries. His mission was to apply policies that serve the interests of an American alliance that includes the government, the banks, and the big companies, and at the same time to work toward alleviating poverty by superficial measures.

He helped in applying a secret plan to make the billions of dollars gained by some oil producing countries find its way back to the United States treasury.

Between 1971 and 1981 he worked with the international consulting company called “Chas. T. Main,” where he was a senior economist and the director of economics and regional planning. But in reality he was an economic hit-man. He continued his secret mission under the cover of his work in said company until the attacks of September 11, 2001, occurred, and the incident convinced him that it was necessary to reveal that secret side of his life.

John Perkins defines the economic hit-men by saying that: “They are professional experts who are paid very high salaries, and they practice deceiving states all over the world and blackmailing them out of trillions of dollars. They give lots of money from the World Bank and the US Agency for International Development and other foreign “Aid” organizations to the treasuries of big corporations and the pockets of the few wealthy families that control planet earth’s natural resources. Their tools include misleading financial reports, fake elections, money giving, blackmailing, sex, and murder. They are

practicing a game that is as old as the Empire. But it has gained new and scary dimensions during this era of globalization.

Regarding the mechanism for testing and recruiting those agents and qualifying them for the mission they will carry out around the world, Perkins tells of his personal experience. He said: "It was in the late sixties, and in 1968 definitely, when I was a student in business school. I was recruited by the National Security Agency, and they prepared a series of tests for me, including character and lie detection tests and numerous other sensitive tests. During that process they discovered that I was an excellent candidate to be a star economic hit-man. They discovered some weaknesses in my character. I think I have some of the routine weak points in our common American culture, because the three diseases of our culture are money, power and sex. And they discovered that I have these weak points. They encouraged me to join the Peace Corps, and I lived for three years in Ecuador as a volunteer in the Peace Corps. I lived with the local people who are fighting now against the oil companies. We were at the beginning of the process, and for that reason I got a good course of on-the-job training.

While I was still in Ecuador working for the Peace Corps, the vice-president of this private consulting company in Boston, which was closely working with the National Security Agency and other intelligence services, came to Ecuador and continued the process of recruiting me. When I left the Peace Corps, I went to work with his company, "Chas. T. Main," in Boston. I joined an intensive training program with a prominent woman called Claudine. She was very intelligent, precise and capable of seducing you. I fell into her trap, and she knew well how to make me fall. She benefited from all the tests conducted on me and knew my weak points. She succeeded in her mission and attracted me to be an economic hit-man in the first place. At the same time, she warned me that this was a very dirty business, but I must be totally committed to carry it out or I will not be given my first appointment in Indonesia."

Explaining the scary mission of these economic hit-men in the world, Perkins said: "We, the economic hit-men, have established during the past 30 to 40 years the greatest global empire in the history of the world. And there are many ways to do that, but the best way is to identify a Third World country that owns the natural resources that we desire. In the present time these resources are mostly oil. We go to this Third World country and arrange a huge loan for the country from the international credit parties. Usually a bank will lead this operation. Let's say we give that country a one-billion-dollar loan. One of the conditions of giving that loan is that 90% of the loan belongs to the

United States and to one of our big companies like Bechtel and Halliburton, which we have heard a lot about lately. The companies will build huge energy stations, wide highways, ports, and industrial compounds - infrastructure projects that basically serve the rich in that Third World country. The poor will suffer, and they will not benefit from these projects. In fact, social services will be severely cut during the process of settling the loan. That Third World country will suffer the burden of an intolerably huge loan that it cannot pay for. An example of that is Ecuador today. The foreign debt of Ecuador, as a result of the practices of the economic hit-men, is equal to 50% of Ecuador's national income. And like many other Third World countries, Ecuador will not be able to pay that loan. For this reason we go back to these countries and tell their officials: look, you have borrowed all this money from us, and you are indebted to us, and you cannot pay to settle the loan. So give your oil to our oil companies at a very low price. In many countries, like Ecuador for example, that means destruction of the rainforest there and destruction of their local culture; this is what we are doing all over the world now, and this is what we have been doing all the time. It started shortly after the end of World War II, and it continued to accumulate until it reached huge dimensions, and we control most of the natural resources of the world today.

What we have is an international empire controlled by a few men who are called the "Corporatocracy" and they are the heads of big corporations, big banks, and the government. Many times they work in the three fields and jump from one to another. Robert McNamara is a good example. He was the head of Ford Company, then he became Secretary of Defense during the presidencies of Kennedy and Johnson, then he became head of the World Bank. In all these roles, his mission was to enhance American business and to support the aforementioned three-party alliance so as to benefit the United States and exploit the world. He worked under two Democratic regimes, under Kennedy and Johnson, and now we have Dick Cheney, who is in the same mold. We had George Shultz during the presidency of George Bush the father. So both President Bush the father and President Bush the son had this type of employees, and Condoleezza Rice is among the good examples of that.

The administration is full of such people, not only in the Republican Party but in both parties. It exceeds all limits, and McNamara is a good example of that. He was one of the theoreticians who designed the framework of the new democracies, which he used to call: "Active Role Management," it was aggressive in getting out and bringing the world to the United States, so much that among the largest one hundred democracies in

the world, today 52 of them are companies and 47 of them are American companies, not states. We represent 5% of the world population, but we extend like a huge octopus and suck into our country 25% or more of the world resources. The real percentage is not 5% of the world population, because 1% of the United States population owns a material wealth that exceeds the material wealth owned by 90% of our population. Accordingly, 1% of the United States population is in fact the three-party alliance between (the corporations, the banks and the government) and they suck up all of it. The rest of us support that through paying taxes, through our purchases and through our silence and our agreeing to this system. Like me, being an economic hit-man, I not only agreed with this system, I supported and solidified its principles.

These are not all of the tools and means used by the owners of the empire; there is another style they use with the rich group of people in the Third World. It is the style of developing and modernizing the infrastructure in these countries so that they pay most of their money as a price for materials and tools and devices, buying them from this empire at imposed prices, or as a price for the expertise and services provided by the companies of the empire and their engineers.

My mission in these countries was concentrated on finding a plan that would please these governments, please the US Treasury Department, and please my bosses at "Main" Company. According to that plan, the money would be used to create an industrial sector that concentrates on turning raw oil into products ready for export. Accordingly, huge compounds for the petrochemical industries will be erected and surrounded by other huge industrial compounds.

It is natural that this plan requires building high-capacity stations for generating electricity, and distribution lines, wide speedways, pipelines, communication networks, and transport systems, including building new airports and developing the seaports, and establishing a wide series of industries and infrastructure to maintain the proper functioning of all of it.

We had high expectations that this plan would develop into a model that would be imitated in the rest of the world. The countries that carried out this plan would sing our praises, and invite the leaders from other countries to visit and see the miracles achieved in their country. And the leaders will appeal to us to help them design similar plans to carry out in their countries.

If their countries are not rich, then arrangements will be made for borrowing from the World Bank or any other way that leaves their countries under a heavy burden of debt in order to finance these projects."

Scandals of the White House Intelligence:

Throughout their history, the American Security Services had failed in protecting the "First Man" in the country during the terms of the presidents. Before it was established, there were assassinations or involvement of presidents with self-interested groups, and that has continued. Before the CIA was established, Abraham Lincoln, the sixteenth US president, was assassinated in 1865, James Garfield, the twentieth president, was assassinated in 1882, and William McKinley, the twenty-fifth president, was assassinated in 1901. Theodore Roosevelt, the twenty-sixth president, escaped an assassination attempt, in which he was injured in 1912; Franklin Roosevelt, the thirty-second president, escaped an assassination attempt in which the mayor of Chicago was killed in 1933. That was before the establishment of the Central Intelligence Agency. Did anything change after that?

Harry Truman, the thirty-third president, by whose order the CIA was established, also escaped an assassination attempt in 1950.

John Kennedy, the thirty-fifth president, was assassinated in 1963.

Ronald Reagan miraculously escaped death after an assassination attempt in which he was hit by a bullet in his chest.

The CIA could not cover up the involvement of Richard Nixon, the thirty-seventh president, with some of his assistants, including John Mitchell, the Attorney General, and John Ehrlichman, the President's assistant for foreign affairs, John Dean, the White House Counsel, and H.R. Haldeman, the White House Chief of Staff, **during the Watergate scandal.**

This was the scandal that involved wiretapping the Democratic Party (the opposition) headquarters' office at the Watergate in 1972, and spying on the party's telephone calls. That scandal led to Nixon's resignation in August 1974.

The CIA also could not contain the scandal raised by Monica Lewinsky, a White House employee, in 1998 against the forty-second president, Bill Clinton, when she accused him of sexual harassment. The president denied it under oath in the civil trial, and then he confessed after the appearance of clear evidence supporting the accusation.

The Venona Program:

“Venona” is a secret codeword given by the American government to a large-scope program to detect and read the communications keys between Moscow and its espionage centers. When the program was made public between 1995 and 1997, students of espionage were surprised by the extent to which the Soviet Intelligence had infiltrated the government of the United States. The dispatches showed that most of the Americans who spied for the Soviet Union were members of the American Communist Party. Although these facts were known to the Federal Bureau of Investigation and the House Un-American Activities Committee, that was one of the most controversial questions in the long debates during the Cold War.

The leftist advocates believed for a long time that the members of the Communist party were loyal citizens in the opposition who cared about reforming the American system. The two authors said: “But the Venona documents prove the contrary of that. They prove their loyalty was to the Soviet Union, and that many of the party leaders and senior members were spies for the Soviet cause.”

In the eighties, there was a scandal about the “PROMIS” program that reached the American courts. It was shown that the American government stole the program from the “INSLAW” company without its approval, and that program was used by the CIA and was given to the intelligence service of a country friendly to the United States. The American government gained important economic information and strategic information about the foreign policy of the Canadian government through the “PROMIS” program. When the scandal reached the court, the scandal was shut down by a secret power, and despite that, they call themselves the state of law and liberty.

In 2001, the Canadian counter-intelligence service announced that a friendly country’s government (meaning the United States) was seriously engaged in obtaining important secret information, especially in the field of technology. More than that, the official newspapers published a report stating that Osama bin Laden had offered 2 million dollars for the development of the “PROMIS” program with the aim of entering the Pentagon and other American military and security establishments. It was not by chance that the tragic list disappeared (meaning the incidents of September 2001).

MOSSAD Infiltrates the CIA:

The first shock came to the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) when investigators analyzed twenty-five stolen documents that they had found in a bag that Anne Pollard (wife of Pollard, an employee in the intelligence section of the Defense Department), had

removed from their apartment as instructed by him after he was investigated by the Defense Department. A large number of the documents proved to be very secret, and nearly all the documents concerned American abilities and weapons. Now, the question is why did the Israelis need this information?

The answer to this question is still a main target of investigation; according to what is understood, senior officials at the Defense Department revised the instructions received by Pollard from the agents, which he recorded. Based on the recorded instructions and computer records in the intelligence section of the Department of Defense, where Pollard was able to obtain most of the stolen documents, it became clear that most of the documents that Pollard gave to the agents were not related to the Middle East at all. The documents included details about intelligence, and American and Russian military communications and capabilities. It also included, according to the prosecution list, details about the site of ships and US airline stations, in addition to fighting and training methods of the American Army. Most of this information was only important for one country, which is the Soviet Union. While investigating Pollard, the Americans were increasingly worried when a Soviet man who had fled to the United States revealed that there was a third spy in Israel who had not been captured, in addition to the two Soviets spies (Shabtai Kalmanovich and Marcus Klingberg) who had been arrested and imprisoned in Israel.

He said that spy occupied an important job at the Israeli Ministry of Defense, and that he continued to practice espionage. It is probable that the secrets that Pollard sent to Israel found their way to the Soviet Union, whether that was the goal or not.

The information sent by Pollard to the Israelis contained the following:

- 1- Information about the technical systems of the intelligence and the reports collected by using them.
- 2- Detailed analysis studies including calculations, graphics and satellite photos, and the names of the people who conducted them.

Pollard confessed that he did not set apart any of the information he delivered to the Israeli agents. Indeed, all the documents found in his apartment were complete, and the documents returned by the Israelis totaled 163 documents as well. That means the documents included all the details about the sources of the news and the methods of collecting them. Even if Pollard wanted to set apart some of the documents, he could not do it because the documents consisted of thousands of pages that dealt with hundreds of topics.

If the stolen documents included, for example, military photos from space satellites, and if the photos were published in a military magazine, the foreign intelligence services would only deduce that the National Security Agency is interested in the topic covered by the photos, in addition to forming an idea about the power of the camera installed in the space satellite. Nevertheless, if the intelligence services got the original photos or even good copies, they could obtain the technical information, which is recorded in the measuring device in the satellite, such as the site, time, and height of the satellite. When such information falls into foreign hands, the National Security Agency will incur high costs to change the site and plans for the space satellite, because revelation of that information negates the factor of surprise.

Intelligence officials said that there is no difference between Israel or any other country, like Czechoslovakia, receiving those documents because no national security service in the modern times can expose the lives of many people to danger, and spend billions of dollars in operations that cannot maintain its security. Even if we assumed that Pollard sent half of those documents to the headquarters of the Russian intelligence (the KGB) in Moscow by mail, and kept the other half with a friend of his in Bethesda, Maryland, that would not change the extent of the damage he did to national security.

In this case, the materials were delivered to a foreign country whose intelligence service the United States believed the Soviets had infiltrated. When Richard Helms, a former Director of the CIA, was asked whether there is a difference between those who sell secrets to “friends” and those who sell secrets to the “enemy,” he said there is no difference between them, “for the simple reason that we do not know a thing about the intelligence services of these countries.”

Rafael Eitan was the Director of the “LEKEM” unit in the Ministry of Defense, which managed the Pollard operation, and he was an advisor to Yitzhak Shamir and Shimon Peres for intelligence and terror-fighting affairs. In his book, Blitzer states that when Peres became Prime Minister in September 1981 (that is, shortly after Pollard was recruited to steal the documents), he asked Eitan to give up his responsibility for fighting terrorism. What Blitzer does not mention is that Eitan continued to do intelligence work in the office of the Prime Minister until the time when Pollard was arrested. The source of my information here is Thomas Pickering, who was the United States Ambassador to Israel at that time. When he mentioned the involvement of Eitan with the Pollard operation, the United States State Department asked him about the relations of Eitan and the Prime Minister, and he answered them with the information we mentioned here,

in a “secret” cable “N° 17246, dated 26 November 1984,” addressed to the Secretary of State. I was allowed to see this cable in accordance to the Freedom of Information Act.

The most embarrassing aspect of the Pollard affair for Israel, and the main reason why those directors involved with Pollard want him released and want the case to finally be closed, is the political framework within which the operation was carried out. Is Israel afraid of more questions being asked that may expose the involvement of Israel in spying on the United States? And whether Pollard was the only one arrested while spying, or whether he was the only one arrested and tried?

In reality, Pollard was not the first Israeli spy to be arrested and tried. Blitzer differentiates between two types of spying: the first is friendly spying, or spying by friends. The second is the despicable spying for which agents are recruited and money is paid to obtain information. The first type is conducted by open technical methods and through military attaches at the Embassies and others, and this is done by everyone. Blitzer stated that the United States and Israel were committed over dozens of years to an agreement that stipulates that neither of them will practice the second type of spying against the other.

Soon after Pollard was arrested, Prime Minister Peres issued a statement saying, “Spying on the United States is completely against our policy.” But it is clear that what he said is not true. The Israeli government, since it opened the Israeli Embassy in Washington in 1948, has been spying on Washington.

The reader can form an idea about this from the list included in the previous article, although it is not complete. There is confirmed evidence that Israel carried out operations similar to the Pollard operation. But why were those operations kept away from the light? A senior official at the Federal Bureau of Investigation answered this question and said, “95% of that information did not reach the courts.” He added that he himself had prepared two complete files on operations similar to the Pollard operation for establishing a similar case. But the charges in both cases were dropped at the last moment.

It is certain that Pollard was not the first Israeli spy in the United States. And probably he is not the last one, but he was the most active and effective spy. However, I think that many officials in the American military establishment and intelligence services will be pleased to have Pollard and his wife released and allowed to go to Israel. But that depends on what the United States will get in return. A three-party exchange of spies may happen between the United States and the Soviet Union, which may include the

Soviet spies in the Israeli prison. We can say that there is no general feeling of anger against Pollard personally in Washington. But it is certain that any other Israeli spy to be discovered in the United States will be treated as a spy.

Infiltrating the CIA:

The arrest of Aldrich Ames in 1994 caused shockwaves throughout the Central Intelligence Agency and resulted in a number of reforms.

Many of the CIA agents did not believe that there was a spy among them. Luckily, there are always a few officials who always believe that there is a person working in the dark, and in the end, they find him. The great damage caused by Ames, and the fact that he was discovered after spying for nine years, was the motivation for calling for reform and the admission that the CIA is not immune from having a spy emerge from the inside. These changes proved valuable when Intelligence Officer Harold Nicholson was arrested in 1996, two years after he had volunteered to work for the Russians.

But the post-Ames efforts had a dark side as well. Contrary to Federal Bureau of Investigation agents, CIA agents were routinely tested with lie detectors even before Ames was discovered. According to reports published by The Washington Post, subsequent to Ames' case, the FBI and the CIA revised the lie detection records for a number of CIA staff, and identified whoever was problematic. According to the measures required by a new law, these cases were referred to the FBI, which conducted criminal investigations.

In some cases, serious problems have been identified and dealt with by the CIA. In other cases, there was nothing in the records other than important psychological responses to a question on the lie detection device. Most of those cases remained with the FBI for a long time, sometimes for years, before they were returned to the CIA so that the officer could continue his work.

While the CIA felt that there could be no spy in the agency because of the lie detector, we find that the FBI did not need to expose the agents to the lie detector, as they were special agents. But both services were wrong, because the lie detector is not perfect. Honest people fail the lie detector test, while dishonest people pass the test. The device is a simple means for measuring certain physiological responses like breathing, heartbeat and the neurological response of the skin in response to the questions asked by the examiner. The basic theory is that when people knowingly lie, there would be a physiological response that can be measured. But the lie detector is not the only effective tool in the counter-intelligence program. It is just a helpful tool, and if it is

misused, it can cause collapse of morale and might destroy the lives of innocent people. It may also lead to overconfidence that is similar to the then-prevailing status from before Ames was arrested.

The key to a good lie detection program is a trained expert examiner. The agencies should ensure that they have suitably trained examiners available for a long period of employment, and it is important to design strong measures to protect the rights and dignity of the staff. It is also important to apply the basic principle that no action is taken against any staff member if it was only based on a lie detector test.

The Anthrax Scandal:

Over many months, there was an excited search for the person responsible for the worst biological terror attack on American soil. Six letters sent by mail to Leahy, Daschle, Tom Brokaw, Dan Rather, The New York Post and the offices of the National Enquirer in Florida, led to the sickening of 18 people and five deaths. The crime was especially scary because anthrax, which is a complex powder that scatters in the atmosphere, had spilled from the envelopes and spread through parts of the mail system and contaminated a Senate building. One year later, the main post office in Washington had not yet opened.

The FBI is under great pressure to close this case, and the anthrax criminal is supposed to be alive and free. Two members of the Senate have asked to receive regular reports about this investigation from the FBI, and they have become increasingly impatient.

Accompanied by Michael Isikoff in Washington, Mark Miller and Ann Billy-Gisselman in Texas, the FBI agents quietly brought the dogs to places frequented by dozens of people they considered suspicious, hoping that the dogs could find a scent similar to the letters sent by mail. In one place after another there was no response from the dogs, but when the trainers neared a residential building in Frederick, Maryland, where Dr. Steven J. Hatfill lived, the dogs immediately became nervous. Dr. Hatfill, 48 years old, was a scientist of a strange character, and he used to work in one of the most famous military research laboratories for biological weapons, according to Newsweek. An authorized law enforcement official said, "The dogs started going crazy." The agents took the dogs to the apartment of a friend of Hatfill's in Washington, and to a Denny's fast food restaurant, where Hatfill ate the day before. In both places, the dogs jumped and howled, indicating that they had picked up a scent (bloodhounds are the only dogs whose smelling abilities are recognized by the court).

After months of frustration, federal investigators felt that they were close to reaching a result. They were interested in Hatfill, well dressed, arrogant, and with an attitude of exaggerating his achievements. He had strongly complained over the years that the United States was not doing enough to prepare for confronting a possible biological terrorist attack, and he was afraid that his warning was not being listened to. After that, the government cancelled his security clearance after he failed a lie detector test when he applied for work at the Central Intelligence Agency. His loss of his security clearance threatened his employment at a defense contracting company. The fact that the first anthrax letters were mailed one month after that made the investigators question whether Hatfill's experience had made him bitter enough to do something decisive.

Another thing about Hatfill also interested them. The agents who were watching his apartment saw him throwing large amounts of his possessions in a big trash container behind his residential building. They were wondering if he was getting rid of evidence. Although Hatfill was cooperative the entire time, the dogs and the trash container pushed the agents to obtain a search warrant to inspect Hatfill's apartment. The agents arrived with their dogs, and when they entered the apartment, one dog nervously moved toward Hatfill. One law enforcement official said, "When you see the dogs going to anything connected to him, you say he is damned."

But despite the enthusiasm of the dogs, the federal investigators left the apartment hours later without finding anything connecting Hatfill to the crime (the laboratory is continuing to check the items they found.) The agents who went to the trash container did not find anything other than a heap of Hatfill's personal possessions. Hatfill, who knew that he was being watched by the FBI, complained to his friends and he had an excellent explanation, "Of course he was throwing things in the trash because he had recently accepted a job at Louisiana [State] University, and he was cleaning his apartment before leaving for Louisiana."

The investigators were faced with false starts and dead ends. They turned their attention repeatedly toward Hatfill. But the officials say they are not close to carrying out any arrests. A senior official said: "We are still far from evidence that we can take to court." Hatfill, through his lawyer, continued to confirm that he was innocent and officials stated that he was very helpful and cooperating. Victor Glasberg, Hatfill's lawyer, later said in a statement: "Dr. Hatfill has been voluntarily interrogated and he agreed to the FBI doing an extensive search of his home, car and other possessions. And all the results were in his favor, and he is not a suspect in this case." (Glasberg refused to

answer questions.) The search on Thursday was not the first, when FBI agents appeared at Hatfill's doorstep. In previous months, he had voluntarily permitted the investigators to search his apartment on two other occasions.

The officials were keen to indicate that Hatfill was one "of about 12 individuals" who were being investigated. They say that he is not a suspect or even a target for investigation. The FBI was still shocked by its failed investigation of Richard Jewell, who was suspected of conspiring to explode bombs during the Olympic Games, and who was almost convicted by the newspapers, as a result of leaks from anonymous government agents, who were confident that he was guilty. In the end, Jewell proved to be innocent of all accusations and he successfully sued, demanding compensation.

In the weeks following the attack, federal investigators tried to assemble a picture of the person who might have committed the crime. There were many possibilities. A foreign terrorist? A disgruntled scientist? Many times, they enthusiastically followed promising leads, but they were not useful. Last November, they searched the home of Aziz Kazi, who is a Pakistani born financial officer in the city of Chester, Pennsylvania. They carried dozens of boxes containing his possessions and interrogated him for several hours about a mysterious liquid he was seen carrying outside his home. It was discovered that his family's dishwasher was clogged and Kazi was removing some material from his kitchen. On another occasion, investigators in Texas were watching an Egyptian man who was reported to them by a prison inmate. The investigators heard his partners speaking about delivering the contents of a brown envelope, and they watched him as he went to the airport. When they secretly searched his luggage, they found the envelope, inside which they found insurance documents.

Before long, the investigators deduced that the attacks most probably were carried out by a person who has access to a well-equipped laboratory. The anthrax was produced in the form of a fine powder so as to quickly spread in the atmosphere, and it was not of the type that can be produced by an amateur. FBI officials believed that the evidence points toward someone who wanted to send a message or show his talents, but not necessarily kill. Some of the letters alerted the reader to take penicillin, and the anthrax itself was not of an advanced type that can resist medicine, but it was of the type that can easily be medicated with ordinary antibiotics.

The search resulted in nothing. There was a puzzling discovery, but it was not conclusive. The investigators found in Hatfill's computer a draft of a novel about a biological terror attack and how the attacker was hiding his traces. But the imaginary

contemplations of a scientist could not be considered evidence, and the investigation ended.

One of the main questions that federal officials have to answer, according to one investigator, is how the perpetrator could have gotten away with his crime. "It is the great gap." Getting anthrax was not necessarily difficult for a government scientist. There is at least one US government laboratory that had been secretly producing small quantities of anthrax since the early nineties. Law enforcement sources say the laboratories had a bad reputation with regards to following up on its assets list, and its security status is generally not good. One law enforcement official said, "Anybody could put a bag in his pocket and get out of the laboratory with the substance."

But even a highly well-trained scientist would have found it difficult to prepare anthrax and mail it without contaminating himself and his environment. The anthrax scientists describe how the fine powder floats when put on the glass slide before it can be placed under the microscope. Putting the substance in an envelope, and not anywhere else, would have required very high skill. One of the possibilities was that the perpetrator of the crime had access to a government or a commercial laboratory equipped with a "clean room." The other possibility is a very advanced home laboratory.

Until the investigators find material evidence that connects a person to the crime, they are forced to speculate about the motives and methods of the criminal. They are still casting a wide net. Law enforcement sources say they have issued hundreds of subpoenas and they are analyzing thousands of documents in search of new evidence. The evidence may be small and unseen – sweat or an odor on an envelope – but that is all that they need in order to attract the dogs.

Chapter 5
International Espionage Operations
First: Iraq

In his memoirs, John Perkins, the Former National Security Agency agent, confessed that the Reagan and Bush Sr. administrations were intending to turn Iraq into a pro-Washington state. There were several reasons for Saddam Hussein to follow the model that Washington applied in dealing with countries rich in resources. He used to envy these countries for the projects carried out there, which made his mouth water. Moreover, he knew that if he were connected to Washington by such projects, he would receive special treatment with regards to his interaction with international law, and some of his acts would be overlooked.

The presence of the economic hit-men was strong in Baghdad during the 1980s. And they believed that Saddam would see the light at last. I had to agree with this assumption. If Iraq reached an agreement with Washington, as other countries had done, he would insure that he would continue to be in power and he might have expanded his influence in that part of the world.

The United States did not care that Saddam Hussein was a dictator and a tyrant, or that his hands were stained with the blood of many innocent people. Washington used to tolerate the existence of such people, and it has supported and aided them many times before. He would be very happy to get US government stocks in exchange for oil dollars and he promised to continue to supply us with oil in exchange for a deal for using the stock profits to hire American companies to improve the infrastructure in Iraq and build new cities and transform the desert into a green oasis. And we would want to sell him tanks and fighter planes and build his chemical and nuclear factories, just like we did with many countries before, even though these technologies could be used for the manufacturing of advanced weapons.

Speaking about the importance of Iraq to the United States, John Perkins wrote the following in his memoirs:

"Iraq was very important for us; more than what was apparent on the surface. Contrary to the prevalent public opinion, it wasn't only about oil. It was also about water and geopolitics, because the Tigris and Euphrates rivers run through Iraq. Of all the countries in that part of the world, Iraq alone controls the most important water resources, which are of critical importance. During the 1980s, the economic and political

importance of water was becoming clearer and clearer to those of us who work in the fields of energy and engineering. In the rush toward privatization, many big companies that were aspiring to play the role of small independent energy companies were looking forward to the privatization of the water system in Africa, Latin America and the Middle East."

In addition to oil and water, Iraq occupies an important strategic location. Iraq borders Iran, Kuwait, Saudi Arabia, Jordan, Syria, Turkey, and it has a coast on the Arabian Gulf. In addition, missiles can be launched from Iraq over a distance to reach "Israel" and the former Soviet Union. It is common today to say that whoever controls Iraq owns the key to controlling the Middle East.

Above all, Iraq represented a huge market for American technology and engineering expertise. Sitting on one of the greatest oil fields in the world ensures that Iraq is in a status that allows it to finance huge programs for infrastructure and industrialization. All the major players were looking forward to Iraq, including engineering and construction companies, computer system suppliers, airplane, missile and tank manufacturers, and pharmaceutical and chemical manufacturers.

But in the late eighties, it was clear that Saddam was not convinced by the scenario of the economic hit-men. And that was a cause for great disappointment and annoyance for the administration of Bush, the father; while Bush was looking for a way out of it, Saddam did harm to himself when he invaded Kuwait in August 1990, and Bush answered by condemning Saddam for violating International Law.

On August 3, 1990 when Saddam had just invaded Kuwait, Saudi Ambassador Bandar bin Sultan received a telephone call from President Bush, the father, inviting him to come to the Pentagon that afternoon, where Secretary of Defense Dick Cheney and Chief of staff Colin Powell were waiting for him. The three entered a fortified room, called "the tank," which was under continuous guard and was equipped with garbling systems that make it impossible to eavesdrop on a conversation there. In that meeting, the Defense Secretary showed the movements of Iraqi divisions toward the Saudi borders, and he also showed supporting space satellite photos. But the Saudi Ambassador reminded them of the actions of Jimmy Carter when the region was burning as a result of the war between Iraq and Iran. At the time, Carter proposed sending twelve unarmed F-15 fighter planes to Saudi Arabia. The Ambassador said, "only a crazy person would accept such an offer today." Cheney pushed a file toward bin Sultan, asking him to read carefully, "to know our resolve".... after reading the file, the Ambassador smiled a wide

smile toward Cheney and Powell, and expressed his admiration for the huge preparations. In addition, Bandar promised to immediately contact King Fahd to explain to him the American plan in detail.

It was not surprising when President Bush, the father, ordered a comprehensive military attack and sent half a million American soldiers as part of an International Force. During the first months of 1991, a sweeping air attack was waged against Iraqi Army and civilian targets.

The CIA and a Coup d'Etat Against Saddam:

David Ignatius, writing in the Washington Post issue dated 5/16/2003, wrote about the connection of the CIA to a coup that did not occur in Iraq. He said: "A number of officials in the American and British Intelligence Services expected that a division of the Iraqi Forces was going to surrender as soon as the American forces moved to invade Iraq. But that surrender did not happen, and no sizable force took refuge with the American occupation force. That wrong expectation was a real blow to the CIA in the Iraq War. Some people say it was not the first blow to the CIA during the last ten years in Iraq, especially in the field of inciting a coup against Saddam. Ignatius revealed that the CIA had prepared a failed coup before the occupation of Iraq under the code-name "DBACHILLES." The official who was responsible for preparing and managing the coup plan for 1996 was Stephen Richter, who was the CIA official responsible for the Middle East section and the spying stations there. Richter, with another officer who would lead the American military units that were to play a role in arranging for the coup, was encouraged. He sent an optimistic report about the success of the plan. For that purpose, Richter met with General Mohamed `Abdallah Shawani, a former commander of the Iraqi Special Forces and a member of the Turkmen tribe that lives in Mosul. The General had two sons working with him in the Iraqi forces. When the CIA prepared the secret plan with Shawani, the British Intelligence Service interfered and asked the Director of the Central Intelligence Agency to contact an Iraqi in the Iraqi army who was in contact with them.

The CIA sent Bob Baer, an assistant to Richter, to prepare for the required secret operations in northern Iraq.

In 1995, according to the Washington Post of 5/16/2003, Ahmed Chalabi, who has old and new ties with the CIA, was one of the members of that team from the North. In March 1995, the team started executing the coup's plan, which was discovered and

foiled by Saddam because the Iraqi Intelligence Service had infiltrated some of Shawani's followers.

The newspaper said that Ahmed Chalabi, after the coup's failure, left northern Iraq and returned to Washington to meet with John Deutch, (Director of the CIA) and his Deputy at that time, George Tenet, and to tell them that before the Zero Hour, the Iraqi Intelligence Service had arrested the Egyptian agent, who was in secret liaison with Shawani and his two sons, when he was talking to them on an "Inmarsat" satellite telephone. When the CIA Director doubted Chalabi's story, Chalabi sought the assistance of his friend Richard Perle to convince Deutch. In June 1996, the failure of the coup was officially announced and Saddam arrested two hundred Iraqi officers, and he executed eighty of them, including the two sons of General Shawani.

A CIA officer accused Ahmed Chalabi of committing mistakes that resulted in exposing the coup, although he had warned the CIA after the Egyptian agent was arrested.

After Bush became President, the using of Shawani, who was living in exile, was repeated and Iyad Allawi was also used to convince Iraqi officers to take refuge with the American forces when the American forces began to penetrate Iraq, but this also did not happen during the first two weeks of the American war in Iraq.

Stephen Richter was one of the most experienced CIA officials and officers in the region. He worked in Pakistan between 1973-1976, and in Iran in 1976. He was responsible for Iran's dossier until 1989 and he worked in India, then Egypt in 1986. He became responsible for the Iraq dossier and the CIA station specializing in Iraq since 1992. He was stationed in Amman at that time, according to the American "Name Base" electronic bulletin. Bob Baer was the CIA officer assigned to coordination in the North. He wrote a book that was quoted by ABC News, and in the introduction, he said: "By the end of 1994 I found myself living in airplanes traveling from one place to another. I used to arrive in Amman in the afternoon, go to the hotel, take a shower and spend the night talking to an Iraqi dissident and another about what we can do against Saddam. Sometimes, I'd continue to listen to those Iraqis until after midnight. Then you'd see me return to Langley, Virginia, to the CIA headquarters, to come in to my office and stay there all day. I got used to this life during twenty years of walking the Middle East streets at that same speed."

The CIA Recruiting of Iraqi Diplomats:

Soon after the attacks of **9/11**, Douglas Feith, the Deputy Secretary of Defense for Political Affairs, started coordinating the Pentagon's plans for regime change in Iraq. Feith was the N° 3 civilian in the Department of Defense and the challenge he faced was designing a rational policy for the attack. At the same time, Feith's ideological groups started planning to take "the International War against Terror" not only to Iraq but also to Damascus and Tehran as well. The period before the beginning of the Iraq War witnessed another confrontation in the dark world of intelligence. It was between the American and British Intelligence Services on one side, and the Iraqi Intelligence on the other side. Washington and London believed that the Iraqi Intelligence was present in most world capitals under the cover of the Iraqi embassies there, and behind different diplomatic masks, especially in Europe and Asia. Following are the rounds of that war.

The British and American Intelligence Services hoped that their focusing on the Iraqi Embassies on the two continents would lead them to achieve a series of goals, which were defined from the start. Iraqi diplomats were to be recruited in the first place to become eyes inside the Iraqi Intelligence and to immediately report to Washington and London about what was being discussed inside the Iraqi Intelligence. If that option did not work, the second option focused on urging individuals who were dissatisfied with the regime in Baghdad to dissent and ask for political asylum in any Western country. This option could also become a moral blow against Baghdad on the information level.

The attacks of September 11 added a new goal to that list. The CIA tried to find a connection - that was never confirmed - between Baghdad and Mohamed Atta, the leader of the group of 9/11 attackers. Confirming such a connection would have lead to modification in many things during the stage of preparation for military confrontation with Baghdad.

The CIA sought to use that argument to win the support of Western European and influential countries for a war against Iraq. But the CIA always failed to answer the question insistently asked by these countries:

"Do you have firm evidence of the existence of this connection?"

Then the New York Times published the complete story of the loss of evidence that proved that Mohamed Atta met at the Iraqi Embassy in Prague with the Iraqi Ahmed Khalil al-Ani. This story reveals a lot about what had happened in the intelligence war that preceded the shooting war. The story takes us back to the period following the collapse of the Communist regime in Czechoslovakia in 1989. The new government

hesitated about what to do about the Anti-terrorism Bureau at the Intelligence Service, which the government had inherited from the collapsed Communist system. Some officials in the new regime said the Bureau should be dissolved and reconstituted with new staff, as part of the process for reconstructing the Czechoslovakian Intelligence Service.

The opponents explained that a number of the old intelligence bureaus should be maintained because of their special nature, and because the officers working in these bureaus had built relations with agents in many places. Firing such officers would definitely lead to losing big parts of the agents' network that had been established by the accumulation of intensive work over decades of time.

The new Czech government agreed to the opinion offered by the opponents, and a decision was made to keep a number of the old intelligence service branches and to change their direction. Instead of having to confront the West as a connecting line between these branches, now they had to cooperate with the enemy of yesterday. That decision was immediately fruitful. The new old Anti-Terrorism Bureau at the Czech Intelligence provided valuable information to the British Intelligence about the involvement of Libyan agents in the explosion of the Pan-Am 103 plane over Lockerbie, Scotland. The Bureau started coordinating with the Western services about the results of the work of its agents inside the Middle Eastern organizations that used to consider Prague an important friendly station that supported their operations.

The British Intelligence Service MI-6 appeared to be especially interested in the new Czech Intelligence Service, and it gave training scholarships to a wide number of new officers of the Czech Intelligence, and it sent experts to supervise its reconstruction. That led to turning the Czech Intelligence into an organization similar in structure and methods to the British Intelligence Service and not to the Central Intelligence Agency, despite having an open relationship with the CIA.

But the relations between the British and Czech Intelligence suffered a sudden setback at the end of the nineties because of a certain incident that caused great British displeasure with the Anti-terrorism Bureau in Prague.

At that time, Chris Hurran, the Head of the British Intelligence station Prague, was working on recruiting an Iraqi diplomat called Jabir Salim, who was the number two official at Baghdad's embassy in Prague.

The British had learned that Jabir had expressed his displeasure with the Iraqi regime on a number of occasions. The British Intelligence conducted a number of tests

to know if the displeased diplomat might be recruited, and the result indicated a great possibility for the operation's success, which Hurran and his men started to carry out.

It was logical to have that happen in coordination with the Czech Intelligence because it was necessary to watch Jabir's movement in Prague, in addition to being trusted people within the special relationship between the British and Czech Intelligence Services. So, the British officer informed the Czech Intelligence to put the Iraqi diplomat under special surveillance, and the incoming Czech reports confirmed that targeting Jabir was justified since it was confirmed that he continued to criticize Baghdad and its policies. London decided that the time had come to recruit the Iraqi diplomat, and to inform him to stop criticizing the Iraqi regime so as not to draw attention, and to supply the British Intelligence with the information he had immediately, using his influential diplomatic job.

When Hurran's men began to move for Jabir, the Iraqi diplomat suddenly disappeared from Prague and even from Czechoslovakia. It was a puzzling matter; why did Jabir disappear at this particular time? How did he escape the surveillance of the Czech Intelligence with his wife and six children? It is a big family and the Czechs were supposed to watch him 24 hours a day in response to an advance British request. How were they going to tell Hurran that they did not know where Jabir Salim and his sons went?

While the British were scratching their heads trying to solve the puzzle of the disappearance of Jabir and his family under the watch of the Czech Intelligence, a short statement was issued by the German Foreign Ministry, announcing that an Iraqi diplomat had arrived in the German capital with his family and that he had applied for political refugee status. The name of the diplomat was Jabir Salim.

It was a real surprise for London. Jabir might have revealed important secrets concerning what had happened, but he had lost any future value. The plan for MI-6 was to turn Jabir into a permanent source of information, especially since many Iraqis expected him to continue to be promoted to a sensitive position in the Iraqi Foreign Ministry. Now, after he sought refuge in Germany, the usefulness of the whole operation was extremely diminished.

Some British officers met with Jabir Salim in a house in the Berlin suburbs to interrogate him and to try to collect whatever information they could from him after they had lost the bigger fruits they hoped to pick. The office then turned to the Czech Intelligence to settle the accounts for that unintelligible confusion. This started with

sending a strongly worded memorandum to the Czech Intelligence about the series of unforgivable mistakes that they had committed in the Jabir Salim operation. A second memo followed, demanding that an internal investigation be conducted in the Czech Intelligence to detect whether there was infiltration for political reasons or reasons related to financial corruption, and they requested that London be informed of the results of the investigation because the matter threatened the security of friendly intelligence services interacting with Prague, in addition to a request for punishing those who were responsible.

When the British tried to understand what had happened by themselves, and not wait for the results of the investigation that they had demanded, they discovered that the Czech Intelligence suffered from acute conflict between different blocks. There was the block of old officers who had served under the Communist rule, and there was the British block composed of young officers who had trained in Britain, and there was the money block composed of those who cared about nothing except winning as much financial gain as possible through participating in corruption or by any other means, and there were also blocks loyal to prominent government officials, where each official had his own team.

The British concluded that a hostile team inside Czech Intelligence had helped Jabir to make his way to Germany before the British could ask him to work for them and stay at the Embassy in Prague or return to Baghdad. The best option for the Iraqi diplomat with regard to his personal interest and the interest of his family was to quickly go to Berlin.

When the British insisted in their demand to punish those responsible in the Jabir story, starting from his escape and reaching to the reasons for the internal divisions in the Czech Service, the front that was hostile to the MI-6 men felt that the British were attacking them and holding them to defensive positions. That front responded by leaking to the Czech newspaper a story indicating that Hurran was morally deviant and that there were scandalous photos to prove it. As a result, London decided to withdraw Hurran from Prague when things had quieted down. But such wounds do not heal quickly, and the British would find that their losing Jabir led to great confusion in detecting the contacts of Mohamed Atta with Ahmed Khalil al-Ani one year later, and their loss of a very valuable source of intelligence inside the Iraqi Embassy in Iraq.

The British government conveyed details of what had happened in Prague to the highest political levels in Prague, together with a picture of the conflicts inside the Czech

Intelligence. Karel Vulterin, the Director of the Czech Intelligence Service, was transferred from that position and Jiří Ruzek was appointed as new Intelligence Director. But that decision resulted in completely opposite effects.

That was because Ruzek belonged to the money block; as his adversaries say, he was rich because his family, which was a rich family before the Communist rule, had regained its properties, including buildings in the heart of the Czech capital. Thus, he did not like the British very much, for any reason except that they were able to form a block of their own inside the service. And, after all, Ruzek had a deep hatred for Prime Minister Milos Zeman.

Milos Zeman is puzzling inside and outside Prague. He has a fiery mood and he lacks any diplomatic prudence. On one occasion, he said Yasser Arafat reminded him of Adolf Hitler. Zeman had strong relations with the strict conservative circles in the United States and Britain. He is accused of having a hot temper in any discussion he participates in, and in order to support his point of view, he would present information known to be false. The conflicts rose up again - Ruzek against Zeman, and Zeman against the intelligence service. All of them knew that Zeman was being groomed to be president of the country after the death of President Havel; the intelligence people were against each other, and the Ministry of the Interior was against all of them. In that turbulent atmosphere, some say Mohamed Atta met with al-Ani on the sidelines of a hot game that both of them had no relationship to, as it is assumed that they were preparing for a hotter game... in New York and Washington, that is, on September 11.

The London Group said there was enough information indicating that the meeting took place. In a photo taken of al-Ani from a distance, an individual appeared with him, and the computer analysis proved that the individual with him was Mohamed Atta. Zeman rushed to tell London and Washington about this information. When the American and British Intelligence demanded a report about this from the Czech Intelligence Service, Ruzek decided to settle his accounts with Zeman and to cause the greatest embarrassment for the Prime Minister. As a result, he prepared a report saying that the computer analysis did not give any definitive result that the individual with Al-Ani was Mohamed Atta. Checking the records of issued entry visas proved that the Czech authorities never gave anybody by the name of Mohamed Atta an entry visa to the country, and checking the records of the airline companies for the names of travelers who arrived in Prague proved that nobody by that name was among them.

Because of the political importance of this issue, London and Washington contacted the Czech Prime Minister to inquire about what was going on. The Prime Minister asked to be given some time to investigate. After that came the moment that Rozik was waiting for, when in a direct meeting the Prime Minister made a personal request to him to reinvestigate the matter. Ruzek answered by saying, "Do you want me to fabricate information? If you had hurried to inform Washington and London with unconfirmed news, then you alone are to be held responsible for that."

The Role of Intelligence in the Occupation of Iraq:

The role of the CIA was apparent in facilitating the movement of the invading American Forces and help in controlling the centers of power in Iraq as quickly as possible, using its agents and contacts, including a number of army commanders and regime officials in Iraq before and after the military occupation, and inducing them to surrender. The use of excessive military force in Iraq was not based on American estimates or expectations of long hard battles, but it was calculated to show the American before the countries of the world and spread it in Iraq for a plan that exceeded Iraq and the region as well. Phil Brennan, in the electronic magazine Newsmax in May 2003, revealed the important role of the CIA in limiting the military confrontation with Iraq to a few weeks and without large human losses on the American side. Brennan said, "The quick collapse of Saddam's regime and army was not due to Washington's luck, or the huge force it deployed on the battleground, as much as it was mostly due to the role played by the CIA and its cell phone calls with agents who played their role in convincing and inducing many Iraqi army commanders to surrender in return for great personal gain for them and their families. The military plan for invading Iraq included sending a number of Iraqi agents, who had connections and contacts with some of the regime and army leaders, to Baghdad, equipped with cell phones to carry out many missions, including this one." Brennan points to the truthfulness of the news published in a Lebanese newspaper based on documented sources about that role, its details and its results.

Since the invading force moved toward Iraq, the military intelligence was coordinating with the CIA and its men to arrange for the surrender and defection of many Iraqi generals in order to lessen the number of Americans who might fall in this war.

On March 24, the American newspaper USA Today stated that officials of the CIA contacted a number of Iraqi generals to promise their safety and grant them political asylum in the United States and even bring them back to power if they cooperated with the American forces, surrendered their forces and carried out a coup against Saddam

Hussein during the war. The newspaper also revealed that American and Iraqi CIA agents had been secretly sent to Iraq since December 2002 to prepare for these missions and contacts. Pentagon and CIA sources indicated that this activity resulted in recruiting an important official within Saddam's ruling circle, who supplied the leadership of the American forces with important information about the movement of the Iraqi leaders and their activities. The CIA asked him to prepare a list of the names of the senior Iraqis who would cooperate in the plan for the surrender of the army after the military invasion. The newspaper said Bush postponed the time of the invasion so as to wait for completion of the intelligence information about this role, which he asked the CIA to carry out. In the beginning and before the war, some of the Iraqi officers were strongly unwilling. The contacts were renewed with the Iraqis during the invasion, and days later many of them responded. Defense Secretary Rumsfeld pointed to this significant role in late March when he answered a question about this topic, saying that contacts of this type were made weeks earlier, and they were more intensive later.

At the same time, USA Today revealed that the American and Iraqi specialists for this mission knew the Iraqi officers who were asked to cooperate and knew the phone numbers of their homes and offices in various sites. The CIA distributed a large number of cell phones connected with satellites to the agents to put part of them in the service of the cooperating generals and to assure them of the privileges they would receive after their cooperation and the surrender of their forces. Some Iraqi generals and officials had relatives living abroad who were used for this purpose, and a lot of them were successful in arranging a connection between them and the CIA officials. This proves the truthfulness of the article published by Walid Rabah, titled "The Deal" in an Arab newspaper last April, in which he revealed the promises that the American Military Command pledged to the Republican Guard and its commanders and the commanders of other divisions for whom arrangements for surrendering and abandoning Saddam Hussein were made.

In the beginning of April, and before the official announcement of the fall of Baghdad, the fears of the American Army Command increased about the possibility that the battles would not stop and would increasingly affect the American Army, especially after the showing of American prisoners and the bad psychological and morale effect felt by the American Forces inside Iraq. In addition to that, some Iraqi military leaders, whose cooperation the CIA expected in that critical period, were somewhat hesitant. For this reason, the Department of Defense, in agreement with the military intelligence and the

CIA, decided to invent an operation that would return morale to the American Army and push the hesitant Iraqi officers to cooperate with the invading forces.

The Intelligence Failure in Iraq:

The incidents in Iraq during 2003 confirmed that the technology used by the American Intelligence Service since the end of World War II was no longer sufficient.

The report issued by the Independent Commission assigned to investigate the failure of the American Intelligence concerning the weapons of mass destruction, which Iraq was accused of possessing, stated that the photo gathering system that had been used against the Soviet Army did not work very well with the conventional weapons program in Iraq.

The same thing happened during the Gulf crises that revealed the failure of the American and Israeli Intelligence to anticipate the Iraqi military invasion of Kuwait and its timing (the United States later criticized the information of the Israeli Intelligence "the MOSSAD" about the sites of missile launchers, as well as the fact that its intelligence failed to identify the sites in advance and the number of missiles there). That is why many strategists in the West are now warning about the danger of depending on technical intelligence alone and abandoning the role of human intelligence. Some point to the high cost of technical intelligence compared with human intelligence, and some point to the danger of the neutrality of the technical intelligence, which cannot understand the information.

On another stage, Porter Goss, Chairman of the Intelligence Committee in the US Congress, directed harsh criticism at the CIA, accusing it of neglecting to teach its officers the languages of the Islamic nations, and mainly the Arabic language.

The importance of this criticism comes from Goss, who was one of the strongest supporters of the intelligence services in the Congress, and his criticism came at a time in which the American war against terrorism had entered a crisis stage.

Rumsfeld, the Defense Secretary, himself leaked to the newspapers late in October 2003 an internal memorandum in which he raised doubts about who was winning the war and calling, for the first time, for going along with the war with a political and cultural effort to win the hearts and minds in the Islamic World (he called it a war of ideas). Meanwhile, the Democratic Presidential nominees became eloquent in accusing the American establishments, including the intelligence services, of being misleading and deceptive about the progress of the war in Iraq and Afghanistan. Above all this, day after day the American public opinion is getting the impression that the CIA is unable to

understand the Iraqi people and unable to deal with them basically because of the language barrier. That definitely was the reason that pushed Porter Goss to detonate his small political bomb in the face of his spy friends.

Secondly: Iran

The neoconservatives at the Pentagon established a Special Intelligence Center called the Office of Special Plans (OSP). It was established by Deputy Defense Secretary Paul Wolfowitz and Feith, who are considered among the lead supporters for reconstructing the Middle East region, including regime changes in Iraq, Syria and Saudi Arabia, at the end of the road. Feith did not have the infrastructure to gather intelligence information. That is why he depended on the information invented and supplied by Ahmed Chalabi, who was an Iraqi immigrant and a leader of the Iraqi National Congress, who was later on appointed Prime Minister after the overthrow of Saddam Hussein.

In 1998, Ahmed Chalabi's group was financed in accordance with the Iraqi Liberation Act, which was a Congressional initiative, supported by the neoconservatives' organizations like AIPAC, CSP and the Project for the New American Century (PNAC) and the American Enterprise Institute (AEI).

While Chalabi and other members of the Iraqi National Congress were visiting Feith's office, Israeli officials were also visiting him, including army Generals, according to General Karen Kwiakowski, who had worked under Feith in the past at the office of the Near East and South Asia. Like the neoconservatives in the United States, the hardliners in Israel believed that insuring the security of Israel for the long range is possible through a radical change in the Middle East that is to be imposed by a superior military power from the United States and Israel.

It seems that Feith's office for designing policies, which was creating justifications based on doubtful intelligence information for the war against Iraq, was also preparing a security policy for regime change in Iran — most probably by combining military protective strikes (by the United States or Israel) and by supporting Iranian dissenters.

Feith's office, without the knowledge of the administration or the CIA, participated in secret operations, including secret meetings in Washington, Rome and Paris during the last three years with the policy office officials and consultants like Franklin, Harold Rhode and Michael Ledeen), an Iranian expatriate weapons merchant Manichur Ghorbanifar), the lobby group of AIPAC, Ahmed Chalabi and Israeli and Italian intelligence officers.

Franklin, who is an expert in Iranian affairs, recruited by Feith's office from the Defense Intelligence Agency, repeatedly met with Naor Gilon, head of the political section of the Israeli Embassy in Washington. Franklin, according to officials in the American Intelligence, proposed in one of these meetings to issue a Presidential national security statement about Iran. For more than two years, the Counter Intelligence Committee at the FBI had been watching the meetings between AIPAC, Franklin and the Israeli officials. The investigators suspected that the draft of the Presidential document had been passed to Israel by an intermediary, which, most probably, was AIPAC.

Franklin, who is known to be close to Iranian dissenters and Iranian Americans, was the common connection to a series of other meetings in Rome and Paris with Ledeen, (who is an associate at the American Enterprise Institute and was a Special Advisor to Feith) and Harold Rhode, (who was one of the Ledeen's group since the Iran-Contra era and, now works with Feith in preparing strategic plans for regime change in the countries of the Middle East that are on the neoconservatives' black list). Ghorbanifar is a weapons merchant who claims to speak for the Iranian opposition. Those meetings discussed, among other things, the strategy for organizing the Iranians who desire to cooperate with the architect of the American agenda for changing the Iranian regime.

The distribution of roles shows that the American policy in the Middle East includes hidden and illegal operations similar to the Iran-Contra operation in the eighties. The neoconservatives were not only having the leadership role, but those secret operations included two Iran-Contra conspirators. The first was Ledeen, who continued to complain that the Bush Administration left the plans to change regimes in Iran and Syria to rot in "Bureaucratic Containers," and Ghorbanifar, whom the CIA considers to be "a professional crook," while preventing its agents from any dealings with him.

During the Iran-Contra operation, Israel was a conduit for the sale of American weapons to Iran. The operation aimed at financing the Nicaraguan rebels despite the Congressional embargo on military support to the enemies of the revolution. But, at that time, the clear goal for those back channels was to take the American-Iranian relations out of the hands of the State Department diplomats and to hand them over to the ideologists at the Pentagon. Ledeen, the neoconservative man in the campaign for regime change in Iran, wrote an article in the National Review Online, in which he said many officials in the American government "prefer to talk nicely with the Mullahs" instead of promoting a democratic revolution in Iran.

In the beginning of 2002, Ledeen and Morris Amitay, the Former Executive Director of AIPAC and the Advisor for CSP, formed a support group in the Congress and the Administration for Regime Change in Iran. AIPAC and CDI helped to ensure the approval of the House and Senate resolutions that condemned and called for harsher sanctions against Iran, and to provide support for the Iranian dissenters. CDI included members of the political institutes and councils, neoconservative experts, including Raymond Tanter from the Washington Institute for Near East Policy (WINEP), (a branch of AIPAC), and Frank Gaffney, the Head of CSP. In the nineties, Feith was chairman of the board of CPS, which has a slogan saying "Peace through Power," and James Woolsey now works as assistant to the president on the Advisory Committee, another neoconservative organization, which was represented in the alliance with more than one member, such as the AEI and the Freedom Council.

Rob Sobhani, the American-Iranian, who was a friend of the son of the Shah like Ledeen and other neoconservatives, was also a member of CDI. The CDI expresses the position of the neoconservatives, which states that any cooperation with the Iranian government (even with the reformists) is nothing but appeasement that is contrary to their principles. Instead of that, the United States should directly move toward a strategy for regime change in close cooperation with "the Iranian people." Representatives of the Iranian people can play a leading role in the strategy for regime change, including the son of Shah Reza Pahlavi, (who had established strong friendships with the Likud Party in Israel) and with the fighters of the Mujahedi KHALQ Group (MEK), who are now concentrated in Kurdistan in Iraq, and with the exiled weapons merchant Ghorbanifar.

In May 2003, Ledeen of the CDI, Amitay and Sobhani were the main speakers at the "Future of Iran" forum, sponsored by AEI, The Hudson Institute, and the Defense of Democracy Organization. At that forum, which was headed by Meyrav Wurmser, from the Hudson Institute and the wife of David Wurmser, who was born in Israel (and who worked for Cheney as an expert on Syrian and Iranian affairs.) The forum included a lecture by Uri Lubrani, the Israeli Defense Minister. Meyrav Wurmser summed up the ideological and strategic thinking of the neoconservatives by saying: "Our fight against Iraq is just one battle in a long war. It is absurd to think that we are dealing with Iraq alone. We must quickly continue."

The neoconservative organization JINSA was established in 1976, and it built strong military and strategic ties between the United States and Israel. It had a special point of view about Iran. In the JINSA policy forum in April 2003, held under the headline: "It Is

Time to Focus on Iran. The Mother of Modern Terror," Ledeen announced that: "The time for diplomacy is over, and the time has come to liberate Iran, Syria and Lebanon."

JINSA and CSP worked together as one of the basic establishment connections to the military industrial complex for the neoconservatives. Ledeen was the first Executive Director of JINSA and its godfather, according to Amitay, who was its Vice-President. The advisory board of JINSA includes James Woolsey, the Former Director of the CIA, the former Republican Jack Kemp, and Joshua Muravchik from the AEI. Feith resigned from the advisory board of JINSA after he joined the administration, and so did Vice-President Dick Cheney and Undersecretary for Weapons Control John Bolton. Feith's office and other neoconservatives think that Israel and the United States have common national security interests in the Middle East. In 1996, Feith was a member in the study team formed by IASPS, which was led by Richard Perle and included representatives of JINSA and WINEP who are connected to AIPAC, Meyrav and David Wurmser.

In the meantime, tensions were increasing with Iran, which is quite suitable for the war option in Iran. Michael Ledeen once said, "Stability drives me crazy."

The United States and Israel are not only worried about the emergence of Iran as a second nuclear power in the Middle East. At the same time when Washington was asking for the Iran dossier to be referred to the Security Council, the Iranian forces were testing the launch of a long-range missile (810 miles) as proof of its commitment to an effective deterrent power. If Iran continued its plans to enrich 40 tons of uranium for usage in electricity production, as the Iranians say, then Iran would be able to produce several nuclear bombs within several years, as it is well known.

Iran represents an increasing source of threat to Israeli stability from the perspective of restructuring the Middle East. Not only because Iran has long-range missiles that may be developed into nuclear weapons, but also because its ties to the Shiite militias in Iraq are not in the interest of political and economic reconstruction planned for Iraq by the Bush Administration. In addition to that, Israel and the neoconservatives have complained many times about the Iranian support for the Hezbollah militia in Lebanon and Shiite lobby in Iraq.

Washington has practically declared war against Iran, through President Bush naming Iran as part of the trio of the "Axis of Evil," which is targeted by the international war against terror and the new American strategy of preventive war, which has increased Iran's nervousness.

Going back to 1996, when Feith was busy representing the weapons industry in Israel and the United States, he was at the same time preparing a policy briefing for the Israeli government. In a book titled "Clean Break: A New Strategy for World Security," Feith and his colleagues proposed "a new vision for the Israeli-American partnership based on the shared philosophy of peace through force." The Bush Administration and the Sharon Administration are partners in applying the policy of "Clean Break." Thus, the next show of power will be with Iran, and the players are engaged in a high-speed race.

First: the office of Dick Cheney assigned General Ralph A. D. Eberhart to design an attack plan against the Iranian nuclear sites.

Second: the Pentagon leaked to its allies details of a comprehensive political, economic and military plan against Iran.

Third: the British MI-6 and the CIA have doubled their support of defectors living in London and of supporters of the terrorist group of Mujahidi Khalq in Iraq.

Some intelligence reports stated that the CIA had many contacts with some armed groups in Iran to provide them with material aid and weapons to carry out operations to pressure the decision makers in Tehran. And one of these groups is the "Jund Allah Group" in Sistan province and the Iranian Baluchistan province, and some secret group in Ahvaz and Iraqi Kurdistan, in addition to the Iranian Mujahidi Khalq group.

The latest link to espionage was revealed by the FBI about an official closely connected to the Defense Department who was spying for Israel and supplying Israel with secret information about the American policy toward Iran and Iraq, while these policies were still under discussion between the decisions makers at the Pentagon and the White House.

The analyst suspected of spying is Larry Franklin, who transferred the information and secret documents through two employees of the American-Israeli Public Affairs Committee (AIPAC), which is described in the Arab Press as the Zionist Lobby.

Larry Franklin worked for the Defense Intelligence Agency during most of his government service until 2001, and he was transferred to the Policy Bureau at the Pentagon, where he was assigned to work in northern Gulf region affairs, specializing in the Iranian issue.

That bureau was expanded after the attacks of September 11, 2001, and it was renamed: "The Office of Special Operations," and it carried out operations concerning Iraq during the period of preparation for the war against Iraq.

In that position, Franklin was one of those responsible for the Near East and South East Asia Bureau, which supervised the Special Operations Bureau, and he was allowed to see secret information about the Iranian nuclear program. He is considered one of the officials who participated in designing a secret Presidential order about Iran.

Some analysts believe that Franklin had close ties with two senior Pentagon officials, Douglas Feith and Paul Wolfowitz, the Deputy Secretary of Defense. Both officials are Jewish and neoconservatives. They have strong relations with Israel and have enthusiastically supported the war against Iraq.

When the investigations started, the circle quickly widened to include AIPAC. The matter appeared much larger than a mere investigation of a Defense Department official accused of leaking information.

The Washington Post mentioned that the investigation of Douglas Feith's office has been extended to include information obtained by Ahmed Chalabi, who played a big role in pushing Washington to invade Iraq. It said that Pentagon neoconservative officials, who were intermediaries between the Bush Administration and Chalabi, were being interrogated. The Israeli newspaper Yediot Achronot published Israeli and American estimates. It described that what has happened, in fact, is a conspiracy planned by the leadership of the Pentagon, which had leaked secret information about Iran's nuclear armament to AIPAC through Larry Franklin. It indicated that Iran was the most dangerous enemy of the United States after Saddam Hussein, and that no bargaining is acceptable about the necessity of a military strike against Iran. That was on condition that this information reach Israel, so that Israel may keep the American pressure on Iran at a high level, following the fears of restraint after the security chaos in Iraq and the talk about more than 1,000 Americans being killed in Iraq, and the high cost of the war and the post-war period.

Amid the division among the officials of the Department of Defense on the risk of an air strike against Iran, some American military officials doubted the effectiveness of air strikes by the US Air Force in destroying the Iranian nuclear program, because of what they described as a lack of "Trustworthy Information." Anonymous military officials told the New Yorker magazine that the air strikes might lead to serious economic and political consequences against America. According to a military official, who asked to remain anonymous, "even if the CIA exactly knew the location of the Iranian nuclear installations," he said, "we do not know this information. We should know where we stand and where the world stands. The topic is about whether the threat is clear and

immediate." He added that Secretary of Defense Donald Rumsfeld and officials close to him "believed that they could strike Iran at a low cost and they were belittling the capabilities of Iran." The Pentagon officials do not doubt the fears of President Bush that Iran is seeking to own a nuclear weapon, but they express their fear that there was a big gap between the intelligence information and the plans of the Department of Defense. One CIA official said the intelligence officials were asking Defense Department officials, saying: "What is the evidence?"

Third: Egypt

The Relations between the American Intelligence and the Rulers:

Egypt had been a target for the American Intelligence for a long time, even before the revolution of July 1952, and it still is. In that period, secret communications lines were started up by an American agent named Miles Copeland, and another intelligence officer, named Kermit Roosevelt.

The goal at that time was to save King Farouk from a Communist revolution or total anarchy. The officials of the planning section at the Near East and Africa Department were calling that King the "Fat Pot." And when the operation failed, the officer and the agent decided to ride the wave of the future that they had seen, and they started their contacts with the free officers to encourage them to carry out a coup d'état and supply them with advice, pamphlets and equipment.

Copeland entered Egypt under the cover of the Booz, Allen & Hamilton Company in 1952 as an employee who was proficient in the Arabic language. And the Americans were successful in making contacts with the highest Egyptian leaders, especially with Gamal Abdel Nasser before he became president.

According to Copeland's confessions in his book, "The Game Player," he succeeded in creating a propaganda center for the United States in an Egyptian newspaper, which Nasser described as an underground American State Department. Later on, the American intelligence reports nicknamed Nasser "The Turkey," because he was proud of himself in full feather, and because he was easily provoked.

From Nasser to Anwar al-Sadat, about whom Bob Woodward in his book "The Veil" said, concerning Sadat, "Sadat made Egypt an important ally of the United States, and the United States supplied him with advanced electronic equipment and human resources to detect coup attempts, and eavesdropping devices were installed in many sensitive places. Sadat sometimes used to treat the American intelligence men as if they were his own men."

William Colby, the former CIA Director, indicated that Sadat was very valuable to the CIA. He was not of the type of people that the CIA pays money to in order to control them, but he opened his country for the CIA and the common interests, but at the same time, according to them, he was very dangerous, and he resembled a two-way street, and it was possible to get hit on one side. The American Intelligence failed to make Sadat sign an agreement to turn Ras Banas into an American base. And he prevented the CIA from infiltrating the army, and he rejected CIA proposals to watch the senior military officers and eavesdrop on their conversations. Then the great scandal of the American Intelligence happened, when they could not predict Sadat's assassination.

Because of that blow, former CIA Director William Casey demanded the addition of more human and electronic resources everywhere so as to know if someone wanted to shoot the new president. Kennedy visited Egypt and the CIA station there, and everybody thought that the new situation would enhance the power of the American Intelligence in Egypt.

Espionage Operations:

In 1989, the Egyptian security authorities discovered an American spy network that included two Egyptian brothers, who were students, the wife of one of them, and an American officer named Nicholas Reynolds. The spy network aimed at preparing reports about the sectarian situation in Egypt and the reactions of the university students, and preparing information about unemployment and the Islamic groups in Cairo and the upper Nile provinces. In this case, the wife was found innocent and the officer and one of the two agents fled, while the other agent was sentenced to ten years in jail.

In fact, the American Embassy in Cairo works only five days a week, while the regional security office on the sixth floor of the Embassy building works 24 hours every day. It is guarded by 30 Marines, who are stationed at eight sites in the Embassy, in addition to 300 Egyptian security men distributed to different sites in the Embassy.

Not all the Americans working at the Embassy are equal, especially those who are permitted to move between the ninth and the fifteenth floors, where the most important Embassy offices are located, including the office of the American Ambassador.

The mission of the security office in the Embassy is:

- To contact the Egyptian police and other security departments.
- To provide advice on security affairs to the Ambassador.
- To provide security for important American persons who are visiting Egypt.

- To carry out investigations for American legal organizations to provide background information.
- To conduct investigations about Jihadist organizations and espionage attempts, and supervise the local security force in the Embassy.
- To manage the security and warning systems at the embassy.
- To provide information about the security situation to the embassy staff and their families.
- To protect secret information.
- To supervise the security of the residential areas where Americans live, by conducting 11 vehicular patrols in these areas, especially in downtown and Al-Maadi.
- To provide information to the American private sector about security matters.

If America is requiring certain conditions in order to permit travel to the United States, who is going to verify that the conditions are met; is it the Egyptian security agencies, the FBI or the CIA? Especially since the list of those prohibited from traveling to America includes the names of Islamic groups and individuals who have aggressive goals against the United States, in addition to the list of diseases.

In March 2003, a source at the American Embassy in Cairo confirmed that the FBI offices in Cairo, Amman and Tel Aviv had asked for dozens of agents hired by the headquarters to be deployed to watch the Jordanian border regions where tens or hundreds of thousands of Egyptians were expected to travel through, upon leaving Baghdad and returning to Cairo. More than 180 FBI agents watched the borders, and their mission was to detect the Egyptians who had worked many years in Iraq, and who, the Americans believed, were agents for the Ba`ath Party and had ties with the Iraqi officials. To facilitate the FBI's mission, the American administration asked its Ambassador in Cairo to supply the observers with the names of the Egyptians by using his special relations with the Kurdish leaders and some security agents who were secretly cooperating with America.

Sources at the American Embassy in Cairo said that the Ambassador, most probably, had actually received lists for the most important Egyptians and Jordanians wanted by the United States. Coordination between the two American Ambassadors in Cairo and Amman was made through the FBI officers in Cairo, Amman and Tel Aviv, for the installation of advanced cameras in al Rowashid region, which were connected to the American Embassies in Cairo, Amman and Tel Aviv.

In fact, the FBI office in Cairo has a good reputation among the American security agencies, according to Robert Mueller, the Director of the FBI, when he praised the office before Congress, saying, "The Cairo office has more achievements than any of the fifty-five FBI offices around the world." Moreover, that was after the explosions of the buildings of the American Embassies in Nairobi and Dar es Salaam, when the Cairo office was the fastest in collecting and accessing the information and it led the process of gathering the first evidence in the explosion incidents.

The US State Department reports confirm that the Cairo office, through advance coordination with the Egyptian government, could participate in numerous investigations concerning the incidents of September 11, and sometimes had sent a number of suspects to Cairo and returned them to New York. The office also succeeded in entering the ships passing through the Suez Canal for inspection after the incident of the American destroyer "Cole" in October 2000. For all these reasons, the American administration greatly depends on the Cairo office to abort any attempt of targeting American interests in the Middle East, even if it was necessary to harass the agents of the Iraqi regime, according to the statement made by Guy Rockefeller.

A report by an Egyptian newspaper, quoting the New York Times, confirmed that Egypt's name was highlighted in the files of the American Intelligence, because the Bush Administration was tracking an Egyptian suspect in Iraq called Mohamed al-Masri, who was accused by America of having been the top person in charge of the Iraqi laboratories specializing in testing intelligence weapons, preparing buildings to hide them, preparing all types of bombs and explosives, supplying the agents of the Iraqi Intelligence with cameras and communications devices, and recruiting dozens of journalists, members of the Egyptian parliament, and businessmen to work for the Iraqi regime.

An official at the American Embassy in Cairo confirmed that the Americans had confirmed information of the names of people who were under surveillance at the time of the American invasion of Iraq, and that information was available to them one year before the war.

How the FBI Office in Cairo Works:

It is well known that the CIA in Cairo and around the world works under the cover of a number of companies, including oil exploration companies, tourism and import-export companies. Does the FBI work in the same way in Egypt? Do they enter as businessmen like Copeland, the American intelligence agent, did in the early fifties? Do they work only from inside the Embassy, or do they rent apartments and villas in different areas in the Republic's provinces to practice their espionage activities? The answer is that all international security services work in the same way through companies and businessmen and in other forms, for it is only a curtain behind which the security services like the FBI work, and they always develop their forms and look for new ones. And America is skillful at that!

In the heart of Cairo of the Mu'iz and from its richest quarters, the American Embassy turned into the biggest den of spying on Egypt, spying on the government establishments, by American agents, eavesdropping, recruiting Egyptian agents, and paying millions of dollars to some suspicious organizations and parties. This is done under the guise of supporting civil activities and supporting democracy and human rights, holding secret meetings with underground organizations and preparing reports and files about the political, economic, social and religious developments in Egypt.

This is what the CIA office in Cairo is doing. The office was headed by a number of the most efficient American intelligence officers, who are mostly proficient Arabic speakers. All that has preceded is not strange and it is no secret, because most foreign embassies in most countries have spies working in them to supply their countries with information about the countries they work in. But the strange thing in this case is the large and increasing number of American intelligence officers in Egypt and their increasingly suspicious activities.

The stranger thing is Washington's opening of a new FBI office in its embassy in Cairo to work side by side with its intelligence service.

Although the FBI is a similar organization to the State Security Intelligence in Egypt, and the FBI activities do not extend outside the United States, it is noted that opening an FBI office in Cairo raises numerous suspicions.

In Egypt, there are many American establishments that supply the CIA office and the FBI office with information and reports, namely:

- 1- The American University in Cairo.
- 2- The American Cultural Center.

3- The American Research Centers.

The situation became more dangerous after the alliance of the American and Israeli Embassies in Cairo and the increase in espionage operations and the infiltration of establishments from one side, and the exchange of intelligence information on the other side. And it is information that serves Tel Aviv at the end.

For 8 years, secrecy and obscurity surrounded a place in Garden City in Cairo, where the American Embassy is located. In 1997, the office of the FBI was established inside the Embassy, in addition to the CIA office. Since that time the official Egyptian government authorities have kept dead silence about the existence of these two offices, which are conducting espionage operations, recruiting agents, distributing secret money to some civil societies and suspicious organizations, for the purpose of achieving American interests in Egypt. The question to be asked is: If the United States has a CIA office in its Embassy in Cairo for espionage operations and information gathering and recruiting of agents, then what is the need to have an FBI office in the same Embassy and in the same country? What is the FBI office in Egypt doing, since it is a similar service to the Egyptian State Security Intelligence Service? A number of suspicious incidents preceded the establishment of the FBI office in Cairo. In 1987, after the failure of the Egyptian security services to arrest members of the secret organization that calls itself "The Organization of Egypt's Revolution," and which had conducted numerous operations against some members of the Israeli Embassy who are agents of the MOSSAD, and also against members of the American Embassy who are agents of the CIA, after that the United States insisted on sending a high-level security team, said to be an FBI team.

The security team stayed in Egypt for several weeks, during which they conducted investigations and gathered information, but they did not inform the Egyptian security of any details or any of the results they had reached. But when 'Isam Nur al-Din, a member of Egypt's revolution organization, voluntarily went to the American Embassy to inform on the organization, it was a surprise that the Embassy detained 'Isam Nur al-Din for two weeks. They brought the Director of the FBI and a high-level security delegation from the United States, and they continued to investigate 'Isam Nur al-Din until they got all the information, which they presented to the Egyptian security services. Subsequently, Egyptian security arrested the members of the organization and presented them for trial.

During the trial of the members of the organization in December 1987, 'Adil Amin, a lawyer for one of the suspects, directed a question to Zaki Badr, the Former Minister of

the Interior, asking him for the truth about the existence of an American FBI security team, and about the team supplying information to Egyptian security about Egypt's Revolution Organization. Zaki Badr did not deny or confirm these facts, and he did not give a clear answer.

In April 1995, an explosion occurred at the World Trade Center, and a number of Arab and Muslim individuals from the Islamic groups headed by his eminence Doctor `Umar Abd-al-Rahman, the Emir of the Islamic group in Egypt, were accused. After that incident, a team from the FBI paid a secret visit to Egypt and stayed there for several weeks, during which they were able to reach one of the accused, whose name is Mahmud Abu-Halima, who was arrested, kidnapped, and taken from Egypt to America, where he was tried.

In 1996 a strange incident happened in front of the main door of the Semiramis Hotel, which is on the Nile in Cairo. A young man from the Islamic group attacked an American woman and stabbed her once with a knife, and she fell dead. Later on, it was learned that the woman was from the CIA, and that she came to Egypt on a secret and mysterious mission. The American Embassy in Cairo did not recognize the results reached by the Egyptian security agencies, and decided to send an FBI fact-finding security team to learn about the motives for the crime and the truth about the perpetrator of the crime. The Egyptian security service did not receive any details about the results obtained by the Americans.

In January 1997, a number of letter bombs arrived in the United States with Egyptian stamps affixed on them, and it was learned that the letters came from a Post Office in the city of Alexandria. The Egyptian security service asked for the letter bombs to be sent to them, so as to know whether the letters were actually sent from Alexandria, and to compare the stamps on the letters with the Egyptian stamps. But the American security authorities rejected and ignored the Egyptians! And they sent a security team from the FBI to investigate and collect information about the motives for the crime and facts about who committed the crime. The Egyptian security service did not announce any details obtained by the American security service.

On Friday February 14, 1997, Louis Freeh, the FBI Director, arrived in Egypt without prior warning, but until the present time nobody has mentioned the number of people who work in that office, nor of its nature, activities and authorities.

It was said at the time that the CIA has prepared a report accusing a number of famous Islamic Banks in Egypt and Arab countries of playing a role in covering for

passing the transfers sent from the Gulf countries and Egypt to the same Islamic organizations abroad. The report also included the involvement of some Arab businessmen with the extremist organizations, which were at the time working in Egypt, Sudan, Jordan, Algeria and Tunisia.

At that time also, a list of the names of individuals, societies, and banks that were dealing in financing the Islamic groups was prepared. Four countries were going to inform countries of the world of the names of the suspected businessmen to end their activities, to prevent them from getting guaranties and financial obligations, and to end dealing with them. The sanctions were to be gradually increased in case it was confirmed that the suspects were involved in such financing. Their assets would be confiscated and the names of those wanted would be placed in airports and international ports.

During his visit to Cairo, FBI Director Freeh met with more than 50 persons from 8 Arab countries, including Egypt. Freeh described those meetings as evidence of the good relations with the United States, and expressed his desire for continuous cooperation with the Egyptian police and the security forces in the region!

At that time, Freeh said the FBI and the American police had international cases that affected numerous countries, and the Egyptian authorities, likewise, had cases concerning activities inside the United States, such as the banking crimes. And when the Egyptian police request an investigation, the American system is capable of investigating the suspects inside the United States and informing the Egyptian police of the results of the investigation.

The United States and Israel are famous for being the most active countries in practicing espionage operations, on a grand scale at the international level to serve their interests, using all land, sea, and air capabilities, and by legal or illegal means. It is no secret that the espionage operations are carried out through the embassies, research centers, tourism and aviation companies, oil exploration, foreign trade, and import and export offices. It is no secret that espionage is not limited to military affairs only. It extends to include all facets of political, economic and social life. And we have heard about the industrial and the technological espionage.

It is a confirmed fact, too, that espionage does not recognize peace treaties and does not stop because of the improvement of relations between states. In fact, espionage becomes more active and extensive in such circumstances. The Egyptian security authorities had previously arrested spies working for the United States and

spies working for Tel Aviv, despite the signing of the peace treaty between Egypt and Israel.

But the important question is: "What is the volume of the relations between the American and Israeli embassies in Cairo? What is the volume of the information exchanged between the two embassies?" The coordination, planning, and connection were also strong between the American and the Israeli roles in the cultural, social, and scientific infiltration of the Egyptian society. The most dangerous link in this plan was established during the time of Sadat between 1974 and 1987. Leonard Binder, the Israeli-American with two nationalities, for example, was an advisor to former Israeli Prime Minister Golda Meir during the 1973 war, and had conducted a number of serious studies and research as a visiting professor at the American University in Cairo, the most dangerous of which was about the Jihadist groups. Stephen Cohen, an Israeli psychology professor, conducted a serious study of the psychological and social roots of the Arab-Israeli conflict. There is no doubt that Israel, after Camp David, has found a golden opportunity to establish a base for espionage in Cairo to spy on Egypt and the Arabs through the Israeli Embassy and the Israeli Academic Center. It is known that there are numerous centers all over the country conducting espionage under the cover of scientific and cultural research, and the goal is to keep Egypt under the Israeli microscope. If these centers are doing this job, the Israeli Embassy in Cairo truly represents a fortress inside which operations for eavesdropping communications, surveillance, and spying are conducted at a high level of professionalism. In 1985, the Israeli Embassy in Cairo, while still located at villa N° 23, Muhieddin Abu-al-'izz Street in Dokki, Cairo, asked the electricity department in al-'Ajouza, requesting electric power for light requirements. But the Director of al-'Ajouza electricity was doubtful of the size of the electric power requested by the Israeli Embassy because it was too much. He requested that the technicians look into the Israeli technical agenda so as to decide the suitable amount of electric power. The Israeli representative was unwilling to permit checking of the agenda, and he said that the Israeli technicians could estimate the required power. The Egyptian official then decided to truthfully inform other Egyptian officials that it is impossible to have electrical devices that need such a large amount of electricity, and by looking into the location of the Embassy, it was clear to him that the Embassy does not require all that electricity for lights and security, but it is needed for other purposes.

That was before the Israeli Embassy had moved to a new location in Giza, with two upper floors in a fortified building where a number of technicians and experts are operating electronic detection devices, interference and infiltration devices, as well as transmitter and receiver equipment. The Israelis were in possession of that highly fortified fortress that cannot be eavesdropped on, and they completely isolated the nineteenth floor and erected on top of it a jungle of transmitter and receiver aerials totaling about thirty aerials, although some Israeli diplomats are keen on living on the highest floors of the buildings where they live in Cairo. What draws attention is the large amount of electricity used by the Embassy, and which was not sufficient for the Israelis, who added to it a diesel electric generator. That is other than the space satellites owned by Israel for the purpose of spying on military targets in the Arab and Islamic countries, as it is capable of taking photos of the military sites at all hours of day and night.

The Zionist Centers, which are considered spying centers, operate under cultural and diplomatic slogans, and they are spreading now in Egypt, but they are not the only centers for spying, as there are more than 34 organizations doing that through scientific research, including the American Institute for Middle East Studies, and the American Research Center. The total of these studies and research cannot be aiming at serving Egypt and its people, but mostly it aims at designing plans to influence the Egyptian people and formulate a new thinking for them.

Past experiences proved that the United States and Israel are the two faces of one coin. The United States is committed to supporting the strong continuous existence of Israel. That commitment calls for informing Israel of all the efforts made by the United States to help the Arab countries improve their armed forces, while the United States keeps Israel's military superior and helps Israel develop its military industries so that Israel continues to occupy an advanced place in weapons manufacturing in the Middle East.

It is certain that any embassy in a foreign country is interested in gathering information about that country. And it is no secret that the espionage operations use the Academic Research Centers as a cover, because the scientific research operations, the cultural cooperation, and similar definitions are, in fact, nothing but deceiving titles for masking the real purpose, which is espionage, information gathering, and the political and social analysis of the nations, whether that was done through the bright face of cooperation for ending terrorism, or through other noble principles advocated by the United States.

Chapter Six

Face-to-Face, al-Qaeda Intelligence and the CIA

The Manhattan Raid, September 11, 2001

At approximately 10 o'clock, the Secret Service (which is responsible for protecting high-level persons) issued a new type of warning: "The White House and the Presidential plane are under threat." Vice-President Cheney was transferred to the Presidential Emergency Operations Center. The command room is located underground in the West Wing of the White House. Work started there in according to the Continuity of Government plan (COG). The political leaders of the country, the government and Congress members, were secretly transferred to safe places. Navy helicopters took them to big bunkers that were built to protect them from nuclear radiation. The bunkers were located at High Point Special Facility at Mount Weather in Virginia, and the site of the Alternate Joint Communications Center, known as site (R), at Raven Rock Mountain near Camp David. All theses sites are like real cities underground, which are remnants of the Cold War. They were designed to hold thousands of people.

George Bush, who was on his way to Washington, changed his direction as Air Force One headed first to Parksdale base (Louisiana), then to Offutt Base (Nebraska), where the US Strategic Command and the nuclear deterrent force are located. Between the two bases, the plane flew at low altitude and in zigzagging directions. The president, while crossing the runway after landing, used armored cars to avoid being exposed to snipers.

The measures taken to protect high-level persons did not end until after 6 o'clock in the evening, when George Bush was flown in the Presidential plane back to Washington. Vice-President Dick Cheney, when he was Tim Russert's guest on the "Meet the Press" program on NBC on September 12, spoke about the nature of the warning issued by the Secret Service and the nature of the threat.

According to his statement, the Vice-President was suddenly told by his security officers of imminent danger to his safety. He was forcibly transferred to the fortified bunker in the White House because the hijacked Boeing plane of flight 77, as became known, was circling over Washington. When the signs pointing to the White House were not clear to the plane, it headed to strike the Pentagon. And while the evacuation of government and parliamentary personalities was going on, the Secret Service said that

the plane was facing another threat, and that there was a new hijacked plane threatening to collide with the Presidential plane in midair.

The testimony of the Vice-President aims at identifying the source of the threat: "Suicide planes that were on their way to the White House and to the Presidential plane." He is repeating the lie that was exposed, the lie about flight 77, which crashed at the Pentagon. And he adds to it by imagining a suicide plane circling over Washington looking for a target. Despite that, one has to believe that the Secret Service, instead of operating the anti-aircraft air defense, moved on to thinking about the evacuation of the Vice-President to the fortified bunker. What is really funny is that Cheney invented another passenger plane that was chasing the Presidential plane, just like the horseman does in the American "Western" movies, and was trying to collide with the Presidential plane before the eyes of the United States Air Force, while the Air Force is sitting still.

Despite all these possibilities, this comedy is not sufficient to explain the attitudes. If the threat was suicide planes only, then why did we protect the President from being shot by snipers even as he crossed the runways at the two strategic military bases? How can we believe that the Islamists located themselves even in places that are strongly guarded? The testimony by Dick Cheney especially aims at obliterating the statements of Ari Fleischer, the White House spokesman, and the statements of Karl Rove, the White House secretary: The information that they have given leads one to question whether there were possible internal assumptions, at a time when the military propaganda does not want to see anything except foreign enemies.

The newspapers issued on September 12 and 13 confirm, based on the statement made by Presidential spokesman Ari Fleischer, that the Secret Service may have received a message from the attackers saying that they intended to destroy the White House and the Presidential plane. What is really surprising, according to the New York Times, is that it is possible that the attackers, in order to make their calls more credible, may have used the identifying and signalling codes in the possession of the Presidency. Stranger still, according to the World Net Daily, which has attributed to official intelligence sources that the attackers may also have had the secret codes of the Drug Enforcement Administration, National Reconnaissance Office, the Air Force Intelligence, the Army Intelligence, the Naval Intelligence, the Marine Corps Intelligence, and the Intelligence Services of the State Department and the Energy Department. Each one of those secret codes is only known by a very limited group of people. And no one is allowed to get more than one secret code. If we accept that the attackers were

eavesdropping on these secret codes, that means there is a way to penetrate the codes, or there are sleeper spies hidden in all these intelligence services. Technically, it is possible to reinstall the secret codes of the American agencies, by using the data program that was used in designing them, which is known by the name "PROMIS." It is known that the calculations that were used for building this data program were apparently stolen by the FBI secret agent Robert Hanson, who was arrested and accused of spying in February 2001.

According to James Woolsey, the former CIA Director, these secret codes may have been obtained by hidden spies. Woolsey, who now is member of the lobby that is supporting the opposition against Saddam Hussein, confirms that the operation was planned by the dangerous Iraqi Secret Services. A third assumption indicates that the Secret Services were either penetrated or they were deceived by false information. That was because the attackers could never have obtained the secret codes, but with the collusion of certain entities they may have succeeded in pushing one to believe it.

Regardless of what happened, the question about the secret codes reveals the existence of one or more traitors at the highest level of the American State. They are the ones who can place a sniper to kill the President, even inside the strategic military bases of the United States Air Force. To protect himself from the ambushes that may have been prepared, President Bush used fortified cars to cross the airport runways in Parksdale and Offutt.

There is also another side to this issue. If the attackers had contacted the Secret Service and used secret codes to prove the credibility of their calls, then that was for a definite goal. Either their message included a demand or a warning. And, if we accept the threat was over by the end of the day, then we can only infer that either President Bush had negotiated or he was subject to a sort of blackmail.

The attackers, having credible secret and signal codes used by the White House and the Presidential plane, would have been able to impersonate the authority of the President of the United States. They could have issued orders to the various military forces, including launching the nuclear system. The only way that would have allowed George Bush to continue controlling the forces was his presence in person inside the headquarters of the American Strategic Command in Offutt, or to personally issue an order from there, and a counter-order. That is why he went in person to the place. It became clear that a direct route was almost impossible because the Presidential plane was not designed to fly at low altitude and it had consumed its reserve fuel and could not

be fuelled during the flight without exposing it to danger. That is why a technical stop was programmed at Parksdale, which is one of five alternative sites for Offutt.

The question of the secret codes was not the only factor that has disappeared from the official story. There was another incident, which was legally verified, and which was neglected. On September 11, at nine o'clock and forty-two minutes, the ABC channel was showing live pictures of a fire in the building adjacent to the White House, known as the "Old Executive Building." The channel showed a still picture only, showing columns of smoke rising from the building. No news was leaked about the cause of the incident or its real magnitude. Nobody dared to attribute the fire to a suicide plane. A quarter of an hour later, the Secret Service moved Dick Cheney from his office and ordered the evacuation of the White House and the adjacent building. A team of skillful snipers spread around the perimeter of the Presidential mansion. They were armed with rocket launchers, and they could have stopped an attack of an airborne army. In short, they were to face a threat of a different nature than what Dick Cheney had described later on.

Let us now read again the text of President Bush's input, which was recorded in Parksdale and the Pentagon, whose broadcast was postponed until one o'clock and four minutes in the afternoon. The signs of collapse and crying were apparent in President Bush; he said, "I want to assure the American people that the staff of the federal government are helping the local authorities in saving human lives and victims of these attacks. Rest assured that the United States will track the perpetrators of these cowardly acts. I am in constant contact with the Secretary of Defense and the National Security team and my government. We have taken all the necessary security precautions to protect the American people. Our armies inside the United States and all over the world are on maximum state of alert and we have taken all necessary security precautions for the functioning of the government agencies.

We have contacted Congressional leaders and world leaders in order to assure them that we will do everything necessary to protect America and Americans.

I ask the American people to join me in expressing our thanks to all those who are giving all their energy to help our people, and in praying for the souls of the victims and their families.

The determination of our great nation is being tested, but rest assured that we are going to prove to the world that we shall overcome this difficulty. God Bless you."

What draws attention to this speech is that the President was carefully trying to avoid any reference to the attackers. He does not use the word "Terror," or "Terrorist." But he

implies that the situation relates to a beginning of a conventional military conflict or any other thing. And he was pointing to a "Test" that will be overcome, as if he were announcing new catastrophes. What is more exciting is that he was not giving any explanation for his absence from Washington, leaving an impression that he had fled from facing a danger that was still confronting his people.

Ari Fleischer, the White House spokesman, held two impromptu press meetings on board the Presidential plane during its long flight. And with the same extreme care shown by President Bush, he also never used the word "Terror" or "Terrorist."

In this context, the start of the continuity of government measures can be interpreted in two different ways. The very simple explanation is that the President and political officials should have been protected from an act committed by traitors, who could have lit a fire at the Old Executive Building and who could have stolen the secret codes of the Presidency and the security agencies.

Instead of that, we can consider the continuity of government plan (COG) was not launched to protect the political leaders from the traitors, but was launched by the traitors to isolate the political leaders. With this meaning, the testimony of the Vice-President appears to be strange. He confirms that the secret agents kidnapped him from his office and led him to the bunker in the White House without his approval. And he indicates that the same thing happened to the main members of the government and the Congress. So what is the meaning of the Secret Service kidnapping those elected by the people and besieging them inside fortified bunkers "for their safety?" What is the meaning of that if it was not a political coup d'état, or at least a coup inside the "white palace?"

Let us go back to read the available factors. There was a fire in the building adjacent to the White House, and the responsibility for the attacks was announced during a telephone call to the Secret Service. The attackers made demands or a warning, and made their call credible by using the secret codes and signals of the Presidency. And the Secret Service launched the measures for continuity of government and moved the prominent political leaders to another place. And in the afternoon, the President entered into negotiations. And in the evening quietness was back.

Thus, the attacks were not planned by an extremist who thought he was carrying out a divine punishment, but they were planned by a group inside the American State apparatus that has succeeded in imposing a certain policy on the American President. Instead of a political coup that aims at overthrowing the establishments, wasn't this affair

a power-grab by a certain group within the establishments? The White House journalist's story ends here.

The Failure to Prevent the September 11 Incidents:

The Manhattan raids led to a radical change in the perspective of American security. After the northern half of the continent had been isolated from the rest of the world and its threats by two oceans, now they come from the interior. The surprise hit the symbols of American power in the economic and military dimensions. The surprise changed the features of the most important financial centers in the world.

The two raids had shown the world the reality of the delusion called "the CIA and the FBI."

In espionage books and James Bond movies, they used to say, "If a rat entered America and came out of it, you should be able to find a report about it in the American Intelligence."

Also, the American Intelligence lost the round against al-Qaeda intelligence.

And George Tenet, the CIA Director, was forced to resign to save the face of his President in front of the Congress.

The American administration issued several legislations related to the field of national homeland security, in addition to the decisions made by John Ashcroft, the Secretary of Justice, concerning entry visas and similar topics.

And last but not least, President Bush asked for the establishment of a Department of the Interior with a budget of more than 73 billion dollars.

A battle is going on in the United States to identify who is responsible for the failure of September 11. Some say that the President had prior knowledge through a report sent to him by the CIA.

The Republican Congressman Saxby Chambliss, who heads the group on terror and internal security in the Intelligence Committee in the House of Representatives, said: "Without a doubt, it is a huge failure for the intelligence services."

He added that a great number of the problems that led to the failure still exist in important organizations like the CIA and the FBI, which are responsible for fighting espionage, and the National Security Agency, which is assigned to electronic eavesdropping, despite the measures taken by the officials of these services.

Chambliss and Jane Harman, from the minority Democrats on the Intelligence Committee, supervise the work of the group that analyzes the possible threats against

the United States and the ability of the American intelligence services to fight Islamic terrorism.

In July, that group published 10 percent of a report on this topic, but the remaining 90 percent is still kept secret.

In the years before September 11, Chambliss said, "Chaos was prevalent in the ranks of the CIA with regards to the priorities, and that has affected the mission of fighting espionage and the work of agents and analysts."

He added that the abilities to fight espionage had eroded to a great extent in the last ten years due to a shortage of the resources allocated to it and the lack of language qualifications and the large connections with foreign intelligence services.

That representative expressed his regret, saying, "After September 11, we discovered that the agents of the al-Qaeda organization perform their activities in complete freedom in Europe, Asia, Africa, the Middle East, and Southeast Asia, and this exposes strategic loopholes, including much dependence on others in the game of espionage, meaning the intelligence services of their countries."

But Chambliss confessed that despite the weak points of a number of individuals and the intelligence services themselves, we cannot definitely say it was possible to avoid the occurrence of those attacks. He indicated, "Things are changing rapidly," explaining, "The terrorist groups are distributed all over the world."

Representative Chambliss confirmed that the globalization of the terrorist networks will lead only to insistence for demanding a quick and important improvement in the abilities of the CIA to penetrate these organizations.

Representative Jane Harman focused her criticism on the FBI. She said the time has come for the FBI to improve the methods of gathering information and analysis and changing the culture of exchange of information, pointing to the warning about terror threats issued by two agents before September 11, which were ignored by officials.

Others think that the reason for the failure refers to the non-cooperation between the various security services. It is said that for the past 30 years, the Director of the FBI Edgar Hoover was not on good relations with the CIA Director then, Richard Helms. He was not even speaking to him.

Actually many indicators have recently emerged about the September 11 incident. The catastrophe could have been avoided if those indicators had been taken seriously. Is that true, or did the failure come from another place? It appears that the answer to this

question is easy in a country like the United States, where national interests span the globe.

The current talk about some services' knowledge of September 11 indicators seems useless, because the incident occurred. It is only useful now for cutting off the heads of officials and finding a scapegoat.

The possibility of intelligence penetrations appears to be high, and this was what had happened in the ongoing controversy about the reason for the failure to avoid the September 11 incident.

Eleanor Hill, the head of the Investigation Committee on the failure of the intelligence services to prevent the September 11 attacks, said that American Intelligence entities have received several warnings of terrorist attacks before the date on which such attacks have happened.

The head of the Congressional Investigation Committee said some officials did not check the possible threat of hijacking planes and colliding them into buildings.

She concluded that the American Intelligence services had committed "mistakes" before September 11, and failed to deploy enough resources to track the members of Osama bin Laden's al-Qaeda organization anywhere in the world.

But Hill said that much of the information available to the American Intelligence lacked such details as identified targets and timing, or lacked credibility.

Those statements were made on the first day of the public hearings, which were held by the Joint Intelligence Committee in the US Senate and House of Representatives.

The report, which Hill prepared, said that American government officials received warnings in a meeting for exchange of information in July 2001 that "bin Laden will carry out a terrorist attack against the interests of the United States and/or Israel in the coming weeks."

The report said, "The attack is going to be big and planned to result in a great number of victims or American interests."

The 30-page report includes several warnings received by American Intelligence services during the period from March to September 2001, indicating that the United States was a target for an imminent attack.

Other information received had strong indications that the attack would be against American interests abroad, and American officials considered that more probable.

Among the warning signs:

Thirty-three eavesdroppings by the National Security Agency, which were received between May and July 2001, warning about "an imminent terrorist attack."

Information from an Arab Afghan who had recently returned from Afghanistan said: "All of them are talking about an imminent attack."

James Bamford, in an article he wrote in The Washington Post, said that we must not forgive the National Security Agency (NSA) for its shortcomings. It is the one authorized to eavesdrop on all suspects around the world. It did not even know the number of Osama bin Laden's cell phone, while it has ears around the entire globe. The number of pages that will be delivered by this agency to the Congressional Investigation Committee is approximately 13,000 and the CIA will deliver files on the Islamists culled from 350,000 pages; if printed, their length would reach 10 meters.

Therefore, the situations had changed, while the security services remained as they were for more than forty years. The means and methods used remained as they were and the hostility between these agencies also remained as it was. So what about the future?

Paragraphs from an Intelligence Report about the Security Situation in America 3 Years after the Manhattan Raid:

An intelligence report stated, "Three and a half years have passed since the attacks of September 11, but the picture is still dark about the resources of the American Intelligence Agencies, despite the increase in the intelligence budget since 2001 by a level of 10 billion dollars, raising the budget from 30 billion dollars to 40 billion dollars annually."

The report proposed making a number of basic changes in the American Intelligence services, which number up to 15 agencies. But, even before the report was officially published, some intelligence officials were expressing their displeasure and lack of enthusiasm about any new changes. They said the intelligence agencies had continued to be in a state of change and reform since the September 2001 attacks.

One official who had seen the whole report said that the non-secret copy of the report totals 600 pages, including the supplements. The secret copy totals about 100 additional pages, but it contains the only detailed discussion of present threats such as the nuclear programs in Iran and North Korea.

The report included a detailed analysis about the defects of the national intelligence estimate for 2002, which inferred that Iraq possessed biological and chemical weapons

and an active nuclear program. The report also contains estimates and evaluations of intelligence in Afghanistan and Libya, as the American experts now can enter these countries and see their weapons in comparison with what the intelligence expected them to have before it was possible to enter these countries.

The report, which focuses its criticism on the CIA, proposed establishment of a center for fighting the proliferation of non-conventional weapons so as to control the threat represented by biological, chemical, and nuclear weapons. The report also calls for making definite changes in services like the FBI; the committee recommended that the FBI should establish a more independent unit to gather all intelligence under its present structure.

White House officials said they will adopt the report. But the officials who actually perform the work in the intelligence services said that the report was published in a time of confusion while they are struggling to build the new organizations called for by the Intelligence Act that had been approved last year, in reply to past criticism.

The AP News Agency said the report contains sharp criticism of the American Intelligence services, and it accuses the intelligence services of committing a "deadly mistake" in most of its estimates about the weapons of mass destruction in Iraq before the war, and that the United States knows little about the weapons programs and the threat represented by several countries that are enemies of the United States. The agency said that the report contains 70 recommendations, and proposes that President Bush give wide-ranging authorities to John Negroponte, the new Director of National Intelligence, so as to surprise the American Intelligence services.

An intelligence official, who declined to give his name, said: "We spent a lot of time in reorganizing, to the degree that we did not have the time to see whether the changes that we made had succeeded or not."

Approximately a year ago, Bush had formed the Special Committee for the United States Intelligence Capabilities with regard to weapons of mass destruction, which was composed of nine members.

The report said that the al-Qaeda organization had achieved greater progress toward producing certain biological weapons before the September 11 attacks than the United States had believed.

The American Intelligence services were surprised by the progress achieved by al-Qaeda in a nasty disease strain, which the report calls "X factor," so as to prevent al-Qaeda from knowing the information obtained by the United States.

The work of al-Qaeda was discovered after the Taliban regime had been overthrown. Former American officials said that they had discovered evidence of al-Qaeda's work on anthrax weapons in Afghanistan. But it was not clear whether the "X factor" that is mentioned in the report is anthrax. Work on "X factor" has been going on at several sites in Afghanistan, including two sites equipped with experimental laboratories. Some intelligence reports indicate that the disease fiber was isolated and basic production was possible to begin, but the report says this information is unconfirmed. The report says that al-Qaeda was studying nuclear weapons and had contacted Pakistani scientists to search for them.

Intelligence Recommendations:

In a chapter of the report headlined: "What to Do? Towards a Comprehensive Strategy," a review of how to deal with "terrorism" in the long range, there was an American consensus on the priority of fighting terrorism. Terrorism is a new kind of risk. It is not necessary that the enemy own the power that has been owned by previous enemies, even though the enemy is capable of threatening the United States and its interests with an existential threat.

The terrorism meant here is Islamic terrorism, which feeds on the bitterness generated by the American military presence in the Islamic World, the policies supporting Israel, and the practices in Iraq.

The report reviews the military aspects of this global war against "terrorism" and its possible havens. And it presents three examples of what must be done in Pakistan (supporting Pervez Musharraf) and in Afghanistan (success), and it pauses for some time on the situation in Saudi Arabia. The Kingdom is a problematic ally. It is a closed religious society, which does not separate between religious duties and civil duties, and an intended or unintended support leaks out of it to a dangerous school of thought, which is Wahhabism and terrorist organizations. The report quickly reviews the historical Saudi-American alliance "oil for security", but the report notes that the two parties were shy about this relationship. That is why there are Americans who think Saudi Arabia is an enemy, while there are Saudis who think America is not a friend and accuse America of siding with Israel. The report's authors note that the attitude of Riyadh is improving after "Terrorism" in the interior has been hit. The efforts for reform are advancing even though they are slow, and they infer that what is required is a relationship between the two countries, which each country can defend at home. It is clear that this means it is necessary for Saudi Arabia to change so as to be a friend that the United States is not

shy of announcing its friendship with. As for America, it does not have to change a thing. Saudi Arabia alone is assumed to climb higher to where it deserves its relations with the United States.

The report discusses how to lead the information battle, and reiterates the significant features of their reform plan for the greater Middle East, including: decreasing illiteracy, support of translations to Arabic, educating business and commerce expertise, establishing a fund for youth opportunities, enhancing economic openness, support of development and reform policies, increase of trade exchange, and working toward the Arab-American free region by 2013, etc...

Failure of the CIA to Assassinate Sheikh Osama bin Laden:

The September 11 Committee, in an intelligence report to Congress, says that the officer in charge of “Bin Laden Station” in the CIA and who was identified as Mike, meaning “Mike Scheuer,” the former official responsible for the “Bin Laden Unit,” has considered the move of the al-Qaeda leader to Afghanistan as a “lucky strike,” at a time when the CIA had reopened its lines with its old sources in Afghanistan and Pakistan as part of tracking the movements of Mir Kansi, who killed two CIA staff in Langley in 1993 and fled to Pakistan.

The Americans thought that their sources would guarantee the arrest or the killing of Osama bin Laden in Afghanistan. They prepared plans to arrest him. One plan included an ambush by an Afghan tribe for bin Laden during his movement between Kandahar, where he lived, and his main residence in “Tarnak Farm.” The tribe told the CIA that it had tried to plan an ambush, but it failed, and the Americans were not convinced.

Later on, the Americans developed their plan to include an air raid against “Tarnak Farm,” which is composed of 80 buildings of cement and mud, and they were surrounded by a 10-foot-high wall. It is located in an isolated desert area in the suburbs of Kandahar airport.

The CIA officers drew a detailed map of the location identifying bin Laden’s houses and the place where he used to sleep. The Americans, in coordination with Afghan tribesmen, executed two fake landing operations in a place similar to “Tarnak Farm” in the United States.

In 1998, the CIA requested White House approval of the operation. George Tenet, the CIA Director, discussed details of the operation with National Security Advisor Sandy Burger on February 13. The plan was to have Afghanistan start the raids by controlling

the guards, then they would quickly enter the compound and capture bin Laden and take him to a location in the desert outside Kandahar, where they would hand him over to another group. The second group was to take him to an air pad, where a CIA plane would take the al-Qaeda leader to New York, an Arab capital, or anywhere else in order to indict him.

But the plan recognized that obstacles might arise during the execution process, and the supporters of bin Laden might take Americans as hostages in Kandahar in response to the operation. But the planners warned that if the plan was not carried out “sooner or later (...) bin Laden will be permitted to strike at American interests.”

The American Administration requested the plan be studied thoroughly and to ensure that it was related to bin Laden personally, and it called for preparing all the documents necessary for the expected trial. The CIA prepared new details of the plan and carried out its application in a field experiment in March 1998. By May all the details of the operation were ready, including that the Afghan tribesmen would keep bin Laden with them for one month to avoid the discovery of any American role in arresting him. The CIA said it was sure that the operation would be 40 percent successful and received assurances from the tribe that bin Laden would be arrested or killed. But the Americans were worried about leaving the Afghans to carry out the operation alone while the Americans were spectators from a distance; they were also worried about the ability of the Afghans to keep bin Laden for one month before handing him over to the CIA, and about having strong evidence to prove the accusations against bin Laden.

In 1999, George Tenet, the CIA Director, showed his aides information about bin Laden personally attending a meeting of hundreds of “Mujahideen” leaders in the Khost base in East Afghanistan to study waging new attacks. The CIA considered the region where the meeting was held as ideal for carrying out a military operation because it was far from civilian population gatherings.

The Clinton Administration also studied plans to strike a leather factory owned by bin Laden in Sudan (to harm him financially) and to strike the Shifa medicine factory in Sudan (to prevent him from obtaining “poisonous gas,” which the intelligence feared might be used in new attacks). But the option for striking the medicine factory was taken after the intelligence services told the American Administration that they heard bin Laden talking about his desire to see another “Hiroshima” happen against the Americans, in which “no less than a hundred thousand will be killed.” In the end, Clinton decided that it was sufficient to strike the Shifa factory and not to target the Sudanese leather factory.

Tomahawk missiles were launched against Khost, but they “arrived hours later” after bin Laden had left the meeting place where between 20 and 30 people were killed, and all of them were Afghan civilians. Before the Tomahawks were launched, the Americans had alerted the Pakistanis that missiles would cross over their country, so that they would not be taken by surprise and think that they were facing an Indian attack. The Americans today believe that a Pakistani official warned bin Laden to prepare for missiles to be launched in their direction.

After failing to kill bin Laden in Khost, the Americans saw that carrying out new operations against “al-Qaeda” camps in Afghanistan was not worth the price of the missiles that would be launched against the camps, which contained “climbing ropes” and were “jungle training clubs.” They also said that striking at bin Laden again would increase his popularity, especially if he escaped.

Some American officials thought of asking Saudi Arabia to offer the “Taliban” movement 250 million dollars to expel bin Laden. But the supporters of the idea did not present it, so as not to get Secretary of State Madeleine Albright and the wife of the President, Hillary Clinton, angry. Both of them were among the harshest critics of the Taliban because of their way of treating women. Then, Pakistani Prime Minister Nawaz Sharif proposed that the Americans train a unit of elite Pakistani forces to capture bin Laden. But the coup against General Pervez Musharraf in October 1999 put an end to this idea.

Before that, in February 1999, the Americans designed plans to kill bin Laden at a hunting camp visited by people from the Gulf countries, and most of them were from the Emirates, but the Americans were afraid that the operation might lead to killing princes and sheiks from the Emirates. Richard Clarke contacted an Emirates official to discuss the matter, without informing the CIA about it. In less than a week, the Hunting Camp was dismantled, and any traces of bin Laden disappeared. That drove the CIA crazy. The CIA had tried more than once to assassinate Sheikh Osama bin Laden in Kandahar and through recruiting Arab agents from the Gulf States, but the al-Qaeda intelligence was ready for them.

Mark Mazzetti, a reporter for the New York Times, said the CIA closed down a CIA unit that was for a decade tasked with the mission of tracking bin Laden. They also confirmed that the unit, called “Alec Station,” was closed by the end of last year and the analysts who were working there joined the CIA Center for Fighting Terrorism. That decision was an important decision for the agency, which had established this unit

before bin Laden had headed the Wanted List after the attacks of September 11, 2001, when President Bush made a pledge to track bin Laden down and bring him to justice "dead or alive." Intelligence experts believe that returning the analysts of the unit that was tracking bin Laden meant that the "al-Qaeda" organization was no longer characterized by the same pyramid form of leadership as it used to be. They believed that it also reflects fear from groups that are influenced by the "al-Qaeda" organization. These groups had started carrying out attacks independently from Osama bin Laden and his Deputy Ayman al-Zawahiri. The agency's officials said that tracking Osama bin Laden and his assistants would remain at the head of the list of priorities.

The decision to disband said unit was an indicator that the efforts made in this aspect had failed. Michael Scheuer, the former CIA official and the first head of the unit tracking Osama bin Laden, said that the decision to close down the unit reflected a point of view inside the agency, the sum of which is that Osama bin Laden no longer represents the danger he had represented in the past. Scheuer thinks that this point of view is wrong because it will lead to the downgrading of the agency's operations against the "al-Qaeda" organization, which was no longer dealt with, and with Osama bin Laden as being a major danger. The war in Iraq has caused the concentration of the resources of the American Intelligence services and the Department of Defense on Iraq, as a result of emerging new priorities in Iraq.

It is worth mentioning that the unit assigned to tracking bin Laden was formed in 1996 when his call for a campaign of "International Jihad" raised fears among the officials in Washington. That unit operates in a similar way to other CIA units in other countries.

The Scary Future:

Intelligence reports indicated that in 1993 Sheikh Osama bin Laden tried to buy enriched uranium, while other reports indicated that bin Laden might actually own tactical nuclear weapons, which he had bought on the black market after the collapse of the Soviet Union, and the smuggling of nuclear materials and weapons from the manufacturing centers and the nuclear reactors, which were closed and whose experts were laid off and there was an absence of surveillance and security for its dangerous materials.

Western sources said that Osama bin Laden bought 20 nuclear bags, which can be carried on the back, for a price of 30 million dollars. The Russian Mafia smuggled the

bags by land outside the Russian territories and across secret roads through Afghanistan.

The French magazine L'Express revealed the previous confessions of the Sudanese suspect Jamal al-Fadl, who was tried in the explosion case of both Embassies of the United States in Kenya and Tanzania. In his confessions, in front of the American court, he said his work in the attempts to buy nuclear materials started with a telephone call from a prominent official in the al-Qaeda organization. While al-Fadl was still recruited within the al-Qaeda ranks, that official asked him to verify the claims of a person in Khartoum, that he possessed uranium for sale. Late in 1993 and early 1994, al-Fadl was contacting intermediaries, and it appeared to him that one of them at least had held an important position in the Sudanese government in the past.

At last al-Fadl, accompanied by two men, went in the morning to a house in the North of the city. His two companions entered the house, and a short time later they came out carrying a large bag, from which they took out a three-foot-long cylinder and gave him a paper that he could not read, because it was in English, but he could read the words "South Africa" on the paper.

After that, al-Fadl took the paper to one of the al-Qaeda leaders. It seems that the al-Qaeda officials liked the contents of the paper. They contacted al-Fadl to inform the concerned party with their agreement to buy the cylinder for the required price, which was 1.5 million dollars.

Later on, they sent 10,000 dollars to al-Fadl and went on to complete the deal by themselves. Jamal said they sent him the amount he received, telling him: "You have done a great job; we shall check the matter and everything will be ok." That was mentioned by the magazine.

After the incidents of September 11, Osama bin Laden, in an interview with the Pakistani Dawn Magazine, said that: "the al-Qaeda organization possesses nuclear and chemical weapons, and it exists as a deterrent force." He added that he might use it if the United States uses similar weapons against him.

The French magazine "L'Express" attributed to Hamid Mir, the Pakistani journalist who conducted that interview that Ayman al-Zawahiri confirmed to him, after the interview, that Osama bin Laden was able to buy three small nuclear bombs from the Chechen Mafia gangs for about 3 million dollars.

American sources, on the other side, talked about the first information leaked from the confessions of al-Qaeda member Ramzi Bin al-Shibh, who was arrested in Pakistan

and transferred to the American authorities, in which he said: "The al-Qaeda organization owns limited nuclear capabilities bought from the Chechen Mafia through Chechen intermediaries."

After the escape from Kabul, 25 pages of important and dangerous notes were found in a house in Kabul, thrown among trash and groceries. Those documents proved that al-Qaeda was seeking to own nuclear weapons, and the documents included a design for nuclear weapons that would require hard-to-get materials like plutonium in order to carry out a nuclear explosion. One of the documents was titled "The Big Bombs," and it described an abbreviated method, unknown to many people, for exploding a nuclear weapon. And a semi-confirmation has emerged that al-Qaeda was able to manufacture what is called a "Radiation Dispersion Weapon." This weapon does not result in a nuclear explosion, but it leads to dispersing the radiation debris in a wide area, destroying life and rendering the area uninhabitable and not suitable for living. The documents also described how to assemble highly explosive materials made of chemicals.

Russian scientists in the seventies designed and developed small nuclear bombs that could be put in a bag, and which were ordered by the Soviet intelligence service (KGB), for the purpose of destroying main enemy targets such as power stations, bridges, dams, airports and military Command Control Centers during war.

Those bombs have a destructive power estimated at one kiloton, which is equal to a thousand tons of TNT, and it is equal to one-tenth of the power of the bombs dropped on the cities of Hiroshima and Nagasaki. That is to say, if one of these bags were smuggled into the United States, it would be possible to destroy the whole Congress building and everything that surrounds it for half a mile, together with the spread of nuclear dust all over Washington.

This small bomb can kill 100,000 persons with nuclear radiation, and the affected area will be uninhabitable for a long period of time. The weight of one bag is estimated to be between 30 to 45 kilograms, that is to say one person can carry it, and it does not require a team of individuals to explode it, one person is enough for this mission. And there is another type of nuclear bag, which contains radiation materials only, and it can be exploded with conventional explosives to cause radiation poisoning, which will have destructive results on the inhabitants of the region and the future of living there.

In 1997, America woke up from its sleep following a statement made by General Alexander Lebed, the advisor to Former Russian President Boris Yeltsin, in an interview

with an American television channel, in which he said that the former Soviet Union had lost 100 small nuclear bags from its nuclear arsenal. Lebed said he did not know where all this number of one-kiloton nuclear weapons had disappeared. He said, "I do not know where it is, or whether it has been destroyed, stored, sold or stolen. I don't know." In the interview, Lebed said that he talked to the Soviet scientists who had made those small bombs, and they confirmed to him that they had produced many of them, and all of them were delivered to the Soviet "KGB."

Immediately, officials in the Russian government issued a statement denying what Lebed had said, accusing him of absolute stupidity and of seeking political propaganda. The Russian government also denied the existence of such small nuclear bombs.

It was strange that Lebed was killed in a helicopter crash accident in Siberia in 2002.

And in an interview with the French News Agency, Michael Scheuer, the former official responsible for the "Bin Laden Unit," said: "When he attacks us again on United States territory, we will know the extent of his importance in the Islamic world." The senior CIA official added that bin Laden continued to be strong although he was hiding. He said: "We confuse silence with defeat. Every silence is worrisome." Since his resignation from the CIA last November, Scheuer has continued to criticize the George Bush Administration and the "War against Terror" waged by the Administration. He thought that Ayman al-Zawahiri, the closest bin Laden assistant, is temporarily leading the organization, most probably to allow the leader of the organization to prepare for another attack against the United States.

In a reply to a question about the reasons why bin Laden was absent since that time, Scheuer said: "I don't think we will hear from him before he attacks us." He added, "His appearance of the eve of the (American Presidential) elections aimed only at saying: "I have warned you four times. I have complied with the (principles) of the Islamic World and given you all the warning required of me by the religion." Scheuer, in his book "Imperial Hubris," which he published anonymously, according to the requests of the CIA, said: "I think this is the reason why al-Zawahiri has assumed the leadership of al-Qaeda at this time."

Scheuer said that the al-Qaeda organization will continue, even without Osama bin Laden, who Scheuer described as "a unique mixture of a twelfth-century cleric and a model executive director from the twenty-first century."

A new report by the American National Intelligence Council concluded that the al-Qaeda organization will succeed during the next fifteen years to replace its fighters and

sympathetic supporters with ordinary Muslims who had never been suspected of connections with any terrorist activity, and this will be done through al-Qaeda's increasing capability to use modern technology, which will increasingly develop in the coming years.

The report, issued by the Council, which includes a number of former CIA leaders and cadres, said: "By the year 2020, the al-Qaeda organization is strongly expected to fully succeed in creating and attracting new Islamic organizations that will be inspired by the same style of al-Qaeda and will move to seek the same goals."

The report, according to Debeka Global, went on to say: "The most dangerous thing is that the Islamic Fedayeen, whom al-Qaeda is working through today, and who mostly use conventional weapons, are in control in more than one place in the world and can be replaced with new generations capable of gaining biological and nuclear capabilities."

An American newspaper said that experts and Directors from the FBI are concerned that the FBI would plunge into a state of anarchy after a great number of staff had left for reasons of resignation or retirement.

On that topic, "The Los Angeles Times" said that a large number of distinguished experts and Directors have resigned since the September 11 attacks, and this was weakening the FBI's ability to face terror threats.

The newspaper said dozens of analysts at the FBI have left, and this was raising concerns about how the FBI would deal with a new attack.

The newspaper pointed out that four senior FBI managers have left their positions after the attacks of September 11, and more than 1,000 FBI agents and other officials are about to retire, and it looks like a collective transfer of the FBI's backbone staff.

The newspaper said the pressures put on them after September 11 was the reason for leaving the FBI, in addition to the availability of better comfortable work opportunities, which are more profitable in other places. That situation was a reason for the FBI's salaries to be considered an important item in the American President's budget for the year 2005, in an attempt to stem the exodus by increasing salaries, promotions, as well as increasing the retirement age.

To decrease the number of FBI staff that are leaving, the FBI decided to ignore the graduation condition so as to open the door to many who will then be trained. But the problem is that even those newly trained will leave the FBI for the private sector after some time.

The FBI and the CIA started making urgent efforts to find translators who are proficient in the Arabic language to help in the investigations with the so-called terrorists and the deciphering of symbols that may warn of possible attacks.

Press reports say that work is being carried out in a joint program with the National Security Agency to establish "The National Translation Center," which will start functioning by next December. The lack of experts in Arabic in all of the American Intelligence services is said to be one of the reasons why the attacks of September 11 against the United States happened. The CIA requires the applicants for translation jobs within its offices to be holders of American citizenship, who have sworn loyalty to the country, and who have clean security records. An applicant who wants to work as a translator with the FBI is subjected to investigations by the FBI and to a lie detector test to reveal if he was influenced by intellectual effects. His general attitude, financial status, and his relations abroad will also be investigated.

Chapter Seven
The Internal Conflict
Confessions of Former CIA Director “Stansfield Turner”

During my time as Director of the CIA, the greatest failure that happened to us was that we did not pay enough attention to the dangerous waters in which Shah Reza Pahlavi of Iran was sailing in 1978. We did not need to know that Khomeini and his colleagues were secretly conspiring in Paris and using unusual methods like recorded tapes for propaganda in Iran. And if we had obtained that sort of information, we would have questioned if any of it could have achieved a tangible result. We lacked the knowledge and depth of the anti-Shah feelings in Iran, which enabled Khomeini to fire up the country. The anti-Shah feelings were spreading among all different groups that did not converge except for the one definite and temporary purpose of overthrowing the Shah.

The situation was simply that those who were working with the CIA had no ties to the clerics in the Mosques, who were telling the peasants that the Shah was “desecrating” Islam. And they were not working with the merchants in the market, who were angry about the regime’s economic control, and they were not in contact with the politically educated who were angry because the Shah was not willing to share power. It was not just a matter of not being able to talk to a wide range of people, but we also were not taking sufficient samples from all parts of the country, and that was because the State Department and the CIA during the past decades had limited their operations to the capital and one or two major cities.

Despite that, American diplomats were making efforts to know the position of public opinion and, logically, that was their duty and not the duty of the intelligence services. It is regrettable the diplomats are making less and less effort in this field. That may be partially attributed to the increasing burden of diplomatic duties, especially that totalitarian countries like Iran during the reign of the Shah do not feel comfortable about contacts between the States Department staff and...

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...the State Department employees and the opposition groups, some of which have no legal status. Intelligence men whom the local government did not know were working for the American government could have carried out the mission, or they could have

recruited local agents to secretly gather samples of public opinion. That last process would have been more effective because the citizens who were being interviewed would probably modify their answers if they were giving them to foreigners. In addition to that, we need the same individual to gather the samples over many years. What one sample says is not important in itself, but the changes that occur such as an increase or decrease in the support or opposition to the government is. An example of the importance of understanding the position of the public was our experience in sending peacekeeping forces to Beirut in 1982. The American Intelligence had failed to recognize the deep hostility for the American military presence, and then they saw the American force as supporting the Christian majority government, and not as a peacekeeping force. Subsequently, a wave of terrorist acts coming from different groups led to the evacuation of the American peacekeeping forces and the American diplomats from Lebanon. We knew this because some Islamic fundamentalist clerics had held secret meetings in which we could have infiltrated an agent. That is because the series of bombings, kidnappings, and killings, which were aimed at scaring Washington, were carried out by a number of religious and sectarian groups in Lebanon. The cumulative effect of the individual actions of each of those groups was the reason for our leaving Lebanon. Those who were working for our intelligence could have secretly spread among those groups. They could have also known their positions and showed that they were increasingly growing and almost reaching the level of a crisis.

One of the other cases where we were not aware of the important position of the local population was the case of Nicaragua in the eighties. Although the CIA was working very hard to help the contras, the CIA did not know the strength of the opposition of the non-contra population to the Sandinista government. It is enough to know that we did not know that Violeta Barrios de Chamorro could win the February 1990 elections with that high percentage. Recognizing those positions was essential for the intelligence, because many Nicaraguans were afraid to express anti-Sandinista opinions, but that is exactly the type of information-gathering that the human intelligence is trained to do.

One of the clearest examples of the failure to understand foreign cultures and foreign positions was the idea that spread in the CIA, saying selling weapons to the Khomeini government in 1989 was a way of supporting the position of “Iranian moderates who can overthrow the Khomeini government.” But when Robert McFarlane, the former National Security Advisor, secretly went to Iran, he found that a highly positioned person like

Hojat al-Islam Hashemi Rafsanjani was afraid of attending the meeting in order not to be accused of conspiring with the Great Satan. That was seven years after the mistake made by the CIA during my time as Director in estimating the extent of the hostility of the Islamic fundamentalists toward the United States.

Although these examples show that the United States has a serious intelligence gap to fill, it will not be easy to push the government's secret services to do that. The CIA officers are trained to recruit agents, plant microphones, and photocopy documents, but to ask them to go and know the position of the public opinion is like asking a pilot of a fighter plane to leave his supersonic jet in order to work as a crew member on a civilian plane with a weak engine.

That does not mean that measuring public opinion becomes the main mission of the American secret services. Washington has lately witnessed many examples where it was in urgent need of their conventional practices in recruiting agents to infiltrate inside governments. One of these cases was to know whether Saddam Hussein was intending to invade Kuwait in August 1990. Another case related to knowing the location of Manuel Antonio Noriega when the United States invaded Panama in December 1989. Unfortunately, the American Intelligence agents who were working on both cases could not know the intentions of the two dictators. So, why did that happen?

In Panama, the situation was ideal for recruiting agents. The United States had an extensive and long-time presence there, and that made it easy to convince the Panamanians that they could benefit from the support of the American government. Despite that, when the American forces entered Panama, they suffered for a long four days of embarrassment before they could find the location of the Director. Undoubtedly, Noriega was careful to stay away from the American forces by constantly changing his location and by using identical cars with other individuals substituting for him. What the United States needed, and what it lacked, was a senior-level person in Noriega's inner circle. The United States also had no one in Saddam Hussein's inner circle. Iraq represented a greater challenge because of the cultural differences and the difficulties facing any American working there at that time, and the risks facing anybody recruited by the American Intelligence. There were many reasons for our inability for such penetrations, which most probably make us unable to reach the place where we want our espionage to be. The Central Intelligence Agency, after all, is a relatively new organization, and it did not at any time find a right tradition in this field. In the early days of the CIA, James Angleton, the Head of Counter Espionage, was afraid of the Soviet

infiltration of the agency, and that prevented him from recruiting Soviet agents. After Angleton left his CIA job, there was a rush to recruit agents, which led in many cases to a bad selection of agents. The CIA still has the task of establishing a balanced secret service.

There is also another urgent problem, represented by the fact that the CIA staff work under the shadow of the serious obstacle of being unable to maintain good "cover." The United States government does not require intelligence workers to make the sacrifices that the Soviets require of their agents. The Soviet agents would leave their homes and live for long periods in another country, obtain its nationality and work in ordinary jobs for many years before starting to perform espionage operations. We cannot ask the Americans to go to countries that are mostly dictatorships, which we need to spy on, and ask them to live in that manner. Also Washington does not like to see American agents exposed to the punishment related to their being arrested for spying, without having diplomatic immunity.

The United States is not skillful even in maintaining the limited cover that it establishes. Most of the American government departments do not welcome secret intelligence officers pretending to be part of their staff. And the secret intelligence officers themselves are most probably not willing to pay the price of completely merging in the operations of their departments, because that requires them to work fulltime in two jobs at the same time.

Due to these difficulties, the government is not expected to make appreciable improvement in human espionage operations. Still, it is our duty to try that because the returns can be so big in the case of success and all the US government departments should be informed that human intelligence is an activity approved by the Presidency and the Congress, and that the government's departments should take part in it. In addition to this, some government agencies must be required to establish new businesses overseas to be used as a good cover for the CIA.

The secret administration of intelligence should exert more efforts, as it must first know that the cost of cover has increased very much. At best, no more than 20 to 30% of the intelligence officer's time would be spent in his intelligence work. Secondly, the secret administration must accept the absence of an independent intelligence office in each Embassy. These offices can easily be discovered. One of the exciting facts I have found during my years of work in the CIA is knowing that the CIA had a special club for its officers who were working overseas during the fifties. At that time the main

dependence was on human intelligence. And, practically, that meant making it easier to discover the roles performed by these agents.

Thirdly, we must change the reward system for those who are working in espionage. The reward, at the present time, depends on the number of agents recruited. Meanwhile, emphasis should be on the quality of the information obtained, and evaluation should be made over a relatively long period of time.

Lastly, the quality of people who join the field of espionage must change in accordance to the change in goals. We will need officers with wide knowledge of economics and technical affairs, such as nuclear proliferation, more than we need experts in political science in its various aspects, like those who traditionally represented the backbone of the secret administration.

Ensuring this coordination is the responsibility of the Director of the Central Intelligence Agency. Theoretically, he has the authority to make that coordination, but practically the mechanisms available to him to do that are not sufficient. What is required is creating a relationship between the CIA Director and the information-gathering apparatus, similar to the relation between a military field commander, the army, the fleet, and the air force. Such a relation was one of the keys for the success of General Schwarzkopf in the Gulf War. Schwarzkopf had complete field control over all his forces. And the army, fleet, and air force were responsible for providing support to those forces by gathering and training the necessary persons, providing support and equipment without having the authority of directing their field operations.

The status of the CIA Director is like the status of a Field Commander. He is obliged to manage all the capabilities of the country with regards to gathering the information hour after hour, every day, but, in reality, the two most important services helping him in gathering the information are the National Security Agency and the Space Satellite Information Gathering Agency, which were always under the control of the military leadership. It may be suitable for the military units to launch space satellites or to place persons for the task of intercepting signals or messages on-board planes, ships, and in military bases, for the military greatly needs those types of information that the technological systems of the two agencies can gather, but if we turn to the political and economic priorities, then we need a mechanism that ensures the military priorities will not always be in first place.

The Intelligence Director can now order the execution of any operations he wants, but the Directors of those two agencies know that its destiny is in the hands of the

Pentagon. To win their care, the CIA Directors, not the Defense Secretary, should have the authority to appoint and fire the Directors of the two agencies, as they are his most important assistants in the intelligence community. The CIA Director also needs employees who have the ability and the authority to issue executive orders to all information-gathering agencies, whether human intelligence or technical. In sum, the needs for information in the New World Order necessitate the existence of one authority to strike a balance in the intelligence needs of the country, whether they be political, economic or military. That person can be in the military leadership. He must be the Director of the Central Intelligence Agency.

The Director of the CIA also needs the authority to control the distribution of the collected information. One of the main reasons that led Congress to create this job in 1947 was the desire to avoid the mistakes that occurred before the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor, when a complete exchange of information obtained by the intelligence offices of the army, the fleet, and the State Department about the intentions of Japan [did not exist]. The information-gathering services have returned today to a sort of independence with regards to not informing the other agencies of the information gathered by them. Their logic in this is that they are protecting "the sources and methods" by which the information was gathered. That is legal without a doubt. But there is exaggeration in hiding the information to a degree, in my opinion, that exposes the United States in the present time to a danger equal to the danger to which the United States was exposed at the time of Pearl Harbor in 1941.

There is another problem moving in the opposition direction. The information-gathering services tend to expand their field of work and move from gathering information to attempting to interpret it. There are dangers in this because there is no guarantee that any of the services has enough knowledge or skills necessary for this interpretation. In 1979, the National Security Agency prepared a report confirming that the Soviet Union had sent a new "fighting unit" to Cuba. That was an inference that exceeded what the agency had actually observed. The agency had not compared its information with the CIA or the State Department with regards to the date for that unit, and so the result it had reached was wrong. That report had a devastating effect on the negotiation of the second Salt II Treaty, which was going on at the time.

Generally, there are going to be great challenges in redirecting all information-gathering services to follow new priorities and improve all their performance. But it must be said that there is a relatively greater need for improving the analytical side of the

intelligence community. That is at least because the American government will lessen its dependence on espionage for gathering information. In a New World Order with more democracy and more openness, more information will be available through public discussion and the increasing number of arrangements made for local inspection for the purpose of non-proliferation of weapons, and as a result of the increase of international commerce and tourism.

Furthermore, the quality of the intelligence analysis was never up to the level of our expectations. Senator Daniel Moynihan had proposed that the CIA be placed under the supervision of the Secretary of State. He said, "For a quarter of a century, the CIA had made mistakes again and again with regards to the big political and economic issues it was assigned to analyze." It is worth noting that the Senator was talking about analysis of the "political and economic" issues, not the military issues. With regards to the military intelligence, it is necessary to know the capabilities of the enemy so as to prepare to face it. But measuring the military capabilities is a clearer question and more connected to what is happening than predicting the eruption of a political revolution like the fall of the Shah or an economic explosion such as the changes that happened in South Korea during the past two decades.

One of the basic defects in the analysis made by the American Intelligence is the huge bureaucratic apparatus that links its reputation to the analysis that it presents. For example, as late as 1980, I was informing the Congressional Joint Committee on Economics in a public hearing that the National Gross Product of the Soviet Union was receding, while the Soviet defense expenditures were increasing. Neither the analysts nor myself at the CIA could infer that something was bound to happen: and a political and economic crisis would accordingly happen. But no more than four years had passed since I left the Central Intelligence Agency, when Mikhail Gorbachev appeared on the scene and found the situation so desperate that he quickly sailed into the dangerous waters of Perestroika and Glasnost (the Capitalist system).

We cannot ignore the enormity of the failure in predicting the size of the Soviet crisis. We can now know that there were many Soviet academics, economists and political thinkers, other than those officially presented to us by the Soviet government, who recognized long before 1980 that there was a defect in the Soviet economic system, and it was a matter of time until someone tried to reform it as Gorbachev did. But I did not at any time hear a signal from the CIA or the intelligence wings of the State Department

and the Defense Department that many of the Soviet thinkers had acknowledged that there was an increasingly worsening economic problem related to the system itself.

We now hear murmurs that the CIA had actually noticed the beginnings of the Soviet collapse, assuming that some analysts in the CIA had a more penetrating opinion than the prevalent opinion in the CIA, and that their opinions were dismissed without the bureaucratic process. We are concerned with the opinion of the organization at the end, because that was the opinion that reaches the President and his top advisors. In this question the opinion of the organization was very much far from reality.

Why were many of us insensitive to this inevitable matter? I believe one of the reasons was that incentive for prediction in the intelligence community was so little. Our analysis offices, especially the offices dealing with the Soviet Union, are such huge bureaucratic establishments that moving a prediction from one analyst upward until it reaches the CIA Director would weaken the new thinking for the benefit of the settled and well-respected ideas. One of the reasons that led to the failure of the government to correctly predict the Soviet economic crisis was that it assumed that the old Stalinist ways of suppressing dissent were working and the public position did not count in the Soviet Union. Despite this, Gorbachev went ahead with his radical movement not only because of the recession in the economic productivity, but also because of the position of the Soviet public from the government, its activities and its Communist party, was very negative and there was no hope that fear and oppression would push the Soviet people to make a greater effort in their work.

There is another reason for many of our defects in analyzing positions. It is that our analysis agencies do not have sufficient knowledge of the cultures of many of the countries we deal with. This is partially because of our failure to check the pulse of the other countries, but the problem is bigger than that, and it is related to education and appreciation.

There is also another reason for our weakness in analysis, and it is the contradiction between the new intelligence information and the settled policies. Predicting the fall of the Shah, for example, would have represented a challenge to a settled American foreign policy in the Persian Gulf region. Escaping from the policy chains will always be a problem facing the analysts in Intelligence. And the problem should be of smaller size with regards to the CIA analysts than the other agencies in the intelligence community, like the intelligence section in the Departments of Defense, State and Treasury, and that is because the CIA does not deal with making policy like the other agencies. The biggest

weak point in the proposal presented by Senator Moynihan is subjecting the CIA to a policy-making department. Most of the CIA Directors did not take a public position in the questions related to policy despite this; any researcher responsible for analysis knows the Direction by the President with regards to the major questions of foreign policy; as a result, the researcher feels some sort of pressure to support the position of his senior leader. Based on that, we need to find a means to enhance the feeling of independence among the analysts in all parts of the intelligence community.

If we are not accepting Senator Moynihan's proposal, how can we then prepare better analysts? Giving the CIA Director a greater authority over the information gathering agencies may be a partial solution for improving the gathering of information, but it does not solve the problem of improving the analysis. The thing that we should avoid is not to have an identical compulsory analysis. By way of comparison, allow me to mention that the compliance of the intelligence reports with political ideology was the most significant weak point of the Soviet Intelligence. Once I had the opportunity to ask a senior Soviet dissident whether the top officials in the Soviet leadership received accurate information that explained to them why the United States was doing what it was doing. He replied that some senior officials like Anatoly Dobrynin, former Soviet ambassador to the United States, and who understood the United States very well, would not dare to present frank reports if his opinion was contrary to the prevalent creed.

During the past decade, the military tried to impose further control on intelligence operations, including great efforts to duplicate the ability of the CIA to provide information through human intelligence. The military was able to transfer a large part of the CIA allocations to the Pentagon; to the degree that one-third of the expenditures came under the control of the Pentagon, and not under the control of the CIA Director. Another half of the allocations was under joint control. The argument made by the military for making this transfer is valid because the CIA did not at any time care quite enough for the military intelligence, with the exception of matters concerning the nuclear and strategic side.

Accordingly, we have to balance the increasing influence to the military and the decreasing importance of the military part in the intelligence work.

The Resignation of George Tenet, Former Director of the CIA:

George Tenet resigned his position as Director of the CIA in early June 2004. He had been the CIA director for seven years, starting from the second term of the Democratic

President Bill Clinton, and up to five months before the end of the first term of the Presidency of the current Republican President George Bush.

His life in intelligence started in 1995 when he was Deputy Director of the CIA, and then he joined the President's National Security Council before becoming Director of the CIA. Through combining political work and intelligence work, he could, for example, work on the Palestinian-Israeli conflict through the initiative named after him, in an attempt to ensure the Israeli security dossier at the cost of Palestinian security. He almost succeeded in his mission. And he succeeded in facilitating the United States' mission for controlling international affairs, especially in the northeast part of the world and in the Caribbean Sea, through exploiting the consequences of the events of September 11, 2001. He directed the policy of the Bush administration for waging two wars in Iraq and Afghanistan through the intelligence information that he provided, and through the support of the Zionist-Christian current in the United States for his efforts, which were in agreement with their destructive strategy.

When George Tenet announced his resignation, the personal reasons he gave did not convince any of the political observers in the world or in his country. This raised a lot of interpretations and speculations about the real motives behind his resignation, especially since until the last moment before that announcement he was trusted and appreciated by George Bush. Believing that there was some hidden reason, the observers ascertained that there were serious political reasons and motives that compelled the strong man who was a favorite of the President to suddenly resign. Among these reasons and motives were the consequences of the events of September 11, 2001, starting with the war in Afghanistan and the failure of the CIA to capture the leaders of the al-Qaeda organization and the Taliban government, Osama bin Laden and Mullah Omar, and ending with the fall of all the justifications made by the CIA for waging the war against Iraq, especially the claim that Saddam Hussein had weapons of mass destruction, and claiming that there was a connection between the imprisoned Iraqi President and Osama bin Laden.

Some observers looked at Tenet's resignation as part of a deal between him and President Bush. As proof of that, they point to the Medal of Freedom awarded by the latter to the former after his resignation. Others considered George Tenet a "scapegoat" for the American fall in the Iraqi quagmire.

Despite everything said and written about that resignation during the following fourteen months, along with the international provocation of the media, he kept quiet and

surrounded his resignation with obscurity by keeping silent and avoiding the talk battles, so as not to fall into the trap of the two options of defending himself or being compelled to expose what was "hidden." But, according to recent press reports, George Tenet will find himself compelled to take the second option, which will impose on him to reveal September 11 and the Iraq war, unless President Bush urgently interferes to stop the rush against Tenet by new CIA Director Porter Goss, who was appointed by Bush on August 10, 2004.

The American newspaper "The Washington Times" stated that George Tenet would find himself so under siege that he would take refuge in the option of revealing the "hidden" papers. It attributed this to what it called "the Hot Silent Battle," which is going on inside the CIA "since ten weeks ago." If not settled by President Bush, that battle will end in revealing the secrets of the September 11 events, especially the circumstances that led to the Iraq war. If things continued smoothly as Porter Goss desires, that may turn the table on the head of the American Administration through turning over what is known now about those incidents and how they happened and details about what happened in the months and weeks leading to them.

According to the newspaper, details of that battle are summarized in the thinking of a number of CIA leaders that the blame directed at the CIA in the reports of the investigation commissions was unfair, and former CIA Director George Tenet had modified the accurate information given to him by his subordinates, and participated in covering up the responsibility of the Administration after a side agreement he had with the White House; in other words, these officials believe that Tenet did not tell the whole truth to the investigators and accepted the blame of the CIA instead of directing it to other places. In exchange for that, he received the Medal of Freedom, which is the highest medal in the United States, which was given to him at the end of his service.

"The Washington Times" revealed that the said CIA leaders convinced their new Director Porter Goss that it was necessary to carry out an internal investigation inside the CIA, away from the public investigations previously done, so as to reveal the facts as they are. The Inspector General of the CIA, Tom Helgerson, was actually assigned to lead a team of internal investigators. At the end of last June, Helgerson completed his report, which included strong and complete evidence against George Tenet. The investigation accused Tenet of dereliction and of changing the CIA estimates for political reasons, and providing false information "that misled the Congressional investigators and caused insult to the CIA and the efforts of its employees."

Tenet, who officially received a copy of that report, replied in kind by a twenty-page letter in which he refuted all the accusations, one by one. When he knew that the new CIA Director, under pressure from the CIA leaders, was moving towards calling him for interrogation as a first step towards officially condemning him and leveling administrative sanctions against him, which may expose him to trial for deceiving the Congress, this time, he preferred to attack as the best method of defense. Considering that he knows the internal regulations of the CIA extremely well, and that he knows these regulations allow for his trial inside the "Intelligence House" for violating the rules on intelligence work, abusing the American national security, lying, and exploiting his authority to falsify the information, he intentionally sent a disguised warning to President Bush in the pages of an important newspaper, "The Washington Times," to interfere to stop Goss and prevent him from holding a public trial for Tenet, under a disguised threat of opening all the closed files concerning September 11 and the war on Iraq. Tenet used this strange method after he lost patience and was displeased with the negativity of the White House toward the actions of Goss against Tenet, who during his time at the CIA did what he did in order to please the White House and the President personally, and for protecting the President from any blame or legal responsibility against the President.

John Roberts, a journalist who had worked for a long time at the CIA during the Presidency of Ronald Reagan and was close to the White House, defended his friend George Tenet, who needed his defense after he was displeased about what was planned against him during the silence kept by President Bush, who had always praised Tenet and his efforts and admired him so much that he awarded him the Medal of Freedom.

Roberts expressed his defense of George Tenet in a long article, which he published in the "Washington Times," in which he revealed a number of mind-boggling details about the battle that was going on inside the CIA, which targeted Tenet and nobody else.

In the article, Roberts said that he knew from a trusted source that the former CIA Director would not accept being slaughtered by the report that included the Helgerson investigation relevant to evaluating the CIA work during Tenet's years. He revealed that the report, which many people did not hear about before, condemns Tenet, and James Pavitt, the Former Deputy Operations Chief, and the Former Official of the Anti-terrorism Center, Cofer Black. He indicated that "those who think that Tenet will remain seated while the CIA officials are preparing to slaughter him, are committing a huge mistake."

That was because the former CIA Director will harshly respond, and that may be very bad news for the White House and its occupants.

In what has been considered as a signal that later articles would reveal serious secrets if Goss continued to target Tenet amid the silence of the White House, Roberts revealed that Tenet rejected an offer for 4.5 million dollars to write a book about the events of September 11, 2001, because the former CIA Director does not want to embarrass the White House by talking about its responsibility for the dereliction in confronting the al-Qaeda organization before September 11 and the false information about the Iraqi weapons of mass destruction. This confirms that the trusted source who provided the information to Roberts is most probably George Tenet himself; he intentionally did not openly mention his name so as to avoid embarrassment, while Bush has not yet decided whether to ensure a safety cover for Tenet or to sacrifice him as a scapegoat for his big mistakes which had led to September 11 and the American army in the Iraqi quagmire, which apparently is writing the beginning and the end of the American empire.

In his article in the "Washington Times," John Roberts exposed matters that had been mere speculations and interpretations before. According to the same source, he said that Tenet "had an understanding with President Bush that he would not become a scapegoat for the intelligence failure!!" Roberts added that "there was a deal made between Bush and Tenet, and the deal was completed by awarding the former CIA Director the Medal of Freedom." He drew attention to the reply of the former CIA Director to the Helgerson report closely paralleled what Richard Clarke, the former anti-terror official, has said that the Bush administration delayed the process of adopting a strategy to confront the al-Qaeda organization. Clarke resigned from his job and publicly apologized to the victims of September 11, 2001, saying to them, "your government has disappointed you.... President Bush and Defense Secretary Donald Rumsfeld pressured me to accuse Iraq...."

The message sent to the administration by George Tenet, Former Director of the CIA, through Roberts' article in "The Washington Times," was very clear: "He is sending an irrevocable warning if President Bush does not move quickly to help him." To prove the meaning of the warning, Roberts ended his articles with a sentence that shows the extent to which Tenet would reach in this battle if Goss officially started it out with Bush's blessings. He said: "The offer of 4.5 million dollars to write a book about what happened may quickly return to the table. And this time Tenet may accept the offer."

When the silent battle going on in the Central Intelligence Agency is concentrated on the triangle of the leaders of the political and intelligence life where the President is on one side, the influence centers in the agency on another side, and the former CIA Director on the third side, are facing each other in the absence of any weight or influence from the current CIA Director, that indicates the American information "Black Box" is about to explode, and its explosion will reveal what is "hidden" about September 11 and the crime of invading and occupying Iraq.

Dismantling of the Intelligence Services:

Today we see that the influence of the CIA is receding in preparation for cutting it into pieces. When the report by the Congressional committee assigned to investigate the responsibility for the dereliction in preventing the September 2001 incidents from happening when planes hit the twin World Trade Center Towers in New York and a wing of the Defense Department in Washington, the report strongly blamed the American intelligence services, which are fifteen agencies, but the most important and most famous agency inside and outside the United States is the Central Intelligence Agency, known as the CIA.

It seems that some people in the Defense Department and maybe in the White House considered the Congressional blame as a signal to attack the fortified castle in Langley, Virginia, in order to settle old accounts or to impose a central control of certain ideological indications over all intelligence services in the United States.

Melissa Boyle Mahle, a former CIA officer, said, "There is a lot of concern... they are not sure of how to merge in the new intelligence community, and they are not sure if they are in a place of authority to have the right to form a new vision." Jennifer Miller, a CIA spokeswoman, denied that the CIA is losing its importance. She said that the number of analysts and agents has been increased by 50 percent in accordance to an unannounced plan.

She said, "This is a growing agency... It is improving and its strength is increasing... It is an organization that concentrates on operations, and it is recruiting many people all over the world." She added that the unequalled human intelligence of the CIA will play a vital role in the war against terror.

Richard Posner, an American judge and author of a book "Preventing Surprise Attacks... Reforming the CIA after 9/11," said, "There is a feeling to a large extent that the CIA is under siege." The CIA was established in 1947 at the start of the Cold War, and for generations it was looked at as the secret strong engine of the East-West conflict

in the twentieth century. Despite that, the CIA was heavily criticized in official reports since the September 11 attacks because of its role in the failure of big intelligence operations. And it is facing strong new competition from the Federal Bureau of Investigation and the Pentagon, which are increasingly conducting intelligence operations. But the CIA received support from its traditional ally, which is the permanent Intelligence Subcommittee in the House of Representatives. The Committee tried to preserve the mission of the CIA in gathering information and to write a special 2006 Act detailing the mission assigned to the CIA and stipulating that all human intelligence gathered outside the United States should be supervised by the Director of the Central Intelligence Agency.

Representative Peter Hoekstra, the Republican Chairman of the Committee, said: "We only want to present an explanation. If you do not have a single point of control, there is going to be a very great opportunity for panic." Experts, including a well-informed Congressman, of the reform plan said that Negroponte has decided that the CIA is to maintain its significant role in gathering human intelligence.

Analysts say that the concerns of the workers, because of the doubt they feel, may represent a challenge to CIA Director Porter Goss, who was sharply criticized within his agency when some workers accused him of not struggling hard enough to maintain the status of the agency. David Rothkopf, from the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, said: "If you are an insider and you see that the CIA is an organization that performs its missions with high efficiency, and you want to maintain these missions, then either you think that this person (Goss) has sold you out, or he is just an ineffective person." The new reforms forced Goss to relinquish his seat in the National Security Council meetings in favor of Negroponte.

Negroponte also asked the heads of the CIA offices around the world to send their reports to him, not to Goss, with regards to matters including the activities of other intelligence services. An intelligence official, who requested not to mention his name because of the sensitivity of the issue, said that the order issued by Negroponte downgraded the role of the CIA as a controlling intelligence agency abroad.

At the same time, it seems that a plan or a project for a plan was already prepared by the collective leadership known as the Elite Neoconservatives, which has concentrated its influence in the Department of Defense, and to be more exact, in the office of Secretary Donald Rumsfeld, as well as the office of Vice-President Dick Cheney.

To achieve that goal, work is being done in two directions: the first direction is of downgrading the size of the CIA and purging it from within in preparation for defining its functions and changing its methods. The second direction relates to subjecting the CIA to a central leadership from outside the CIA by appointing a general supervisor of the intelligence service, whose headquarters is in the White House.

The New Right elements want to take their time to impose control over all the intelligence services and insert their allies inside it, while driving out the opponents and the rebellious from it, that is before appointing a new person who will directly obey the President of the Republic.

As to the second direction, the changing and downgrading of the CIA from within has actually stated by its new Director who is carrying it out, but he is facing many difficulties. Hundreds of long-time CIA officials, who are called the insiders, have either resigned or been relieved of their duties. Those insiders perform their duties either in the CIA headquarters in Virginia or in the American Embassies overseas. That is to say, they are mostly known by name and in person to the foreign intelligence services and the foreign bureaucratic apparatus.

Ruel Marc Gerecht, a member of the American Enterprise Institute, where the various ideas and practices of the New Right were born and raised, and who is also a former CIA officer, wrote in The Washington Post, asking the White House to order new CIA Director Porter Goss, who had replaced George Tenet, to fire hundreds of CIA officers before appointing new officers. The article reveals the extent of the hatred of the American Enterprise Institute, the whole New Right, or at least the writer of the article, for the CIA and its system of work. He said that if the old-timers at the CIA continued to work until the new recruits arrived, that means the bad blood, the ideas of the old-timers and their work systems, would poison the minds of the new recruits. Gerecht criticized the decision by Bush to increase the number of CIA officers by 50% in accordance with the recommendations of the 9/11 Congressional Report. This is because he believes the problem is rooted in the old-timers and not in the number of officers. He says that for decades the CIA was interested in the insiders, whose activities were limited because they are known by the government services on which they are spying. But the outsiders, who are the officers assigned to secret operations, were disguising themselves as businessmen since the Presidency of Ronald Reagan, and by definition they were not adventurous and were unable to infiltrate the Islamic networks in mountainous or desert regions. He pointed to Yemen, for example, where the CIA men were unable to infiltrate

national and Islamic organizations. Another writer used the example of Lawrence, the famous British intelligence officer, who lived among the Arabs and led their armies against the Turks in the past century. Gerecht is afraid that Bush and new Director Goss may repeat the experiment of Reagan and the former CIA Director William Casey, who had cared for the number of officers only and did not care for the officers' extent of preparedness to fight Islam and to merge into the societies they were assigned to spy on.

The Resignation of Goss, Director of the CIA:

On the first day of May, 2006, Goss presented his resignation after spending two years as CIA Director. He resigned suddenly and without giving any reasons for his resignation, leaving many questions behind him.

One week later Bush nominated General Mike Hayden for the same position among many objections against his seeking to militarize the Central Intelligence Agency, which is a civilian establishment. It appears that Bush wants the CIA to help him find a solution for the security crisis in Iraq and Afghanistan, so that the security efforts are more in sync with the military operations than before.

It is worth noting that Goss had carried out a huge project for eavesdropping on the Arab and Islamic community in America after the raids on New York and Washington. The project was carried out by putting sensitive microphones on lampposts and trashcans in places where Muslims gather.

Chapter Eight
The New Plans for Confronting
the Islamic Movements

The new plans designed by Secretary of Defense Donald Rumsfeld call for the activation of human communication, which in turn helps in space satellite spying, which the CIA has defended, and which proved to be a complete failure at learning about the goals of the Islamic movements, their formations, plans and practices. The new service, known as the Strategic Support Branch (SSB), depends on teams and units of individuals who will infiltrate foreign societies to quickly interfere, and practice the same business practices as the Jihadists. Deputy Defense Secretary O'Connell talked about training or qualifying these agents, and he said that the training or the qualifying would allow them to guarantee for America that any President of a neighboring state is not hostile to us, because they will immediately interfere if the political leadership of this or that country suddenly changed.

A senior official at the Pentagon said: "We shall work inside the allied countries, especially in countries where there is unrest in some of their regions, or where one of their regions is no longer under the control or influence of their government, or in the states that permit anti-American elements to use their territories. That is to say that the Defense Department is not going to ask for permission from the foreign countries in order to deal with a security vacuum there, or before an intelligence or a terrorist action takes place there. This is because the intelligence teams and units that are part of the Strategic Support Branch are trained to plan and execute their plans without referring to political leadership in Washington."

An American commentator used another expression to describe these new intelligence missions. He said: "The immediate intelligence action does not wait for analysis and checking, and it is not subject to hesitation, as used to happen in the Central Intelligence Agency." But nobody has asked the logical question: "Does this development mean that the internal security service in a certain country will not know whether the terror that it is fighting is home-grown or American? This is because the American intelligence units will not inform the foreign countries of their presence or their activities in order to succeed in penetrating the local terrorism, just as happened in

Somalia where the American intelligence had formed a team of warlords to confront the Islamists, who had established Islamic Courts there.

A press report by David Kaplan in the American magazine "US News" reflects how the American Intelligence services are planning to invade, penetrate, and brainwash the Arab and Islamic nations in the name of religion at one time, and in the name of democracy and freedom at other times. The catastrophic report narrates details of what is going on behind closed doors, how the American Intelligence spider web is preparing to invade our hearts and minds. They may fail sometimes or they may stumble, but they have found what they were looking for in the form of governments ready to extend their hands as long as they are receiving the price of the homeland piece by piece, and in movement seeking to subdue the religion, and clowns ready to change their colors, ideas, language, and opinion in accordance to the direction of cruelty, power and oppression. Filling their pockets and their stomachs is parallel to them with filling their mouths with the poison-laced honey. We know very well that the picture is not dark at the end... we are sure that the homeland is full of respected people who prefer to die of starvation rather than abandoning an atom of the homeland's ground... and who will not sell their religion for the treasures of the world. But it is a warning cry that we are launching to unite us instead of our divisions... for the scheme is greater than stealing a lamppost in midday... or a bulldozer that has disappeared and nobody could find it, as if it were a needle in a haystack. It is about religion, creed, and a homeland surrounded by the birds of darkness that will not rest before causing harm.

The story began in July 2003, when a number of significant leaders of the American Administration met while they were intoxicated with what they believed to be an American victory in the war that Washington claimed to be a war against terrorism. The meeting was held at the National Defense University in Washington, and was attended by Directors from the White House, Diplomats from the State Department, and experts in psychological warfare from the Defense Department. The broad-line scenario of the meeting pointed to the anti-American protests that found a fertile land in the Islamic countries so much that those whom Washington considers to be "terrorists" are being looked at as people who love their country, as in the Iraqi situation. But despite the protests, Washington has succeeded in creating a generation of defenders of democracy until death, as was the case in Iran, where Iranian students died in defense of democracy. The participants in that meeting indicated their belief that improving the picture of the United States in the Islamic World is the way toward establishing stable

democracies. They also indicated that the United States is no longer going to sit on the sidelines while those whom Washington considers terrorists are fighting for a religious and political future for more than a billion people who believe in it.

According to the report, the participants in the meeting reached a result stipulating that Washington must make further efforts to influence what they have described as Islamic reform, and that the White House must adopt a new policy based on the idea that American national security requires the United States to play a role in directing the path of the developments in the Islamic World. Also, it must play a role in concentrating the American efforts on these groups, including the moderate Islamic groups, the civil organizations, and the reform groups for the purpose of urging them to adopt democratic values, women's rights, and tolerance toward minorities.

According to the report, the participants in the meeting pointed to the mistake of the United States during the years that followed the end of the Cold War, when it took the wrong road in its campaign to win the hearts and minds of the sons of the Islamic World, while the various American services at the White House, the Intelligence, or the State Department were sufficiently armed to win "the Battle of Ideas." There was no one person responsible for this dossier, and no defined security strategy was designed to win that war. That is what Washington tried to catch up with after the attacks of September 11. Since that time, a team composed of members of the American Armed Forces and the Intelligence Services, who are specialists in studying the psychological aspects, has been formed and tens of millions of dollars were put at their disposal to use in their campaign to influence Islam itself as a religion, and not only to influence the Islamic societies.

Since that meeting was held, Washington has spent tens of million of dollars to finance Islamic broadcasting stations, television programming, and to prepare a curriculum to be taught in the schools of the Islamic World, and has spent millions of dollars on Islamic thinkers who are looked at as representing the Muslim elite, and on holding political workshops in support of moderate Islam, and has built schools and mosques and carried out programs to save what the journalist described in his report as "the Old Quran." All of this was planned to be carried out through targeting the Islamic media, the religious leaders, and political parties, and through providing all the money, assets, and human force needed by the American Intelligence service to guarantee the success of its plan to influence the Islamic societies, according to what the American journalist has attributed to a senior official in the American Intelligence. The journalist

added that the methods for penetrating Muslim societies included working with armed groups, with the exception of al-Qaeda, in addition to waging secret campaigns to discredit the leaders who are adversaries of the United States.

The participants in the meeting also called for activation of the studies prepared by the American National Security Council, which are hundreds of studies about how to deal with Muslim societies. In addition, they called for establishing a new post for a Deputy National Security Advisor, whose mission is to deal with the societies of strategic interest to Washington. Kaplan added that the war for winning the hearts and minds of the sons of the Islamic societies has been fruitful in raising such hopes as talking about the successful elections held in the Middle East, and the protests and demonstrations against the Syrian presence in Lebanon. That gave the Bush Administration hopes for achieving success. But a number of American experts indicated, according the report, that the problems of the Islamic World are much deeper, and that they are worsening and not getting better.

The National Intelligence Council of the American Intelligence services issued a report in December 2003, predicting that the huge number of unemployed people in the Islamic and Arab World are exposed to recruitment by the groups that Washington considers as terrorist groups.... As an example, the report pointed to the Iraq resistance, which has suffered hard blows in Iraq, but it was able to spread the spirit of hostility against the United States throughout the whole Islamic World. He pointed to the rumors about American soldiers stealing organs from Iraqi corpses, which found an easy way for publication in the major Arab media. Also, the videos and computer disks of the Jihadists are finding a fertile sales market in the streets of the Arab capitals and on its pavements, and all of them carry the ideas of religious leaders who believe that America is waging a crusade war against the Arab world and against Islam.

The Center for Strategic and International Studies issued a report last March, indicating that Arab-American relations have reached their lowest point in generations. Consequently, the tools of the American war have diversified. There is the point of view of the American Intelligence calling for confrontation through American propaganda and the American political influence on the flow of events in the Arab and Islamic World.

At the Department of Defense, the call was for concentrating on the strategic sources of intelligence by all possible means, including military means. That is while the State Department is calling for following diplomatic means; despite this difference in the means to be followed, all of them agree on using the information as a serious weapon

for influencing the friends of the United States and its enemies abroad. The scandals related to the fake videotapes, the false press reports, and the money paid to the writers of columns glorifying the United States and praising the American policies, emanated from this point. That brought to mind the scenario of the story that had started about half a century ago, when the United States dealt with Communism in the former Soviet Union with all of the ensuing war of ideas and the invasion of hearts and minds with millions of dollars.

The report adds that the United States, during the war of ideas against Communism, had formed a propaganda network that included thinkers, religious men, writers, journalists, and actors. In addition, America deployed hundreds of specialists in the art of the information industry abroad, and recruited Hollywood studios with all their huge resources to export to the world information about "the Goodness of America" and "the Evil of Communism." The United States also established cultural centers and American libraries in the foreign capitals.

The United States also launched the services of the "Free Europe" radio. Furthermore, it bought certain parties in Japan and Italy in addition to allocating large amounts of money for senior journalists, significant thinkers, and political leaders. All this was being done by the United States Information Agency, which former President Bill Clinton was compelled to issue a decision to dissolve and merge with the State Department in 1999, considering that its mission was related to the Cold War. But after the attacks of September the Eleventh, American officials came back to look for how to communicate their messages outside the American borders, especially after many in the Islamic World refused to believe that the Arabs were behind the attacks against the Pentagon and the World Trade Center.

For this purpose, the Americans established "Allied Information Centers" in Washington, London, and Islamabad. But the role of these centers was limited to broadcasting the important news, and it did not have much effect, especially since there was a network of Arab satellite channels like the "Al Jazeera" channel, which was attracting the largest number of viewers inside the Arab and Islamic World. Despite the millions of publications distributed in the Islamic World, starting from comic books and ending with big volumes that aimed at brainwashing, despite all that, the United States concluded that its effect was limited in confronting the "al-Qaeda" organization. As a reaction to this, the American military leaders formed a new office for strategic influence, and its mission was to wage an information war against "Islamic Terrorism" and the

thinking followed by the al-Qaeda organization. But the fabricated reports issued by this Center expedited the closing of its doors only four months after it was inaugurated.

Kaplan adds that, as a reaction to the closing of the Center, Colin Powell felt that the State Department had a role to play in the framework of the war of ideas. Therefore, he brought Charlotte Beers, who had headed two of the ten largest advertisement agencies in the world, to carry out that mission. Kaplan quoted Beers as saying that the mission was not easy, especially since the information campaigns she conducted were criticized by the American newspapers, although she said that it achieved success inside the Islamic societies. In March 2003, she was compelled to withdraw, and that was the time when the American forces were waging their war in Iraq. It was the war that appeared to the eyes and hearts and minds of millions of Muslims as a new confirmation of the American imperialism.

The scene appeared in the framework of the United States invading and occupying an oil-rich Arab country, supporting “Israel” at the cost of the Palestinians, and calling for democracy while depending on strong men in Egypt and Pakistan. Osama Siblani, the publisher of the Arab American newspaper “Arab News” went so far as to say that even if America brought the Prophet Muhammad, peace and prayers be upon him, to defend it, America would not be able to improve its image before the Islamic World. But this opinion did not prevent Powell, and present Secretary of State Condoleezza Rice after him, who was a former National Security Advisor to the President then, from continuing to wage the war of ideas... That had happened through the launching of the “al-Hurra” satellite television channel to join the radio “Sawa” broadcasting station, which was launched in 2002. Both “Radio Sawa” and the “al-Hurra Channel” target Arabs and Muslims, and both of them are subject to the influence of the American intelligence and the specialized psychologists of the Department of Defense; also, both of them enjoy American financing that is increasing day after day.

Kaplan indicated that the real American Revolution in confronting what is going on in the Islamic World broke out last summer when the American National Security Council started to reactivate and check the security strategy of the White House with regards to fighting terrorism. The council adopted a new strategy based on strengthening and supporting the moderates, opening communications channels with them, depending on Muslim governments and secret establishments, and under-funded groups. The difficulty of this strategy, as Kaplan quoted Zeno Baran, the specialist on terrorism at the Nixon Center, is that the Cold War was easy. But the current war is very difficult. During the

Cold War, the Americans were struggling against a non-divine political ideology. But this war is based on religious elements. That means that we are facing a group that believes that its war is based on a divine religion. And the members of the Islamic Armed Groups are moved by the trends of this religion, even if that comes from an ideological fascist perspective.

According to Kaplan, the Kingdom [TC: meaning Saudi Arabia] has spent more than 75 billion dollars since 1975 to support and propagate the fundamentalist Wahhabi ideas. The Kingdom financed hundred of Mosques, schools, and Islamic Centers abroad to confront the movements of disbelief and atheism. And it supported the Jihadist movements in 20 countries. This made some people inside the American decision-making circles demand extending the circle of confrontation through opening communications channels with groups from outside the Islamic countries. In addition to opening communications channels from the back doors with members of the Sufi groups and improving Washington's relations with the extremist Islamic groups that reject violence. At the top of the list of those groups are the Muslim Brotherhood group, which was founded in Egypt in 1928, and its membership is estimated to be tens of thousands of members all over the world.

The writer added that many members of the Muslim brotherhood group in Egypt and Jordan direct sharp criticism at the al-Qaeda organization. Kaplan quoted Milt Bearden, who spent more than thirty years of his work life in the American Intelligence, as saying that the Muslim Brotherhood groups are the strongest party in solving the problem with organizations like al-Qaeda.

Bearden goes on to say: "The American officers met not only with the Muslim Brotherhood, but with other groups as well, including the groups from which the Taliban emerged. And the American Intelligence also opened channels of communications with clerics who had issued fatwas stating that Jihad against the United States is illegal and convinced the members of the armed groups in the prisons to reject violence. (The Islamic group in Egypt.)

In his report, the American journalist adds that the American Intelligence had invented new methods in that war of ideas. Among these methods are the large amounts of money paid by the United States to the Armed Islamic Groups that have neutral positions toward Washington. It went further than that through supplying large amounts of money to the anti-United States preachers for the purpose of creating alternative religious leaderships.

Kaplan quotes an American Intelligence source as saying, "The plan is based on the premise that if there is a Mullah Omar in one street, then we create a Mullah Berader for him in the other street," (that is to say it is an attempt to contain and control a guerrilla war through characters that can be contained.)

We should note here that there was really one Taliban commander by the name of Mullah Berader, who was leading an armed resistance group against the Americans, and he was competing with Mullah Omar in the movement, and it is said that he has a relation with the Pakistani Intelligence.

Furthermore, according to the American journalist's report, the American Intelligence has established Jihadist interests, and it has started the Arab and Islamic media, though cautiously. The writer revealed that the CIA office for exchange of information last February hosted a conference with an agenda that concentrated on influencing six countries, including China, Egypt, France Indonesia, Nigeria and Venezuela.

The American journalist adds that the CIA was not alone in the war for invading the hearts and minds of the Muslims, in that the American Administration, backed by all the American establishments that are responsible for approving the budget, played a significant role in that war by increasing the expenditures for that war by 1.3 billion dollars annually since the attacks of September the Eleventh. The al-Hurra television channel has a viewership estimated between 20% and 33% of all satellite channel viewers in the Arab countries, but this percentage is doubtful. That has pushed the CIA, according to the report, to think of extending its transmission to the Arabic speaking community in Europe and to transmit a Persian-language broadcasting service in Iran. During the past three years following the September the Eleventh attacks, the American foreign aid increased threefold to reach more than 21 billion dollars. More than half of that aid goes to the Islamic World. A large part of that aid is allocated to the significant political characters in the Islamic World, whose reform ideas coincide with the American ideas, and that is in addition to financing the independent media whose vision coincides with the American vision. Part of these awards is directed toward the Islamic groups. In a scheme similar to Napoleon Bonaparte's colonial scheme in using Islam as a means and a weapon to invade the hearts and minds of Muslims, the American journalist indicates in his report that the CIA and the American government intended to infiltrate the Islamic societies through Islamic-oriented programs like spending on renovating historical mosques in Egypt, Pakistan, and Turkmenistan, or participating in financing the work in a Sufi tomb in Kyrgyzstan, or preserving old historic copies of the Quran. Part of the

American aid has been specified for the training of mosque preachers, book translation, and preparation of radio and television programs, including Sesame World, which is regularly shown on Egyptian television. The agenda of the American aid organization includes launching awareness workshops for the Muslim preachers and participating in preparing the school curriculum, starting schools, and going up to the universities.

The journalist adds that America must acquaint the Muslim nations with the value of this aid. As a way of "shaming," he said that it is not reasonable for the Egyptians not to know that the amount of the American aid to Egypt occupies the second place, and it is estimated to be two billion dollars annually.

At the end of October 2001, leaders and experts from international intelligence agencies from several European countries, Russia, some Arab countries, and India met in complete secrecy, under the auspices of the Central Intelligence Agency. They studied the possibility of some terrorist organizations, especially fundamentalist ones, using weapons of mass destruction.

That high intelligence meeting, which included experts of international weight, was held after much information was coming about the possibility of armed attacks against American interests and establishments and British, Arab, Indian, and Russian interests in many places in the world, and also inside those countries by armed groups seeking revenge for the policies followed by those countries in tracking and besieging the activities of the fundamentalist organizations.

What is new about the international intelligence agencies' meeting, called the "Intelligentsia" meeting, is what many observers in international security affairs have expected, that the possible attacks by the radical organizations will be in the form of large operations that, if successful, are capable of causing the greatest possible loss of life and property so as to deter the governments of the target countries on one hand to incite the internal public opinion against them on the other hand.

Some experts even went on to say that nuclear, biological, and chemical weapons may be used in those operations, especially since after the fall of the Soviet Union there was a huge exhibition for the sale of nuclear materials, 9,000 for direct usage in manufacturing of complete nuclear weapons. American agents, while testing the Russian security measures during the last few years, had actually obtained several nuclear bombs for cheap prices in comparison to their cost price.

General Lebed, the former nominee to head the Kremlin, confessed that Russia had lost 100 small nuclear bombs, most of which were in the arsenal of the Soviet

Intelligence Agency, the "KGB." He indicated that those bombs could be put in an ordinary bag, but their power exceeds many times the power of the bombs dropped on Hiroshima during the Second World War.

The international security experts drew three expected scenarios in case those terrorist organizations wage revenge operations. The experts agreed that the Middle East will be the main "theatre of operations," the most susceptible for execution of these operations. Before drawing the scary scenarios, the intelligence experts discussed in the meeting the joint areas and suitable circumstances in accordance to the indications derived from the technological detection, the proposals for disarmament, and the concepts of missile defense; they also saw that the main risk may come from some countries, as well as it may possibly come from some organizations, because of the common perspective between them.

Those experts believe that the terrorist organizations may be inclined toward tragic risks, like some leaders who think they are the states, or like those who consider martyrdom as an alternative to victory. The terrorist organizations had actually attempted to use chemical and biological weapons available to many terrorist and extremist organizations. Some countries can support and help these movements with these weapons indirectly and then deny it.

At the same time, the explosion that caused the American Marines to exit Lebanon has shown a strong reaction resulting from the big terror operations. It affected the media in the same way it was affected by the Oklahoma explosion and the martyr operations of "Hamas."

The experts say that chemical and biological weapons impose a special type of problem because they can be used in many ways. At one time, chemical poisons were used to pollute the Israeli fruit crops, and the contaminating biological materials can be used to locally spread diseases or cause future diseases in the long range. Stable nerve gas can be used in tunnels, big buildings, and shopping malls to cause immediate losses and long-range problems. Mixing of chemical and biological materials deprives the means of defense, like masks and vaccines, of their effectiveness.

The international experts and leaders of the intelligence agencies drew scenarios for possible operations in some countries and some strategic places in the world.

The Argentinean newspaper "Clarín" revealed that Bush had given the American Central Intelligence Agency the authority by which it can interfere in any part of the world.

The newspaper said, "The government of the United States recently announced that the most important structural change that occurred in the American Intelligence organizations since the end of the Cold War is interference anywhere in the world, because that is one of President Bush's pledges, to create organizations that are highly capable of confronting the current threats."

The newspaper explained that the "new system includes fifteen intelligence services under the central coordination of a national intelligence management."

The newspaper added that "the target of the reform is to make the American Intelligence services, which used to work in the framework of the Cold War and anti-Communism, adapt for working in an international atmosphere of new enemies and threats such as the threats represented by the so-called armed "Islamic movements."

Supplement

American Intelligence Documents

Expectations for the Current Decade up to 2015

In a study supervised by the Central Intelligence Agency about the future of the New World Order and the role of the United States up to the year 2015, it was predicted that oil will maintain its importance as a main source of energy despite the recession of its importance as the main source of income for some of the producing countries.

The report pointed to several factors that it considered to be defining the situation in the world by 2015. These factors are: "The population, natural resources, the environment, the advance of science and technology, the international economy, globalization, natural and international policies, future conflicts, and the role of the United States as a superpower."

The report, in its beginning, points to the changes in the method used in preparing this report in comparison to the method used in preparing a similar report in 1997 about the world by 2010. During the last four years the phenomenon of globalization became a factor of greater force in predicting the state of the world in 2015. And the international economic developments, including developments witnessed by the World Trade Organization, in addition to the spread of information technology, are playing a greater role now than was predicted in the 1997 report, which did not predict the economic crisis that hit some Asian countries.

The American report puts more weight on the importance of the policies followed by countries on the internal level or while dealing with international issue. It also confirms the importance of the opportunities for cooperation between the governmental and non-governmental organizations and the importance of the advances in the methods of controlling the international criminal and terrorist networks.

The report confirms the importance of the role of science and technology as a major factor in international development, in addition to the increasing importance of information technology, medicine technology, and other modern technologies, which are expected to develop very much by 2015. The report stresses the role to be played by the United States in the coming years, which has been very clear during the past four years since the report was prepared, indicating that the heated argument about the effect of

"the American Hegemony" on the internal and external policies will escalate in a number of countries.

The report reviews the developments that are going to happen in a number of vital areas such as population, natural resources and, in particular, water, food energy, and the environment. The report also deals with issues and possible regions of conflict, in addition to the spread of information, the growing Chinese influence, and the receding Russian influence.

The report predicts that the world population will increase from 6 billion in 2000 to approximately 9 billion in 2015. Life expectancy will also increase in most countries of the world, noting that a big percentage of the population increase will occur in developing countries.

With regards to the national resources and the environment, the American report expects the world food production will meet the needs of the increasing population. But the problems related to the weakness of the infrastructure, bad distribution, cases of political strain, and poverty will lead to malnutrition in some parts of the African desert, and some cases of famine in countries of oppressive political systems or countries that are suffering internal conflicts.

The report expected that, despite the increase in the levels of demand for international energy by 50% in the coming years, the energy resources will meet the demands. The report indicates that no less than 80% of oil quantity and 95% of gas is still underground. The Gulf region will continue to maintain its position as the most important source of international oil. But the energy market may follow two methods of distribution: the first is to satisfy the need of the big consumers (including the United States) with the resources of the Atlantic Basin; and the second is to mainly provide for the needs of the Asian market (especially India and China) from the oil of the Gulf region and, to a lesser extent, the oil from the Caspian region and Central Asia.

Other than the predictions related to food and energy, the water challenges represent an important issue for the Middle East region, the semi-desert Africa, South Asia, and North China. The report expects that the regional conflicts over water will increase by 2015.

The report predicts a greater effect for the information and technology revolution, similar to the effect of the industrial revolution during the middle of the eighteenth century. It also predicts that the international economy will be affected by globalization and the free flow of information, ideas, cultural values, capital, goods, and people. The

international economy will result in supporting the political stability of most countries, although not all will benefit from it.

The report indicated that all countries will be keen to play their role in the international theater, but the government control of the flow of information, technology, diseases, immigrants, weapons, and money transfers by 2015 will be less than its present level.

The report indicated that the international structures, which do not belong to one country like corporations and the not-for-profit organizations, will play a greater role in local and international affairs. The way in which countries will deal with these issues at the local and international level will show the extent of their ability to adapt to the international change. The countries that do not have effective administration systems will not benefit from globalization and will suffer internal problems and external problems in the world, and the gap between the winners and the losers will be greater than it is now.

The report predicts that globalization will lead to higher levels of transparency in the process of government decision-making, and that will affect the ability of dictatorial regimes to maintain their control. And the traditional process for democratic change will also be affected.

Resistance to change, with regards to future conflicts and the role of the United States on the international level, the report pointed to three main challenges that may face the United States. The first are the indirect challenges, which will be represented by adversaries of the United States who avoid engaging in a direct military confrontation with the United States.

Those adversaries will use advanced methods to limit the American influence and expose its weak points. The second challenge is represented by the warhead missiles kept by Russia, China, probably North Korea, and perhaps Iran and Iraq, which will present a threat to the United States, especially if these weapons fell in the hands of groups that do not belong to a certain country.

The third challenge to be faced by the United States by 2015 is the military power that some countries will maintain, together with the concepts and technology of the Cold War and what followed it.

The report indicates the possibility of easy signs of conflict in Asia and the Middle East, and it predicts continuation of internal conflicts for religious, racial, economic, or political reasons at the same present level by 2015, and that the United Nations and regional organizations will be allowed to deal with these conflicts because the big

countries will be heavily burdened by their internal issues, or will fear failure if they interfere, or the political will will be lacking, or because of its lack of resources for that issue. So the superpowers will diminish their direct engagement in these conflicts.

With regards to the obstacles that may face the new international economy, the report pointed out that it is important for the United States to avoid things that may affect the expected economic growth, including:

- Lengthening the period of recession, which the American economy may suffer.
- The inability of Europe and Japan to deal with the population challenges that they may face, and which may affect their economic performance.
- The inability of China, India, or both to maintain the rise of the economic growth rate.
- The inability of the growing markets to reform the status of their economic establishments, because that will lead to future economic crisis.
- Exposure of the international energy source to big problems, because this will negatively affect the international economy.

The report does not predict occurrence of positive changes in the Middle East with regards to the population, natural resources, globalization, and management methods by 2015. It indicates that most regimes in the region will continue to resist the process of change, and many of them will continue to depend on the oil revenues and will not carry out the necessary reforms, including reforms related to education.

The report points to the importance of developing countries to make suitable decisions with regards to water consumption, because this problem is a source of concern in many developing countries and especially in the Middle East

On the destructive wars concerning the international consumption of energy, the report indicates that the countries of the world will work toward achieving the ideal usage of its energy resources. The level of consumption is expected to rise from 75 million barrels per day in 2000 to more than 100 million barrels per day by 2015. That increase is equal to the production of the Organization of Oil Producing Countries (OPEC) at the present time.

The report expects the Gulf region to witness a big rise in the levels of oil production - in the event of a war - and a greater importance for the region in the international energy market, especially the market for oil and gas.

The developing countries, which are suffering from internal or regional conflicts, or which could not diversify their economies, will not achieve economic success under the

New World Order, according to the report. The economies of most African desert countries, the Middle East, and some Latin American countries will continue to suffer because of being backward, and this will clearly appear from their dealing with the challenges of globalization, as the report indicates. The report stresses the importance of education in the success of nations and countries by 2015, because the international economy and the technological changes will impose pressures related to the need of the countries for a trained work force, so the education efforts will double, especially the efforts related to adult education.

The report indicated that countries that are suffering from slow economic growth, where authority is concentrated in a few hands, or are suffering from weakness in the role of law, civil rights, minority rights, will face suffering that may lead to increasing tension.

In this framework, the report expects future conflicts to represent a continuous threat to stability in the world. Internal wars may turn into destructive wars because of the availability of new technologies.

In addition to that, the report considered the phenomenon of international terrorism may find what it is looking for in countries that are suffering economic, radical religious, or border problems.

The report indicated that some Middle East countries will continue to develop their military and destructive weapons capabilities, some of which will keep huge numbers in its armed forces to contain the unemployed youth, but they will be less trained and less equipped with weapons. Instead of engaging in conventional wars, an escalation of terrorist activities and internal tensions and concerns may take place. With regards to Iran, which possesses some advanced weapons, according to the report, may start some controversial experiments during 2004, and may enter the space arena soon.

Speaking of Iraq, the report expects Iraq's ability to possess advanced weapons is tied to the effect of the Security Council on Iraqi affairs. According to some expectations, the report indicates that Iraq may carry out exciting nuclear experiments before 2015, noting that external support for Iraq will negatively or positively affect the ability of the Iraqi missiles.

By year 2015, the report points out, the Middle East governments from Morocco to Iran will have to adapt to the population, economic, and social pressures resulting from internal factors or factors related to globalization. No single ideology or single philosophy will be able to unite a single country or group of countries in response to these

challenges, despite the wide resistance to globalization, considering that it is a strange phenomenon.

The report expects that political Islam, in all its forms, will become an alternative that attracts the attention of millions of Muslims in the region. The fundamentalist groups will continue to move the political and social forces. The report expects Israel to maintain "a Cold Peace" with its neighbors in the framework of very limited social, economic, and cultural relations by 2015. Also the report expects that there will be a Palestinian state, with the continuation of the Israeli-Palestinian tension that may sometimes turn into crisis. The report also points to old conflicts between the big countries in the region, like Egypt, Syria, Iraq, and Iran, that may resurface. The international interest in the Gulf region may become significant, considering that it represents an important source for energy, and the oil revenues of Iraq, Iran, and Saudi Arabia in particular will provide these countries with important strategic opportunities.

The report confirms the important effects of the population pressures on the affairs of the Middle East countries by 2015, especially the pressures related to job opportunities, housing, and public services.

With the exception of Israel, the report points out that the countries of the Middle East consider globalization more of a challenge than an opportunity for change. Although the Internet services will be limited to a certain elite because of high cost and other reasons, the information revolution and other modern technological changes will have effects on the countries of the region.

The report states that most Middle East governments, though aware of the importance of economic reconstruction and perhaps political operations, move very cautiously in this field, fearing that it will affect their authority.

With some governments and some sectors adopting the new economy and the civil society at a time when other sectors are sticking to their traditional vision, the report expects the Islamists to take over power in countries that have started their journey to political diversity, and where the secular elite has lost its attraction.

Four scenarios: The last chapter of the report predicts four alternatives for the situation of the world by 2015, as follows:

- The first scenario: It is represented by total globalization, where the factors related to economic growth, population, and effective management will unite to enable the majority of the world population to benefit from globalization.

- The second scenario: It is represented by a painful globalization where the elite will benefit from the phenomenon of globalization, while the suffering of the majority of the world population will continue. The population growth and the scarcity of resources will play a big role in frustrating many developing countries, and the phenomenon of immigration will be a source of tension between countries. Technology will not be able to solve the problems of the developing countries, and it will be abused by a network that does not want to use it for the benefit of the majority of the population. Hence, the international economy will divide into three parts: growth will only continue in the advanced countries, suffering will continue in many of the developing countries, and the gap will widen between them and the advanced countries.
- The third scenario: It is represented by the flourishing of regional competition, where the regional identities in Europe, Asia, and the Americas will appear, because of the increasing political resistance in Europe and East Asia to the influence of the United States and the globalization it is leading.
- The fourth scenario: It is represented by the world of post-one superpower hegemony, where political and economic tension between the United States and Europe will escalate and their alliance will collapse. America would withdraw its forces from Europe, while Europe would move away from the United States and would establish its own regional organizations at the same time. Government crises may arise in Latin America, especially in Colombia, Cuba, Mexico, and Panama, and the United States will have to only concentrate on its territories.

The report confirms that during the next fifteen years, the al-Qaeda organization will succeed in replacing its fighters and sympathizer Fedayeen by ordinary Muslims who would never have been suspected of connections to any “terrorist” activities before. That will be done by the increasing ability of al-Qaeda to exploit modern technology, which will be developing in the coming years.

The report, which was issued by the council that included a number of the most prominent former leaders and cadres of the Central Intelligence Agency, said, “It is strongly expected that by the year 2020, the al-Qaeda organization will achieve full success in creating and attracting new Islamic organizations that are inspired by al-Qaeda’s method and are moving to achieve the same goals.”

The report, according to Debeka Global newspaper, added that: “The most dangerous thing is that the Islamic Fedayeen, who are working for al-Qaeda today, and who are mostly using conventional weapons and controlling more than one place in the

world, will be replaced by new generations, who will have the necessary ability to have biological weapons and nuclear capabilities."

Finished
With Praise to Allah
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Coming Soon from the Author:

The Security Guide for World War Three