

THE INFORMER

A newsletter produced by the Regional Security Office, U.S. Embassy, London

Issue 2 – August 2007



“...The greatest single threat is the lack of conviction that a threat exists”

Lord Radcliffe – 1960

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Introduction

Welcome to the 2nd edition of 'The Informer'

▪ A message from the RSO

I would like to take the opportunity to thank you all for the positive feedback received after the launch of issue 1 of *The Informer*. It has become apparent that there is a great need to open a dialogue to share thoughts and ideas within the security and law enforcement community.

I am therefore happy to announce I will be further hosting another OSAC conference on October 18, 2007. Details about the event will be sent shortly when speakers and topics for discussion have been finalized.

During the month of July the U.S. Embassy had to rely on assistance from the Metropolitan Police in support of our various Independence Day celebratory events hosted at Winfield House, the official residence of the U.S. Ambassador. I would like to say without equivocation that every person in the Met who participated in securing the events, from the officers to the constables, has provided a level of support that could not have been better. The continuing terrorist threat to both our countries has demanded that an already close, professional and collegial relationship between the Embassy and the Met continues to become even closer.

In this 2nd issue of *The Informer*, we will be covering the usual topics such as the DS Crime Corner, OSAC news, Officer Safety, Rewards for Justice and CBRNE issues. We will also cover **two featured articles on the insider threat and terrorist reconnaissance**. Recent events remind us again that we need to continue to implement existing measures to protect our organizations and assets and develop new innovative ideas to counter the ever changing threat.

I hope you enjoy this issue and look forward to meeting many of you at our forthcoming conference in October.



Crime Corner

Evidence uncovered by Diplomatic Security Agents results in the conviction of former celebrity bodyguard

Robert A. Morillo was sentenced June 15, 2007 in U.S. District Court in Miami, Florida for one count of aggravated identity theft and one count of misuse of a social security number. Morillo was sentenced to a two year mandatory minimum term of imprisonment, followed by two years of supervised release.

In 2006, DS agents uncovered evidence that Morillo unlawfully assumed another person's identity and obtained a U.S. passport in October 1997. Using this fraudulently obtained passport, **Morillo obtained a firearms license and worked as an armed bodyguard protecting several well known celebrities and international figures including singers P. Diddy, Hilary Duff and members of the Saudi Royal Family.**

Morillo was tipped off about the investigation and subsequently obtained a drivers license in another name by presenting a fraudulent social security card and birth certificate.

Morillo was indicted by a federal grand jury for passport fraud, social security fraud and aggravated identity theft in Miami, Florida in September 2006. With the cooperation of DS agents in Miami, the DS Puerto Rico Identity Fraud Task Force, the Florida Department of Law Enforcement and the Social Security Administration, Morillo was captured on December 22, 2006 in Ponce, Puerto Rico.



Above: Singer Hilary Duff surrounded by security.

The Special Agent in Charge of the DS Miami Field Office stated **“Diplomatic Security aggressively investigates all passport and other identity fraud.** In this case, the fact that the suspect was known to carry firearms made this case that much more urgent. His arrest sends a message that Diplomatic

Security will always fully investigate these crimes and bring suspects to justice, regardless of where they may be hiding”.

Source: www.state.gov



Above: Hilary Duff

Crime Corner

Police Protection given to U.S. Diplomat impersonator

On September 6, 2006, Diplomatic Security Agents arrested Elena Lin Lee in the U.S. Virgin Islands. Lee was arrested for impersonating a U.S. Ambassador and using fraudulently obtained State Department credentials.

Lee claimed to be the U.S. Ambassador to Grenada and the spouse of a former U.S. Ambassador to the United Nations. **Lee has been suspected of impersonating U.S. Government officials since the 1990's.** During this period she illegally obtained various services from motorcade and police protection to access to highly sensitive events.

Lee has attempted to illegally obtain U.S. diplomatic passports and U.S. Government credentials. After her eventual arrest by DS agents, she was charged with one count of impersonating a U.S. Government official and one count of misuse of an official pass or permit. Lee would have faced a maximum sentence of 3 – 5 years imprisonment for each offence had she not entered for pretrial agreement.

The pretrial diversion agreement was confirmed on June 21, 2007. Lee plead guilty to all charges and accepted full responsibility for her behavior. Lee agreed to comply with legally bound conditions set out for the next 18 months.

UK Terrorism Chronology

Major terrorism trials in the UK since the start of 2003

The following is a chronology of major terrorism trials and events that have taken place in Britain since the start of 2003. References hyperlink the reader to the initial report.

5 January 2003:

Police arrested 6 Algerian men in Wood Green, North London and discover a chemical weapons laboratory where material for ricin production was found. A further police operation a week later in Manchester results in the arrest of another two Algerian men, one of whom is Kamel Bourgass. Bourgass kills a police officer in an escape attempt. Later, 8 other men charged in relation to the chemical weapons laboratory are found not guilty or had charges against them dropped.

Link: http://news.bbc.co.uk/2/hi/uk_news/2636099.stm

13 February 2003:

Reported plot to carry out a September 11-style attack at Heathrow by crashing a plane into an airport terminal. Also nebulous information regarding a threat to shoot down aircraft departing Heathrow Airport using missiles. Military troops were deployed around the airport environs.

Link: http://news.bbc.co.uk/2/hi/uk_news/2759157.stm

March 2003:

Jamaican-born Sheikh Abdullah el-Faisal, a preacher at the Brixton Mosque and a supporter of the al-Qaeda leader, Osama bin Laden, was sentenced to nine years in jail for incitement to murder by urging his followers to kill non-believers in a so-called holy war. The sentence was later reduced to seven years by the Court of Appeal.



Link: http://news.bbc.co.uk/2/hi/uk_news/england/london/3494905.stm

April 2003:



Two Algerians, Baghdad Meziane and Brahim Benmerzouga, were jailed for 11 years after being found guilty of raising cash for terrorism, making them the first people with suspected al Qaeda links to be imprisoned in Britain.

Link: http://news.bbc.co.uk/2/hi/uk_news/england/london/2887953.stm

30 March 2004:

In early morning police raids on 24 addresses in London and the Home Counties, nine British men of Pakistani descent were detained. The arrests led to the discovery of 600kg of ammonium nitrate fertiliser (a key constituent of Home Made Explosive) at a lock-up in Hanwell, West London.

Link: http://news.bbc.co.uk/2/hi/uk_news/england/london/3581687.stm

April 2005:

Kamel Bourgass, an al Qaeda-trained Algerian, was convicted of a plot to mount chemical and bomb attacks in London. Bourgass was also found guilty in 2004 of the murder of a police officer, Stephen Oake, when police raided his apartment in Manchester. The raid, police said, was linked to the discovery of ricin in London. Bourgass was sentenced to 22 years for the murder.



Link: http://news.bbc.co.uk/2/hi/uk_news/4695447.stm

(Continued Page 4)

Major terrorism trials in the UK since the start of 2003 (Continued from Page 4)

13 February 2003:

April 2005 - Briton, Sajid Badat, pleaded guilty to charges of conspiring with "shoe-bomber" Richard Reid to sabotage U.S bound civilian airliners. Badat however had a change of mind before boarding his flight. He was jailed for 13 years. Reid, a Muslim convert, however, did attempt to sabotage a Miami-bound American Airlines aircraft on 22 December 2001. He was arrested and in February 2003, was jailed for 180 years by a U.S Federal Court.



Link: http://news.bbc.co.uk/2/hi/uk_news/england/gloucestershire/4305161.stm

Link: http://news.bbc.co.uk/2/hi/uk_news/1731568.stm

7 July 2005:

Four terrorist suicide bombers mount attacks on London's transport infrastructure killing 52 people and injuring 900. http://news.bbc.co.uk/2/hi/uk_news/4663931.stm See also next link for a profile of the four suicide bombers - Germaine Lindsay, Mohammad Sdiq Khan, Hasib Mir Hussain and Shehzad Tanweer.

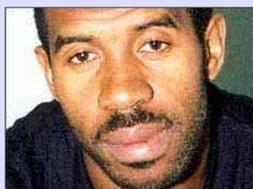
Link: http://news.bbc.co.uk/2/shared/spl/hi/uk/05/london_blasts/investigation/html/bombers.stm

21 July 2005:

Attempted suicide bomb attacks on London's transport infrastructure.

Link: http://news.bbc.co.uk/2/hi/uk_news/4721645.stm

September 2005:



Andrew Rowe, a British Muslim convert, was found guilty of terrorist offences and sentenced to 15 years jail for possessing secret codes and a hand-written weapons handbook.

Link: http://news.bbc.co.uk/2/uk_news/4271368.stm

November 2006:

Former Hindu and Muslim convert, Dhiren Barot, 34, from London, a senior al-Qaeda operative, who admitted a plot to blow up the New York Stock Exchange, had been planning other attacks. The court was told that this included 11 September-style synchronized attacks in Britain, an attack involving a dirty bomb, a gas attack on the Heathrow Express train service and a plan to detonate a bomb under the River Thames to flood the London Underground network and potentially drown hundreds of commuters. He also planned attacks with cars packed with gas cylinders. He was jailed for a minimum of 30 years.



Link: http://news.bbc.co.uk/2/hi/uk_news/6120560.stm

April 2007:



Five Britons, Omar Khyam, Anthony Garcia, Jawad Akbar, Waheed Mahmood and Salahuddin Amin, were jailed for life for plotting al-Qaeda-inspired bomb attacks on targets across Britain ranging from nightclubs to trains and a shopping centre.

Link: http://news.bbc.co.uk/2/hi/uk_news/6610131.stm

(Continued Page 6)

Major terrorism trials in the UK since the start of 2003 (Continued from Page 5)



June 2007

Seven Britons who were linked to a plot to blow up U.S. financial institutions, including the New York Stock Exchange, were found guilty of planning to stage a series of attacks in Britain. They were jailed for a total of 136 years. Prosecutors said the men were part of a group headed by Dhiren Barot. The men were Mohammed Naveed Bhatti, Junade Feroze, Zia Ul Haq, Abdul Aziz Jalil, Nadeem Tarmohamed and Omar Abdur Rehman and Qaisar Shaffi.

Link: http://news.bbc.co.uk/2/hi/uk_news/6756685.stm

July 2007:

Moroccan-born Younes Tsouli, Briton Waseem Mughal and Jordanian-born Tariq al-Daour were sentenced to a total of 24 years in prison for inciting terrorism over the Internet in the first case of its kind in Britain.



Link: http://news.bbc.co.uk/2/hi/uk_news/6273732.stm

July 2007



July 2007 - A court sentenced Omar Altimimi to nine years jail for possessing al Qaeda computer material, including documents suggesting attacking nightclubs and airports. Police described him as a failed asylum seeker living in northern England and a terrorist "sleeper".

Link: http://news.bbc.co.uk/2/hi/uk_news/england/manchester/6277384.stm

July 2007:

Muktah Said Ibrahim, Yassin Hassin Omar, Ramzi Mohammed and Hussein Osman were found guilty of conspiracy to murder in plotting an attack on London's transport system in July 2005 using bombs carried in rucksacks. Each were sentenced to serve a minimum of 40 years in jail. These attacks appear to have been designed to replicate the suicide bombings two weeks earlier that killed 52 people. Two other men accused of being part of this plot, Manfo Kwaku Asiedu, 34, and Adel Yahya, 24, will face a re-trial in connection with this incident as the jury failed to reach a verdict.



Link: http://news.bbc.co.uk/2/hi/uk_news/6291238.stm

June 29 and 30, 2007:

Two terrorist attacks were attempted in central London when two vehicles containing gas canisters and other incendiary materials were discovered and made safe. The following day, two men attempted to drive a Jeep into the main passenger terminal at Glasgow Airport. The vehicle caught fire as the two men attempted to force their way into the building. They were arrested at the scene. The police concluded that the two incidents were "clearly linked." A week later, an Iraqi doctor, Bilal Talal Samad Abdullah was charged with conspiracy to cause explosions. He was arrested at the airport at the time of the attack. The second man arrested at the time was named as Kafeel Ahmed. He remains in hospital with severe burns. A 3rd man, a Dr Sabeel Ahmed from Liverpool, has also been charged –the charge being having information that could have prevented an act of terrorism.

Link: http://news.bbc.co.uk/2/hi/uk_news/6279704.stm

(Continued Page 7)

Major terrorism trials in the UK since the start of 2003 (Continued from Page 6)

18 July 2007

Yassin Nassari, 28, a self-styled teacher, businessman and student of Arabic, of Ealing, west London, was jailed for 3½ years on July 18 at the Central Criminal Court. He had been found guilty of having the documents useful for terrorists. He was arrested in May 2006 when blueprints for a rocket were discovered in his luggage at Luton airport after he returned from a trip to Syria and Holland. A later search on Nassari's hard drive of his home computer revealed that it contained plans for building a missile (the Qassam artillery rocket) similar to those used by Hamas in the Middle East, together with gruesome beheading video clips.



Link: http://news.bbc.co.uk/2/hi/uk_news/6902942.stm

On July 18, 2003:

Four Muslim men were jailed at the Central Criminal Court for their part in the 2006 protests outside the Danish embassy in London against cartoons satirizing the Prophet Muhammad. Three men (Mizanur Rahman, 24, Umran Javed, 27, and Abdul Muhid, 24), were each jailed for six years for soliciting to murder after telling a crowd to bomb the UK. A fourth man (Abdul Saleem, 32) was jailed for four years for stirring up racial hatred. Outside the court on the day of sentencing a group of around 40 demonstrators waved placards with slogans including "Muslims Under Siege".



Link: http://news.bbc.co.uk/2/hi/uk_news/6904622.stm

26 July 2007:

Four Bradford University students and a London schoolboy who had planned to fight British soldiers and die as martyrs have been sentenced to varying jail terms at the Central Criminal Court. The judge said they were "intoxicated" by radical Islamist propaganda. They had all been found guilty of possessing material for terrorist purposes. The jury accepted that the group were all planning to go to Pakistan for training before going to fight jihad.



Link: http://news.bbc.co.uk/2/hi/uk_news/6917288.stm

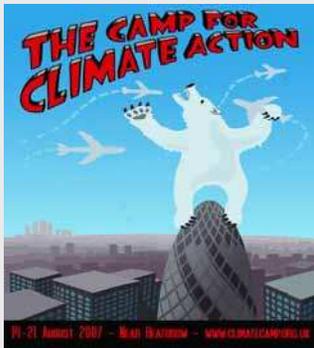


OSAC News

More airport misery predicted for Heathrow this August

The Camp for Climate Action has announced they will be targeting London Heathrow Airport from August 14 – 21, 2007. The organization is predominantly concerned with alternative living but last year protesters used the camp to carry out direct action at DRAX Power Station in Selby, North Yorkshire.

Although organizers have stated they will not blockade runways due to public safety fears, they have indicated that they are intent on causing mass direct action in order to disrupt operations in an effort to highlight their cause.



Above: Campaign Poster

The BAA are currently seeking a court injunction against the protest.

Please continue to visit the OSAC website for updates (www.osac.gov).

the most sustained period of severe threat since the end of World War Two". Given recent events here in central London and in Glasgow, this threat does not appear to have receded.

Also, the former head of the UK's Security Service has issued a number of grim warnings. Dame Eliza Manningham-Buller, told an audience of academics in East London late last year, "Today, my officers and the police are working to contend with some 200 groupings or networks, totaling over 1,600 identified individuals - and there will be many we don't know, who are actively engaged in plotting, or facilitating, terrorist acts here and overseas". She went on, "What we see at the extreme end of the spectrum are resilient networks, some directed from al Qaeda in Pakistan, some more loosely inspired by it, planning attacks including mass casualty suicide attacks in the UK" ...and... **"Tomorrow's threat, may I suggest, will include the use of chemicals, bacteriological agents, radioactive materials and even nuclear technology"**.

Before mounting any attack, terrorists need to look at, survey or reconnoiter their intended target. They need information about the target in order to ensure that any planned attack would be successful.

OSAC News: Special Feature

Terrorist Reconnaissance

The threat from terrorism never seems to diminish. On the contrary, the threat of being a potential victim of a terrorist attack, is more real today than ever.

Only last month, a senior police officer who is the deputy national coordinator for counter-terrorism in the UK said that the police had recorded a **37% increase in "suspicious reconnaissance"** of potential targets in the first four months of 2007. He agreed with the intelligence analysis that the terrorist threat had worsened and said, "There have been public pronouncements that the threat has grown in volume and I would concur with that ... since 2005 we have seen an increase in activity and an increase in the gradient of the graph."

The current threat from international terrorism in the United Kingdom is currently assessed as **SEVERE**. This assessment means that an attack is highly likely and indicates a continuing high level of threat to the UK. A statement by the Home Secretary last year amplified the concerns of the government. Speaking about the terrorist threat to allegedly sabotage airliners at Heathrow last August, John Reid said, "We are probably in

(Continued Page 9)

Terrorist Reconnaissance (Continued from Page 8)

The effort by terrorists to obtain such information on potential targets was amplified by a U.S. Intelligence official immediately following the apparent al-Qaeda threat in New York to U.S. financial institutions in August 2004. Referring to the surveillance that the terrorists had undertaken he said that it was "chilling in its scope, in its detail, in its breadth." He added that "...the type of information that has been acquired about the target ...**demonstrates that al-Qaeda is meticulous in its efforts; it is patient in its efforts, and since 9-11 there has been an effort made to ensure that they have the information that they need in order to carry out attacks**".



Above: More terrorist attacks are imminent

The methods used by terrorists in their surveillance of a target will vary, and will neither be sophisticated nor elaborate. It is unlikely to involve many people or very much equipment. The objective is three-fold. First, it is necessary for the individual to assess whether a particular location is a suitable target. They would look at the location's security regime, its CCTV cover, the location of guards, whether there are armed police deployed at the location, the entry and exit procedures and the building's construction. Second, it is to ascertain when the most effective day and time would be to mount an attack (possibly, where casualties can be maximized) and third, what the most effective method of attack will be. Such surveillance can last anything from a day to weeks, dependant on the target selected.

As we have previously witnessed here in Britain with the terrorist campaign mounted by the Provisional IRA [PIRA], the terrorists would go to considerable lengths to reconnoiter a potential target. They would obtain information from open source material that is readily available on the Internet, from public records, from libraries and from local government offices. They may walk around the neighborhood talking to people or visiting local shops. All this could potentially provide a wealth of information about a specific target. Whilst doing this, the terrorist would wear clothing and/or adopt some form of activity that would blend in to the local surroundings. If stopped or challenged about their activities, they were likely to have a well-rehearsed cover story to explain their reason for being in a certain place and indeed, may have some form of documentation on them to support their story. **What was once true for PIRA could be the same for the extremists we face today.**

There are a number of methods that terrorists can use when carrying out such a reconnaissance. They can either be on foot, on a bicycle, passing by the target in a vehicle or adopt some form of other static position.

When on foot, a lone individual might be more vulnerable to detection unless they can blend in to the local surroundings. They could for example, stand at a bus shelter, occupy a telephone box or mix with others who are in a queue. They could sit in a restaurant that provides a suitable view of the target or could sit in an adjacent park or on a park bench. They will attempt to appear as innocent as possible. It clearly is easier for the terrorist to be accompanied by another in such a way that suspicion is not aroused – for example, a man and woman walking together. **Attempting to identify surveillance by people on foot can be difficult but such individuals are likely to be regularly seen in particular locations at irregular times.** They may attempt to alter their

physical appearance or change clothing from time to time. They might be seen making notes, drawing sketches, taking photographs with a camera or more likely, a cellular phone, or using a video camera.



Above: Extensive CCTV coverage is paramount to any company's security

(Continued Page 10)

OSAC News: Special Feature

The Insider Threat

There is perhaps, an assumption that it is only government departments and agencies that need to be concerned with the 'insider threat'. As this brief article will argue, this is often a false assumption and it becomes apparent that all organizations need to be conscious of the potential damage an insider can do to the everyday operations of a company.

The Centre for the Protection of National Infrastructure (CPNI) web site covers many issues, one of which addresses the attacks, whether from criminals, iness advantage, may rely upon could be an employee or any caterer, security guard) who has In such an instance he or she may specifically in order to seek information provide.

Quite often most positions will not warrant national security vetting but in some areas the position has enough potential to be exploited by terrorists

Infrastructure (CPNI) web site covers many 'Insider threat'. The site states, 'Some terrorists or competitors seeking a bus- the cooperation of an insider. This contract or agency staff (e.g. cleaner, authorized access to your premises. already be working for your organization or exploit the access that the job might

Almost all physical and electronic attacks can be assisted or conducted by an insider. There are some attacks that can only be committed by insiders, such as the unauthorized release of proprietary information, or the sabotage of assets that only employees can access. In addition, there are some tactics that insiders are likely to use in the course of preparing or conducting their attacks; these include manipulation (deliberate attempts to acquire information or access by manipulating staff).

The CPNI further states that insiders may be deliberately infiltrated into an organization in order to mount an attack. Alternatively, the views of a member of staff in an organization may over time, become disaffected in some way. Their position and opportunity would offer such a person an easy way to cause damage in some manner. Reasons for disaffection may include ideological and ethical concerns, insecurity of employment, poor career prospects or perceived unfair treatment. Other possible motivations include boredom, blackmail or simply a desire to cause trouble. Staff can also unwittingly assist outsiders through careless security practices, for example, displaying passwords by a computer, or succumb to a 'phishing' attack. Leaks can be non-intentional such as unguarded talk, leaving sensitive material unattended or the failure to observe a 'clear-desk policy'

Jawed Akbar had airside access at London Gatwick Airport and Waheed Mahmood previously worked for British Gas

Given this assessment, it is clearly aimed solely at a government irrespective of the nature of their some of the above factors that have apparent that such a threat cannot be department or agency. All companies business, are potentially at risk from been illustrated by the CPNI.

An article published in the *Daily Mail* on July 5, 2007 claimed that up to eight police officers and civilian staff were suspected of links to extremist groups including al-Qaeda. The article alleged that individuals with close links to Islamist extremists had tried to infiltrate other public sector organizations in the UK.

One such example could be that of Omar Altimimi who was jailed for 9 years on July 4, 2007 for possessing terrorist training manuals, including instructions on using gas canisters to make car bombs. Altimimi is known to have applied for a cleaning job with Greater Manchester Police (GMP).

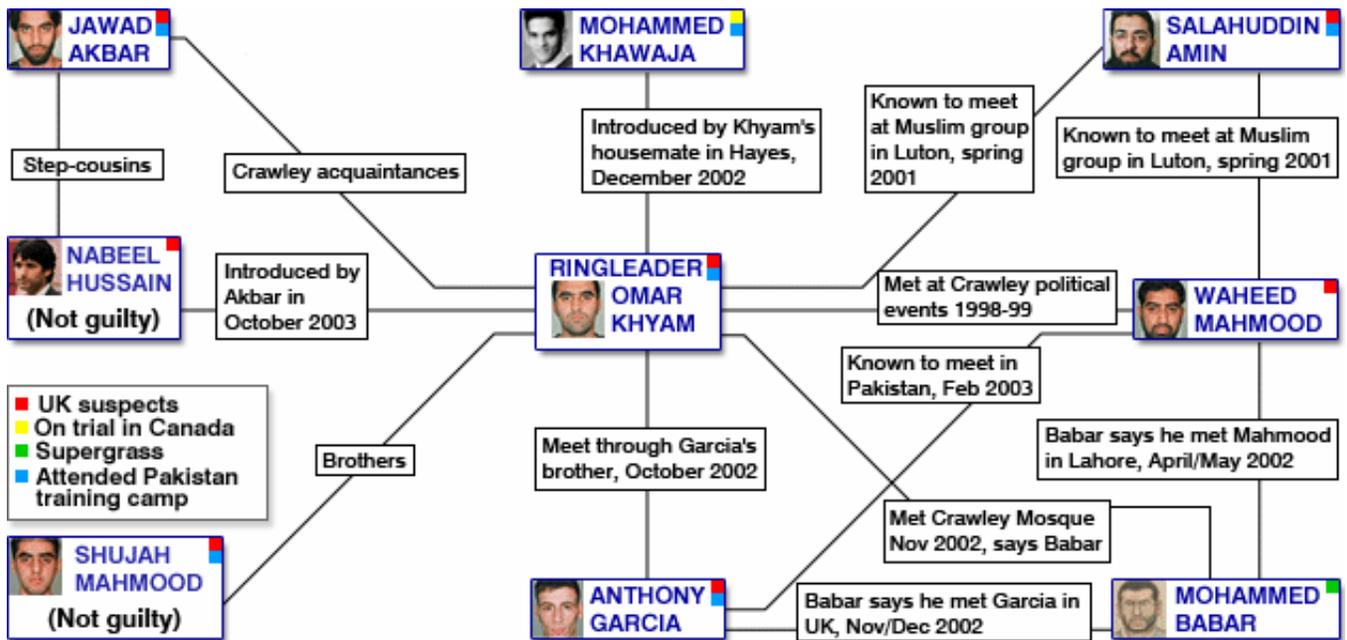
(Continued Page 12)

The insider threat (Continued from Page 11)

Although there is nothing to suggest that Altimimi would have carried out any acts of terrorism against the GMP, he would nonetheless have had access to sensitive areas of a police station. This may have given him opportunities to pick up or read sensitive material had it of been left casually lying around or he could have listened in to unguarded conversations. Given the CPNI assessment that highlights the dangers of both unguarded talk and complacency in the workplace, it is possible Altimimi could have collected some useful information that could in turn, have been useful to a terrorist.

Over recent years, there have been a number of examples of infiltration reported in the media, whether within the government agency or at other sensitive areas outside the government such as airports, the transport system or within the national infrastructure. Quite often, most positions will not warrant national security vetting but in some instances the position has enough potential to be exploited by a terrorist.

Operation Crevice:



Link: <http://news.bbc.co.uk/2/shared/spl/hi/guides/457000/457032/html/nn1page6.stm>

The so-called 'Fertilizer Bomb Plot' (or Operation Crevice as it was commonly known by the police), resulted in one of the biggest terrorism trials in British legal history - indeed one of the largest and most complex cases anywhere since the 9/11 attacks in the United States. In all, five men were convicted of a conspiracy to build a massive homemade bomb from fertilizer, but they were fortunately stopped before they could mount their attack.

The group had bought 600kg of ammonium nitrate fertilizer (a key constituent of home made explosive) from an agricultural merchant and kept it at a storage unit in Hanwell, west London. Following a tip off to police, in March 2004, the discovery of this material led to a series of arrests. Following their trial, in April 2007, five Britons, Omar Khyam, Anthony Garcia, Jawad Akbar, Waheed Mahmood and Salahuddin Amin, were each jailed for life for plotting attacks on targets across Britain ranging from nightclubs to trains and a shopping centre.

The insider threat? (Continued from Page 12)

From evidence given during their trial, we know two of the convicted men worked in areas which could be deemed as sensitive. Jawed Akbar had airside access at London Gatwick Airport and Waheed Mahmood worked previously for British Gas. Although in this case, the planned attacks did not relate to these areas of work, they were sensitive locations that could have been easily exploited for those with sinister intentions.

Exploitation of an employee is a useful tool that has also been used by Foreign Intelligence Services (FIS). It is recognized that FIS have attempted to exploit employee's personal circumstances or ethnic background in order to recruit them. FIS will also seek to exploit individuals who are willing to pass or sell information.

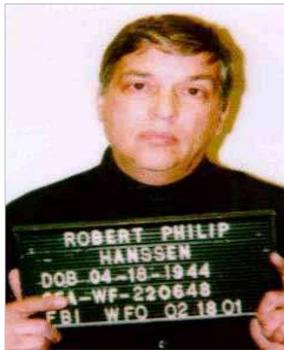


Above: Waheed Mahmood



Above: Jawed Akbar

According to a *Reuter's* news article dated December 14, 2005, a Dutch Intelligence Agency (AIVD) wire-tap translator had voluntarily leaked secret information about an investigation into Islamist extremism. Othman Ben Omar was later convicted for four years and six months. The judge stated, "The court cannot rule out the possibility that the defendant had premeditated intentions when going to work for the AIVD".



Above: Robert Hansen former FBI Agent convicted of passing information to the Russian government

The U.S. Government has also had its share of employees willing to sell information to FIS. **The former FBI agent Robert Hansen passed information to the Russian government and after this was discovered, on July 6, 2001, he was charged with selling secrets for the personal gain of \$1.4million and diamonds.** He pleaded guilty to 15 counts of espionage and was imprisoned for life without parole.

It has also been reported that 'Single Issue' groups such as animal rights organizations will also try and deliberately implant members into sensitive organizations or have exploited individuals who are

sympathetic to their cause. Stop Huntingdon Animal Cruelty (SHAC) has reportedly made numerous efforts to infiltrate members within companies in an effort to gather information that would be valuable to their campaign.

In conclusion, whether we are talking about an extremist organization, a single issue group or merely a competing company, there is a continuing threat from people attempting to infiltrate from the outside and from those insiders within. Their motivations can be varied but there can be little doubt that the threat is ongoing. The threat is significant enough to demand the need for organizations to ensure that there are adequate policies for the continuous vetting of staff. Additionally companies need to ensure measures to deal with the re-vetting of their employees are updated to cope with this evolving threat.

DS in Action

Diplomatic Security Arrest 1200 Criminals Worldwide

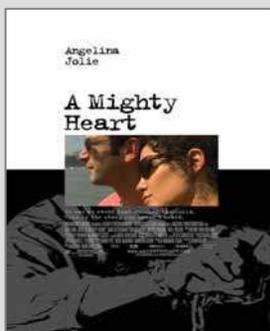
According to the Diplomatic Security Year in Review 2006, released last month, DS, by working with other U.S. and foreign law enforcement agencies, logged more than 1200 worldwide arrests including 512 overseas arrests.

The review also revealed DS helped resolve 126 international fugitive cases, returning fugitives from 47 nations. Many such fugitives were considered armed and dangerous, having previous felony convictions

You can read the Diplomatic Security Year in Review 2006 in it's entirety by downloading the document at: <http://www.state.gov/documents/organization/86789.pdf>

DS in Action

**Hollywood Fame Comes to RSO
Randall Bennett**



Above: Official Film Poster

It's not only soccer star **David Beckham** who has been grabbing headlines in Los Angeles. Current RSO to Islamabad, **Randall Bennett** recently attended the red carpet premiere of, "A Mighty Heart".

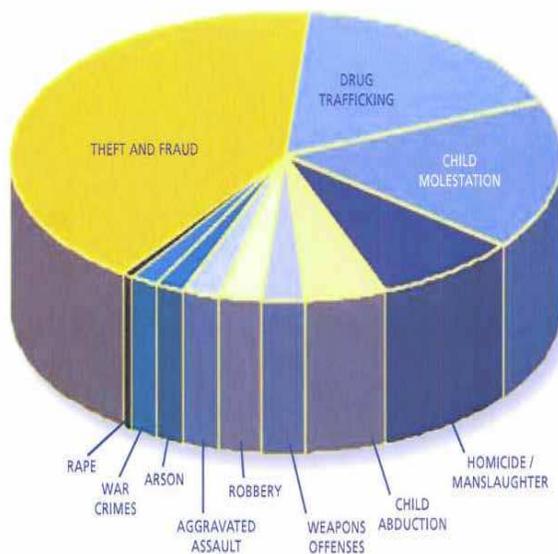
The movie stars Angelina Jolie who plays Mariane Pearl, whose husband Daniel Pearl was **brutally murdered in Pakistan in February 2002**. Daniel Pearl was South Asia Bureau Chief for the Wall Street Journal and was researching a story on shoe bomber Richard Reid. The story took him to Karachi where a go-between promised to take him to an elusive source. He was, instead abducted and murdered by Islamic extremists.

RSO Randall Bennett who was the RSO in Karachi is played by Will Patton, and led the investigation into Pearl's disappearance.

A Mighty Heart was released nationwide in the U.S. on June 22, 2007 and is set for release in UK theatres soon.



Above: Angelina Jolie



Total DS Resolved cases: 126

■	Theft and Fraud:	52
■	Drug Trafficking:	22
■	Child Molestation:	21
■	Homicide & Manslaughter:	11
■	Child Abduction:	6
■	Weapons Offenses:	3
■	Robbery:	3
■	Aggravated Assault:	3
■	Arson:	2
■	War Crimes:	2
■	Rape:	1

Source: www.state.gov

Officer Safety

CS Pen

A male was recently arrested for drunk and disorderly behaviour by Merseyside police. Nothing of concern was located after an initial search by officers and the male was subsequently taken to a custody suite for processing. A more thorough search revealed the below weapon.

What looked seemingly like a harmless fountain pen was in fact a CS spray disguised as a pen.



Above: CS Pen

The male then proceeded to spray the arresting officer in the face with the pen.

Specifications:

- Delivers a potent liquid blast up to 10 feet.
- Can cause the temporary incapacitation of a person for up to 30 minutes.
- Each pen contains 15, one second shots
- Easy to carry in a purse or pocket.

Treatment:

The most important aspect of managing a person who has been exposed to CS is to practice good hygiene by removing any contaminated clothing and to ensure that the individual is exposed to air and is not placed in a confined space before decontamination. Special attention should be paid to limiting secondary exposure by using protective clothing such as gloves and by putting contaminated clothing into bags. In most cases this is all the treatment that is needed. Left untreated, most symptoms will disappear within minutes of exposure.

Washing with **soap and water is not recommended** unless symptoms persist. The particulate form of CS can dissolve in the irritant and this can exacerbate irritation or contaminate other surfaces, such as the eyes. In the rare instances when irrigation is required, normal saline, not water, is the best choice.

RFJ Arrest & Conviction

RFJ pays \$10 Million in Philippines

The Rewards for Program recently paid out \$10 Million for information that led authorities to two senior Abu Sayyaf members. The reward was given to informants who supplied reliable and crucial information on Khadaffy Janjalani and Abu Solaiman.



Left: Khadaffy Janjalani



Right: Abu Solaimani

Both terrorists were responsible for the kidnappings and deaths of Filipino and American citizens. Authorities located the terrorists and Janjalani was killed during a battle with Armed Philippine Forces in October 2006, while Abu Solaiman died in similar circumstances in January 2007.

U.S. Ambassador to the Philippines, Kristie A. Kenney, distributed rewards to four Filipino citizens in a public ceremony on the island of Jolo. The payment is the **second-largest payment** of its kind by the Bureau of Diplomatic Security's RFJ program.

Source: www.rewardsforjustice.net



Rewards for Justice Fund
www.RewardsFund.us | 1.877.392.7373

**"Your weapon
in the war on terrorism"**



Physical & Residential Security

Secure our facilities before disaster strikes

Assistant Secretary for Diplomatic Security and Director of the Office of Foreign Missions, Richard J. Griffin, gave a speech before the International Physical Security Forum, Albuquerque, New Mexico, on June 19, 2007.

Griffin identified the all too familiar fact that security business tend to react 'after the fact'. Griffin stated, "**The After the Fact rule**", says that disaster has to strike before you have the resources to strengthen security".

The U.S. Government has learned the hard way. It took two major events at the White House before the U.S. Secret Service was finally granted permission to close Pennsylvania Avenue. The U.S. State Department has suffered tremendously from the threat of violence. In fact, **since 1998, 40 State Department employees and 10 other agency employees**



Above: Nairobi bombing, August 1998

Website of Interest

Global incident map

Global Incident Map is free public service website created to give the public, law enforcement, military and government individuals a new way to visualize and to become instantly aware of terrorist and security incidents across the world.



Above: www.globalincidentmap.com/home.php

The site allows the user to "click" the individual icons for more detailed reports on any security incidents which may be occurring around the world. The site also allow users to "zoom-in" on specific areas and load maps using set criteria, such as 'type of incident' and 'occurrences' by specific time periods. The site is updated every 300 seconds.

serving at diplomatic missions have lost their lives to terrorism. Prior to 1998, 15 Embassy employees and 225 civilians working near the U.S. Embassies in Nairobi and Dar es Salaam died as a result of terrorist attacks.

As a result, all U.S. missions rented or built by the State Department after November 29, 1999 **must** now conform to the following requirements:

- in selecting sites for new diplomatic facilities, all non-military personnel at the post must be located at a single site;
- all newly acquired or constructed buildings must be set back at least 100 feet from the perimeter of the site; and
- new chancery and consulate offices that occupy substantial portions of rented buildings or other spaces must meet the setback standards, as well as security standards for chanceries and consulates.

Such enhanced physical security measures have saved lives and this was evident from the September 2006 attack against the U.S. Embassy in Damascus.

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Secure our facilities before disaster strikes (Continued from Page 16)

At the same time, despite increased security measures at diplomatic facilities, it has been recognized that there needs to be a balance between making the premises accessible to individuals who would befriend the government and secure against those who are intent on causing harm. According to Griffin, "Preserving the American values of openness and transparency is a prime consideration whether we are designing a new embassy, retrofitting security for an older one, or designing security systems for the new American Presence Posts in remote locations".



Above: Predicted 3D Image of security upgrade for U.S. Embassy London. Due for completion early 2008

Griffin acknowledged the importance of working together and information sharing by organizations worldwide. Griffin highlighted the fundamental role played by the International Physical Security Forum and stated, "The cooperative relationships built up and enforced through the annual forum are leading to breakthroughs in our understanding of many physical security issues".

The following examples were mentioned:

- The **United Kingdom** cooperative is testing and evaluating anti-ram vehicle barriers, protective window glazing, suicide bomber detection, homemade explosives and blast effects.
- The **Canadian** cooperative is testing and evaluating blast effects and homemade explosives and performing modeling of human injuries.
- The **Israeli** cooperative is working on blast effects, structural retrofits for protecting buildings, protective window glazing, vehicle-borne improvised explosive devices, homemade explosives, suicide bomber detection and techniques on rendering bombs safe.
- And the **Australian** and **Singapore** cooperatives are working to improve data sharing concerning homemade explosives and blast effects.

As a result of this global cooperation U.S. missions, such as in Sarajevo, could look more aesthetically pleasing but at the same time more secure. "In 2002, a **blast-resistant interior partition system was developed and used at the U.S. Agency for International Development building in Sarajevo**. This partition system allowed us to adapt a commercially glazed office building to meet the Department of State's requirements for blast resistance. Another example is the use of new anti-ram barrier designs as part of our Embassy Design program. These new anti-ram walls and fences have been designed to provide the same level of protection as their predecessors, yet their appearance is more pleasing and less obtrusive, making buildings look more inviting and open".

Griffin summed up his presentation by quoting the architect Stuart Knoop;

"Throughout the course of human history, architects, designers, and builders have addressed security of all kinds. Often, the most visible security components of a building, such as doors, gates, fenestration, and window grilles, have been raised to levels of high art through architectural design. The inclusion of physical security in the design of a building or other structure is not antithetical to design that inspires".

Source: www.state.gov/m/ds/

CBRNE News

Table top hosted at U.S. Embassy



Above: The Embassy hopes to host a real time exercise in Autumn 2007

On June 6th 2007, the RSO hosted a CBRNE table top exercise at the U.S. Embassy, London. Participants included the Embassy First Responders Team, Police officers from West End Central, SO15

(Counter Terrorist Command), CBRN & CBRNE Disposal Unit, CO6 Diplomatic Protection Group, SO1, London Fire Brigade and London Ambulance Service.

The table top focused on three varying crisis scenarios which could occur within the Embassy. The first focused on a white powder incident, the second a **nerve agent left in a rucksack** under a seat in the visa waiting room and the third scenario featured a dirty bomb brought in by a courier delivery van.

The main aim of the exercise was to identify the role each agency will play when dealing with a diplomatic mission. As an embassy, protocols can vary and consequently existing plans were refined and modified, thus leading to strengthening preparedness.

An officer from the Hazardous Area Response Team with the London Ambulance Service afterwards summed up the general consensus by all those who attended;

“Just a quick note to say thanks for the invite to yesterday’s event. I think it is hugely important that all the appropriate agencies get together and discuss events like we did yesterday”.

As a result of the positive response received by all those who attended, **RSO London will run a real-time chem-bio exercise** around the Embassy grounds in Autumn 2007.



This weekend exercise will involve the above mentioned emergency services and a number of police cadet volunteers.

Once again the **RSO would like to offer our gratitude** to all those parties that took the time out of their busy schedules to attend the table top exercise.

CBRNE News

Measures to combat a CBRN incident continue both sides of the Atlantic

As the threat from a chem.-bio incident continues to grow, UK and U.S. law enforcement agencies have been taking measures to protect the public from attacks on important structures such as the transport system

Officers from the New York Police Department (NYPD) announced **officers will be issued with advanced radiation detectors that could be carried in knapsacks or on bicycles.** NYPD Commissioner Ray Kelly stated, “Trained officers will be used to patrol prime venues such as the Yankee Stadium or the United Nations”. Kelly further stated 1000 similar radiation detectors with a smaller radiation range would be issued in the near future.

The following measures will be deployed by the NYPD in the near future:

- An explosive detector system rotating throughout the underground network
- NYPD helicopters will be installed with ANPR
- Creation of a network of advanced radiation-detection systems at port terminals and major roads into the city
- An additional 1000 CCTV cameras set up to protect lower Manhattan

Commission Kelly stated the NYPD and other agencies have investigated at least six plots against New York, to include a cyanide attack on the underground system.

(Continued Page 19)

The Threat from Cyanide:

Blood Agents – substances that injure a person by interfering with the exchange of oxygen and carbon dioxide between blood and tissues.

Name	Exposure	Characteristics	Symptoms	Onset	Treatment
Hydrogen Cyanide (AC)	Inhalation or ingestion	Vapor or liquid; may have an odor of bitter almonds	Difficulty breathing, dizziness, nausea, weakness, convulsions	Seconds	Fresh air, rinse eyes & skin with water; seek medical attention

In March 2007, tests were conducted on how toxic gas would spread if it was used by terrorists on London’s Underground network. The trial took place at St John’s Wood station. Sulphur hexafluoride, a harmless substance, was released and equipment assessed how the gas moved around the building. The results were then analyzed by Ministry of Defense scientists.

This latest experiment follows various trials carried out at Paddington Station, Canary Wharf and Greenford.

Terrorists continue to explore ways of using chemicals or similar materials to conduct mass homicide on large groups of people. Consequently authorities have recognized the need to continue researching and implementing ways of combating this threat.

Forthcoming Notable Dates

News in brief.....

August 2007:

Aug 7th :	Suicide vehicle bomb attacks against American embassy buildings in Tanzania and Kenya killing 224 people – 1998 – al-Qaeda blamed
Aug 10th:	Alleged terrorist plot to sabotage aircraft departing from Heathrow airport. Seventeen subsequently charged with terrorist offences - 2006
Aug 14th :	First deployment of British troops in Northern Ireland (1969) Ilich Ramirez Sanchez (also known as “Carlos the Jackal) is arrested in the Sudan in 1994 and later extradited to France.
Aug 15th:	Real IRA car bomb in Omagh, Northern Ireland kills 29 people - 1998.
Aug 29th:	First Palestinian hijacking of an American civil airliner (TWA) (1969)

(Continued Page 20)



September 2007:

Sept 3rd :	U.S Labor Day
Sept 4th:	Isreal: First ever use of triple suicide bombing by Hamas in Jerusalem kills 5 -1997
Sept 5th :	Ramzi Yousef convicted of conspiracy to sabotage 12 U.S airliners in East Asia - 1996. + PanAm aircraft hijacked to Karachi by Abu Nidal terrorists - 21 killed –1986 + 11 Israeli athletes killed at Munich Olympic games by Black September terrorists – 1972
Sept 6th:	Radical Palestinians hijacked four aircraft in an attempt to fly them to Jordan. After the passengers disembarked, aircraft systematically blown up. The only multiple hijacking incident on record until the 9/ 11 attacks. 1970
Sept 9th:	Bomb attack on Australian embassy in Jakarta, Indonesia leaves 9 dead –2004
Sept 11th	Multiple hijacking incidents in the USA with airliners used as guided missiles in attacks on World Trade Centre and the Pentagon. A fourth airliner crashes in Pennsylvania. Nearly 3000 fatalities. 2001
Sept 13th	Start of Ramadan –ends on October 13, 2007 Israel –Rosh Hashanah
Sept 20th	+ U.S and EU pledge a partnership against terrorism - 2001 + Islamic Jihad claimed responsibility for a truck bomb at the U.S embassy in Beirut which killed 23 people –1984
Sept 21st	+ Osama bin Laden calls for a jihad against Jews (as broadcast on satellite tv 2000) + President Bush announces the creation of the Office of Homeland Security –2001
Sept 22nd	Israel –Yom Kippur (Day of Atonement)

October 2007:

Oct 7th:	The U.S.-led operation Enduring Freedom began in Afghanistan against the al-Qaeda terrorists and their Taliban supporters.
Oct 12th :	The Bali bombings in Indonesia: Four synchronised attacks (main one against a nightclub) leaves 180 dead (21 British nationals) –2002 + Suicide bombing against the USS Cole in Aden Harbor kills 17 U.S. naval personnel –2000 + Columbus Day in USA (1492) - Public Holiday
Oct 18th	OSAC conference, U.S. Embassy London, hosted by RSO
Oct 23rd:	Moscow theatre siege by Chechen rebels; 900 hostages. Russian special forces resolve the incident three days later and in the resolution, 129 hostages died –2002 + Suicide bomb attack on the U.S and French military HQ's in Beirut, Lebanon killing 246 U.S. service personnel and 56 French paratroopers –1983
Oct 26th	Publication of Salman Rushdie's "Satanic Verses" by Penguin Books - 1988
Oct 28th	British summer time ends: Clocks go back one hour

UK and U.S. Current Threat Levels

Threat level categories

After incidents in London and Glasgow, on Saturday 30th June the UK threat level had been raised to the highest level 'CRITICAL'.

However, on Wednesday 4th, 2007, Home Secretary Jacqui Smith announced that the nation's threat level had been lowered to 'SEVERE' from 'CRITICAL'.

The U.S Threat Level currently stands at: 'Elevated', or 'Yellow'.

US Threat Levels

UK Threat Levels



Work with us

Vacancy Announcement

The Regional Security office is currently seeking a:

Regional Security Technician:

Open To: All Interested Candidates

Reference: 07/ 68

Opening Date: July 9, 2007

Closing Date: August 10, at 5 pm

Work Hours: Full-time, 40 hours per week

Salary: £26,035 (Gross starting salary per annum, consisting of: basic salary £22,904, London weighting - £2100 and bonus - £1031).

+ Plus final salary pension scheme and discounted health care plan

If you are interested in the current opening please look at the following link for further details:

<http://london.usembassy.gov/hrd/0768.html>

Contact Us

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