



III. HISTORICAL CONTEXT

BOSTON UNIVERSITY

A Spy's Guide to Boston University

by John D. Woodward Jr JD

INTRODUCTION

I came to Boston University as a professor in July 2015, after a long career with the Central Intelligence Agency, most of it serving in the CIA's clandestine service. Among the classes I teach, my favorite is "The Evolution of Strategic Intelligence," which is essentially about the history of espionage. My students especially enjoy our class field trip to see Boston's intelligence-related sites. For example, as they gazed at the "one if by land, and two if by sea" steeple of the Old North Church, they would hear me describe the Sons of Liberty as an insurgent group with Paul Revere as its hard charging and hard riding chief of operations and Samuel Adams as its visionary master of influence operations. As I researched more about espionage in Boston, I soon realized that I had overlooked incredible intelligence activities closer to and on campus. Over the years, my Pardee School colleagues regaled me with many Boston University espionage anecdotes. I simply had to remember and compile them. Hence, I offer this spy's guide to BU, focusing on BU people and places of special significance.

Alumni

Many BU alumni have made and continue to make important contributions to the US Intelligence Community. Their dedicated efforts and unique achievements seldom receive public recognition because of the highly classified nature of their work. Since beginning my teaching at BU, I have been heartened to see several of my BU students, who will remain nameless, embark on intelligence-related careers.

Several BU Terriers' good names, honorable service, and brave deeds have been made public. These alumni deserve to have their stories told. Similarly, other BU alumni have been either accused of committing espionage or have been the target of US Government surveillance. Their experiences also deserve recounting.



John Downey (left) and Richard Fecteau, who were held prisoner in China, at CIA award ceremony, November 2013.

RICHARD FECTEAU

The CIA's highest decoration is the Distinguished Intelligence Cross, one of the rarest awards for valor given in the United States. The medal is awarded for "a voluntary act or acts of extraordinary heroism involving the acceptance of existing dangers with conspicuous fortitude and exemplary courage." There have been very few recipients. Richard George Fecteau, BU Class of 1951, is one of them. Fecteau, one of the CIA's most highly decorated officers, also holds the CIA's Intelligence Medal of Merit, the Distinguished Intelligence Medal, and the Director's Medal awarded for his "Extraordinary Fidelity and Essential Service."

Dick Fecteau of Lynn, Massachusetts transferred to BU after two years at the US Merchant Marine Academy. By his own description, he became a "not

very good” guard on the BU football team; one of his contemporaries was the legendary Harry Agganis, BU’s star quarterback and first baseman, for whom BU’s arena is named. Fecteau majored in physical education and upon his graduation in 1951, he joined the CIA as a paramilitary officer. In a 1982 interview, he explained that he joined the CIA “because it was the patriotic thing to do.”¹

At the height of the Korean War, Richard Fecteau and his colleague, John Downey, were shot down on a clandestine flight into Manchuria, China on November 29, 1952. They had been sent into China to pick up an agent who had been dropped in earlier to make contact with supposed anti-Communist forces. The two regular crew members scheduled for the flight could not join it and Fecteau and Downey were substitutes to assist the pilot and co-pilot on the dangerous mission. For Fecteau, who had only arrived in Asia four weeks earlier, it would be his first operational mission on his first overseas assignment. It would also be his last.

The Chinese authorities captured the agent and, under interrogation, he disclosed the rendezvous plans. The Chinese were ready when Fecteau’s C-47 aircraft approached the remote airstrip. When the plane was within 50 feet of landing, 50 caliber machine gunfire from carefully hidden positions erupted. The two pilots crashed the C-47 into a bank of trees. They died at the scene but Fecteau and Downey miraculously survived. Armed Chinese, “whooping and hollering,” rushed the wrecked aircraft and found Fecteau and Downey lying badly bruised but conscious in a snow bank. Fecteau said to Downey that they were “in a hell of a mess.”²

“One of the Chinese spoke English,” Fecteau remembered, “and he said to me, ‘You are very lucky to survive a crash like this. But your future is very dark.’”³

Fecteau spent the next 19 years in Chinese prisons, nine years spent in solitary confinement; one year locked in leg shackles. During his first two years of captivity, no one outside of the Chinese authorities knew his fate because the Chinese kept Fecteau and Downey’s capture secret. The US Government assumed their plane crashed and all aboard were



Downey and Fecteau with captured B-29 crew in a Chinese propaganda photo. (Second from left is Downey; Fecteau is standing at right of table, reaching down for a meal.) Source: CIA.

killed. During his time in prison, Fecteau subsisted on a bowl of gruel in the morning and a bowl of soup and two pieces of bread for lunch and supper. Rice was served on Sundays and holidays. By his second year in Chinese prison, he weighed just 115 pounds.

Although never physically tortured, both Fecteau and Downey had to deal with Spartan conditions, meager rations, isolation from others, incessant and harsh interrogations, and associated stress. Fecteau drew on his sense of humor and his BU experiences as part of his counter-interrogation strategy: the Chinese “kept asking for names, names, names. [For my close CIA associates] I knew they would ask not only the names but character descriptions, physical descriptions. I then decided to give the names of my fellow teammates on the Boston University football team [to] be able to give them very good character descriptions.”⁴

In December 1971, Fecteau gained his freedom with little fanfare. Without warning, the Chinese took Fecteau by train to Shumchun, a border town near Hong Kong, which was at that time British territory. He walked unescorted across the LoWu Bridge, convinced a Hong Kong policeman to take him to the nearest British military post, which contacted the American consulate. A British Army officer gave him a cigarette and beer, which Fecteau described as “incredible.”⁵

Fecteau re-adjusted to American life but it was difficult. His twin daughters were now 22 years old; he last saw them when they were 2. His CIA colleague, John Downey, was released by the Chinese in 1972. Fecteau reunited with his ex-wife, Peg, in 1976. He retired from the CIA that same year.

1. Glenn Rifkin, “My Nineteen Years in a Chinese Prison,” *Yankee*, (Nov. 1982). This account of Richard Fecteau’s CIA service draws heavily on the superb scholarship published in Nicholas Dujmovic, “Extraordinary Fidelity,” *Studies in Intelligence*, CIA (pp. 21-26, 2006). The CIA’s Center for the Study of Intelligence also produced an excellent documentary on Richard Fecteau and John Downey available here: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=ZOMh7EiXRJI> (accessed May 12, 2017).

2. *Studies op. cit.*

3. *Yankee* and *Studies in Intelligence*.

4. *Studies op. cit.*

5. *Studies op. cit.*

In 1977, Fecteau met his old BU football teammate, John Simpson, the new BU athletic director, who offered him the position of assistant athletic director. He accepted the job and diligently and quietly served BU until his retirement in 1989. BU honored Fecteau by inducting him into BU's Athletic Hall of Fame in 2017.

In a rare interview in 1982, reflecting on his ordeal, Fecteau commented, "If I had to describe the whole experience in one word, it would be boring." He added, "It was self-pity that I had to avoid. That's what can kill you."⁶

Perhaps it is not too much of an exaggeration to claim that while Yale has its hero of espionage in the person of Nathan Hale, a spy for General George Washington, BU has Richard Fecteau. The two spies share similarities. Each was a young man motivated by patriotism who volunteered for a dangerous espionage mission behind enemy lines. For each, it would be their first and only espionage mission and it ended very badly for both men. Fecteau was captured in China and imprisoned for two decades; Nathan Hale was "wrapped-up" and eventually executed as a spy for General George Washington in British-occupied New York City—not too far from present day Chinatown.

ULTIMATE SACRIFICE

One of the most moving sites at CIA Headquarters is the Memorial Wall in the main lobby. All Agency officers deeply respect what it represents.



The Memorial Wall at CIA Headquarters in 2004 showing the 83 engraved stars. As of 2017, the number is 125.

On this simple white marble wall, as of 2017, 125 stars have been carved with an inscription above them that reads, "In honor of those members of the Central Intelligence Agency who gave their lives in the service of their country." Two BU alumni are memorialized on that wall.

6. *Yankee op. cit.*

WILLIAM F. BUCKLEY

WILLIAM F. BUCKLEY
612 Main St.,
Stoneham
Government



Born in Medford, MA in 1928 and raised in a Navy family in Stoneham, MA, Bill Buckley joined the Army after graduating

from high school in 1947. After completing Officer Candidate School, Buckley served in the Korean War, rising to the rank of captain and receiving the Silver Star, the US military's third highest award for valor in combat, for attacking and capturing a North Korean machine gun nest. Following his military discharge, he studied at BU, graduating with a degree in political science from CAS in 1955. He rejoined the Army, became a Special Forces officer, and went on to serve with distinction in Vietnam.

Much of Buckley's career remains classified. According to the CIA's official account, "He was one of the first Agency officers to grasp the growing threat from international terrorism"⁷ and served in many demanding overseas locations. "He volunteered to serve as the CIA Station Chief in Lebanon following the 1983 Beirut Embassy bombing, the deadliest attack in CIA history. Underscoring his bravery, Bill took the assignment, acutely aware of Beirut's high threat environment."⁸ Islamic jihadists, acting at the behest of Iran, kidnapped Buckley in the garage of his apartment building in Beirut on March 16, 1984.⁹ As a federal judge concluded, "Buckley was held captive for the next 444 days — over fourteen months — during which he was interrogated, tortured, and denied medical care, ultimately causing his death from severe illness on June 3, 1985."¹⁰

Buckley posthumously received the Distinguished Intelligence Cross, the CIA's highest honor and Boston University's College of Arts and Sciences Distinguished Alumni Award, CAS's highest honor for alumni. He is buried in Section 59 of Arlington National Cemetery.

7. CIA Webpage, "Remembering CIA's Heroes: William F. Buckley," available at <https://www.cia.gov/news-information/featured-story-archive/2015-featured-story-archive/william-buckley.html>.

8. *Ibid.*

9. *Surette v. Islamic Republic of Iran*, 231 F.Supp.2d 260, 263-267 (2002).

10. *ibid.*, p. 262.

DARREN JAMES LABONTE

A more recent addition to those stars on the CIA's Memorial Wall honors the ultimate sacrifice of another BU alumnus, Darren James LaBonte, who received



a Master's in Criminal Justice from BU's Metropolitan College in May 2006. LaBonte, a 35-year old CIA operations officer, died in a suicide bombing at Camp Chapman near Khost, Afghanistan, on December 30, 2009, a casualty in the war on terror. Six other CIA personnel, a Jordanian Mukhabarat (intelligence) officer, and an Afghan were also killed

when Humam Khamil al-Balawi detonated a bomb sewn into a vest he was wearing.

Much of this tragedy remains classified. A few facts emerge: the CIA and Jordanian Mukhabarat thought they had recruited a well-placed spy in the person of Al-Balawi, a Jordanian medical doctor. In their view, Al-Balawi was a penetration of Al Qaeda who had been providing actionable intelligence on the terrorist group from his location in Pakistan.

When Al-Balawi claimed he had information on senior Al Qaeda leader Ayman al-Zawahiri, this message triggered a clandestine meeting arranged at Camp Chapman to debrief him. A fatal decision was made not to physically search al-Balawi when he went through security processing at Camp Chapman for the meeting; as he approached the assembled CIA officers waiting to meet him, al-Balawi pressed the switch, detonating his bomb.

LaBonte was a proud son of New England who enlisted in the Army upon his 1992 graduation from Brookfield High School in the southern foothills of the Berkshire Mountains in Connecticut. He served with distinction as an elite Army Ranger. He married, left the Army and worked as a police officer in Illinois, a US marshal, and an FBI special agent in New York before joining the CIA in 2006. He served in Iraq, Afghanistan, and Amman, Jordan, working the counterterrorist mission.

Upon his death, the CIA would eulogize him as "a dedicated defender of his fellow citizens, supremely accomplished in law enforcement and soldiering; a man who not only wore the Ranger tab—he lived the

Ranger creed."¹¹ A CIA colleague aptly described him as "a lion of a man."¹² His spouse, Racheal, put it best, "He was a Spartan."

At the time of his death, he left his wife, Racheal, and young daughter, Raina. LaBonte is buried in Arlington National Cemetery.

KEITH B. ALEXANDER

Keith Alexander served thirty years on active duty with the US Army, retiring as a four-star general. During his military career, he held many of the nation's most important and challenging intelligence



assignments. Most notably, Alexander is the longest-serving Director of the National Security Agency, or DIRNSA, a position he held from 2005 to 2014. He oversaw efforts to provide US policymakers and military forces with vital foreign signals intelligence (SIGINT), derived from communications systems, radars, weapons systems and

the like. As DIRNSA, Alexander also had a vital Information Assurance mission: Protection of computer and other electronic systems that handle classified information or are otherwise critical to military or intelligence activities.¹³

Alexander was also the Commander of the United States Cyber Command, or USCYBERCOM, from 2010 to 2014. He previously served as the US Army's Deputy Chief of Staff for Intelligence (G-2), from 2003 to 2005, and headed the US Army Intelligence and Security Command from 2001 to 2003.

Alexander graduated from West Point in 1974 and then earned an MBA from BU in 1978. He also holds three other master's degrees in physics and systems technology (electronic warfare) from the Naval Postgraduate School and national security strategy from the National Defense University.

Although he has served in combat zones and is a Persian Gulf War veteran, Alexander in appearance "more closely resembles a head librarian than George

11. CIA, "Khost: 5 Years Later," (posted Dec 30, 2014) at <https://www.cia.gov/news-information/featured-story-archive/2014-featured-story-archive/khost-5-years-later.html> (accessed May 12, 2017).

12. Bryan Dean Wright, "On Veterans Day, examining wars without (good) reason," at <http://thehill.com/blogs/pundits-blog/defense/305569-on-veterans-day-examining-wars-without-good-reason> (accessed May 12, 2017).

13. See, e.g., NSA, "Biography – 16th Director," (May 3, 2016) at <https://www.nsa.gov/about/leadership/former-directors/bio-alexander.shtml> (accessed May 12, 2017).

Patton.”¹⁴ He is known by some as “Emperor Alexander” for his astute organizational leadership in getting what he wants and by others as “Alexander the Geek” for his technical acumen, according to a 2013 profile of him by James Bamford in *Wired*.¹⁵ To be sure, Keith Alexander is a leading expert on complex technical intelligence systems. In retirement, he heads a cyber security consultancy.

DANELLE BARRETT

Rear Admiral Danelle Barrett graduated from Boston University in 1989, earning a Bachelor of Arts in history. She received her ensign’s commission from the Naval Reserve Officer Training Corps in a ceremony held aboard the USS Constitution. A career Navy officer who has served in the U.S., Iraq, and at sea, Barrett is currently the Director of the Navy’s Cyber Security Division, Office of the Chief of Naval Operations, and Deputy, Department of the Navy Chief Information Officer. Navy and Marine Corps computer systems are prime targets of cyber attack by foreign governments as well as non-state actors. Barrett is an integral part of the Navy’s leadership team that is building and enabling cyber resilience, or being able to continue operations in a contested cyber environment, into Navy computer activities and functions.

This cyber warrior also previously served as the Deputy Director of Current Operations at U.S. Cyber Command (USCYBERCOM). Barrett explained that in that position, she worked with “a team of military and civilian personnel who handle day-to-day execution of cyber operations and defense of the Department of Defense Information Networks, which includes both classified and unclassified networks.”

JAMES R. HUGHES

Jim Hughes had a distinguished career of US Government service in the intelligence arena, spanning 37 years in many foreign countries. The son of American

14. James Bamford, “NSA Snooping was only the Beginning: Meet the Spy Chief Leading us into Cyberwar,” *Wired* June 12, 2013, at <https://www.wired.com/2013/06/general-keith-alexander-cyberwar/> (accessed May 12, 2017).

15. *Ibid.*

missionaries in Turkey, Hughes grew up in the region and studied in Istanbul and Beirut. He began his career with US Army military intelligence in the late 1960s. During that time, he earned his master’s degree in international relations from BU.

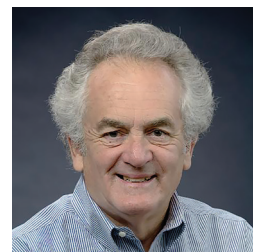
Hughes then joined the CIA’s Directorate of Operations (DO), the clandestine arm of the CIA. As a fluent Arabic speaker, Hughes focused his intelligence work on the Middle East. He rose to senior positions including CIA Chief of Station in several countries, and Chief of the DO’s Near East and South Asia Division.



In retirement, Hughes serves as president of the Association of Former Intelligence Officers (AFIO), a non-profit, non-political association that educates the public about the US Intelligence Community and its role in supporting US national security.¹⁶

DOUGLAS WHEELER

Douglas Wheeler earned his PhD in history at BU in 1963. He then spent two years as Army intelligence officer at Fort Holabird, MD, where he compiled a history of Army intelligence. After his military discharge, he began teaching at the University of New Hampshire and in 1969 offered one of the first university courses on intelligence: History 537, “Espionage in History.” He is now a professor emeritus at UNH.



MARTIN LUTHER KING



The BU webpage explains that “Martin Luther King Jr came to Boston University in 1951, searching for a multicultural community and a setting for his study of ethics and philosophy. He became ‘Dr. King’ by earning a PhD in systematic theology here in 1955.”¹⁷ Dr.

16. AFIO, “Current Members of the AFIO Board of Directors,” (Feb 2017) at https://www.afio.com/publications/board_pix/AFIO_BOD_CURRENT.html (accessed May 12, 2017).

17. <http://www.bu.edu/admissions/student-life/community-diversity/mlk/>.

King went on to great accomplishments as a non-violent advocate for civil rights and political equality, earning the Nobel Peace Prize in 1964. He was also the victim of aggressive FBI spying. As David J. Garrow, a leading King historian has noted, “On October 10, 1963, US Attorney General Robert F. Kennedy committed what is widely viewed as one of the most ignominious acts in modern American history: He authorized the Federal Bureau of Investigation to begin wiretapping the telephones of the Reverend Martin Luther King Jr. Kennedy believed that one of King’s closest advisers was a top-level member of the American Communist Party, and that King had repeatedly misled Administration officials about his ongoing close ties with the man.”¹⁸ This surveillance finally ended in 1966.

ARCHBISHOP MAKARIOS

Depending on which accounts one believes, Archbishop Makarios, the President of Cyprus from



1960 to 1977, was either the target of several CIA-backed assassination attempts or a recipient of US Government-provided funds or neither or both. His BU connection is much easier to prove: Michael Christodoulou Mouskos, a Cypriot, the son of a poor shepherd, and a Greek Orthodox priest, received a World

Council of Churches scholarship following World War II to study at BU’s School of Theology. He returned to Cyprus in 1948 and in 1950, the 38-year old cleric was elected Archbishop and head of the Greek Orthodox Church in Cyprus. At that time Michael Mouskos became Archbishop Makarios. In this role, he was the de facto political leader of the Greek Cypriots, a position he held until his death in 1977.

Makarios was likely not a CIA asset. There is a grain of truth in the allegation that he accepted funds, in that he demanded and received “rent” payments from the US Government – likely extorted – in return for allowing the USG to have continued use of its communications facilities on Cyprus following Cypriot independence in 1960.

On 15 July 1974, Greece, ruled by a military junta led by Dimitros Ioannides, launched a coup and attempted assassination against Makarios. To Ioan-

nides, the hated Makarios was the pro-Communist “red priest” who stood in the way of *enosis*, the unification of Greece and Cyprus – something very much against US interests and something Makarios did not support. Makarios escaped the coup and fled into exile to London. Shortly afterward, Turkey surprised Ioannides by invading Cyprus. Makarios returned to Cyprus in late 1974 after the Greek military junta collapsed. He died of natural causes in 1977.

Although it is difficult to determine with certainty, it seems that there was no CIA or US Government involvement in the July 1974 coup and assassination attempt. At most, it appears that to the extent the US could have prevented the coup, American bureaucratic and policy failures, as well as bad intelligence, precluded the US from doing so. Although Makarios annoyed US policy makers by playing the non-aligned movement game, he was largely seen as a stabilizing influence in a dangerous region. In other words, getting rid of the BU alumnus was not in the USG’s interest.

THEOFAN S. NOLI

“Fan” Noli, a scholar, clergyman, politician, and poet, served as the Prime Minister of Albania from June to December 1924, during the short-lived June Revolution, until he was overthrown and forced into



exile. Noli, who had studied at Harvard before World War I and, as a clergyman, founded the Albanian Orthodox Church in America, eventually made his way back to Boston, and in 1945 received a PhD in history from Boston University. Signing as the official second reader of Noli’s thesis was Professor

Warren Ault, who taught history at BU from 1913 to 1957. Ault studied as a Rhodes Scholar at Oxford University before World War I where he became best friends with a fellow student, T.E. Lawrence, who, as Lawrence of Arabia, would go on to run one of the Great War’s best insurgency operations.

During his exile, Noli kept active in Albanian affairs and established ties to the hardline communist government of Enver Hoxha. Through these connections, Noli came to the attention of the FBI whose agents in the Boston field office supposedly monitored him for years. Noli is the answer to the trivia question: Who is the only head of state buried in Boston?

18. <https://www.theatlantic.com/magazine/archive/2002/07/the-fbi-and-martin-luther-king/302537/>.

SHAHAN NATALIE

Born Hagop Der Hagopian, Shahan Natalie (1884–1983) was born in the village of Huseinig in the Kharpet province of the Ottoman Empire (near present-day Elazig, Turkey).



At the age of 11, his father was killed during the Ottoman massacres of the Armenians in 1895. He was sent to an orphanage and later to a famous Armenian school in Constantinople (Istanbul). In 1901, he returned to Huseinig as a teacher, and in

1904 joined the Armenian Revolutionary Federation (ARF) and left for America where he worked in a shoe factory in Watertown, Massachusetts. He returned to the Ottoman Empire in 1908 after the proclamation of a constitutional government but left a year later when renewed massacres of Armenians took place in the city of Adana and surrounding areas. While living again in Watertown, MA, he studied at Boston University from 1910 to 1912, taking courses in English literature, philosophy, and theater. He also became an influential party activist of the ARF and edited the party's Boston-based newspaper, *Hairenik*, from 1915 to 1917, during the period of the Armenian Genocide that was perpetrated by the Young Turk regime of the Ottoman Empire.

From an intelligence perspective, he is remembered as the principal architect of "Operation Nemesis," the aptly chosen code name for a global operation from 1919 to 1922 targeting for assassination the leadership of the Young Turks who had escaped justice for their genocidal crimes. (Nemesis in Greek mythology was the goddess of divine retribution.) In all, Natalie's operatives killed seven perpetrators in locations ranging from Berlin to Rome to Istanbul to Tiflis, Georgia, in addition to several Armenian traitors. Natalie planned and organized Operation Nemesis from the ARF's US headquarters at 212 Stuart Street, near the Boston Common.

Natalie spent much of the 1920s and 1930s in Europe as a leader in the Armenian nationalist movement, but these years were contentious as he had a falling out with the ARF and tried to organize a rival organization. He returned to the US shortly before World War II and became the executive secretary of the New England branch of the Armenian General Benevolent Union. He remained active in Armenian causes before becoming a recluse in later life. He died in Watertown, MA in 1983 at the age of 98.

FACULTY

LAWRENCE MARTIN-BITTMAN

A secret "dossier" linked to a foreign intelligence service and designed to incriminate and compromise the President-elect is uncovered by the press. The publication of the dossier sows discord and raises concern about the integrity of our democratic processes. Shocking? Yes. Unprecedented? No. A former BU professor helped orchestrate such disinformation.

Lawrence Martin-Bittman (born Ladislav Bitman) was a Czechoslovak spy who defected to the



United States after the Soviet invasion of Prague in 1968. He became a professor of journalism at BU in 1972 where he taught until his retirement in 1996. Bittman is an expert in the kind of propaganda and disinformation illustrated by the infamous

Trump dossier. While serving as a Czech intelligence officer in 1964, Bittman ran "Operation Neptune", a "classic example of Soviet-directed disinformation."¹⁹

In an effort intended to compromise leading West German politicians and damage West Germany's relationship with its neighbors during the Cold War, Martin-Bittman secretly planted several boxes of forged documents at the bottom of a lake in Czechoslovakia. Claiming that the boxes contained Nazi archives with lists of purported Nazi spies and collaborators, he helped a television crew "discover" the boxes. The material was then used by the Western media to depict some top West German politicians as war criminals.²⁰

After the Prague Spring and his defection to the United States, Martin-Bittman sought to convey the dangers of authoritarianism and the role of Soviet (and then Russian) disinformation programs in fostering such authoritarianism. He authored two well-known books on Soviet intelligence: *The Deception Game; Czechoslovak Intelligence in Soviet Political Warfare* and *The KGB and Soviet Disinformation: An Insider's View*. In 1986, he formed the Center for the Study of Disinformation

19. Fox Butterfield, "Boston U. Focuses on Disinformation," *New York Times*, Nov. 18, 1986; <http://www.nytimes.com/1986/11/18/us/boston-u-focuses-on-disinformation.html>.

20. Butterfield, *op. cit.*

in BU's Journalism Department.²¹ In retirement, he continues to explore the "art of communication and miscommunication" through his paintings and art gallery – Studio 006.5 – in Rockport, Maine.²² His papers are in BU's Howard Gotlieb Archival Research Center.

THE PARDEE SCHOOL

Befitting a school with a focus on international relations and diplomacy, the Pardee School of Global Studies faculty includes several professors with extensive intelligence experience, ranging from overseas HUMINT collection to unique regional affairs expertise to significant analytical contributions. This experience and expertise is reflected in the Pardee School's many course offerings in intelligence studies, including graduate seminars in The Evolution of Strategic Intelligence, Congress and National Security, Intelligence and Homeland Security, and Current Intelligence Issues.

HERMANN F. EILTS



Ambassador Hermann F. Eilts, a career foreign service officer, served with distinction as the American Ambassador to Saudi Arabia, Egypt, and Bangladesh and helped negotiate the

1978 Camp David peace accords. When Eilts retired from the State Department in 1979, BU President John Silber recruited him to BU where Eilts founded and directed the Center for International Relations, and served as chair of the departments of international relations and political science.

Eilts was no stranger to intelligence. During World War II, he served in US Army military intelligence, receiving a Bronze Star, Purple Heart, and seven campaign stars. During his diplomatic career, he was a consumer of intelligence reporting. Eilts also shares a unique distinction of being the subject of extremely sensitive US intelligence community reporting. Specifically, when he was ambassador to Egypt, where he had forged a close working relationship with Egyptian

21. The Spy Who Came Into the Classroom Teaches at Boston U., *New York Times*, April 27, 1994; <http://www.nytimes.com/1994/04/27/us/the-spy-who-came-into-the-classroom-teaches-at-boston-u.html>.

22. <http://www.studio006andahalf.com/>.

President Anwar Sadat, it was learned that Libyan leader Moammar Gaddafi had ordered assassins to Cairo to kill Ambassador Eilts. President Jimmy Carter immediately warned Gaddafi that he would be held responsible if Mr. Eilts was harmed. He was not. The assassination attempt was not made public until years later. Eilts passed away in 2006. The Eilts Room at the Pardee School is named in his honor.

ARTHUR S. HULNICK

Professor Emeritus Arthur S. Hulnick taught at BU for 23 years. He is recognized as a leading pioneer in introducing innovative intelligence-related courses to a university curriculum. Courses he designed and taught include: Intelligence and Democratic Society, and Intelligence and Homeland Security, both of which are



still taught at the Pardee School. Hulnick is a veteran of more than 35 years as an intelligence professional, including seven years as a US Air Force intelligence officer and 28 years in the Central Intelligence Agency, where he worked in operations, analysis, and senior management. Professor Hulnick first came to BU as a CIA Officer-in-Residence in 1989. He remained on the BU faculty after his retirement from US Government service in 1992. Hulnick is the author of numerous scholarly articles and two intelligence related books, *Keeping Us Safe: Secret Intelligence and Homeland Security* (2004) and *Fixing the Spy Machine: Preparing American Intelligence for the 21st Century* (1999). His espionage guide to New York City is forthcoming. Hulnick took emeritus status in 2015.



Two current Pardee professors are also retired CIA career officers. Another professor received a prestigious CIA award for his intelligence-related scholarship. One Pardee professor met a Russian spy, one was classmates with a famous American spy for Israel, and another debriefs terrorists.

JOSEPH WIPPL

Joseph Wippl, Professor of the Practice of International Relations, served as an operations officer and senior operations manager in Europe and Central



America during his 30-year CIA career.²³ On assignments in Washington, Joe served as Chief of the Europe Division of the Directorate of Operations and as the CIA's Director of Congressional Affairs. He was one of the CIA's senior officers assigned to the Aldrich Ames

Damage Assessment Team to investigate and document the national security damage done by the treachery of Ames, a veteran CIA officer who was a long-time spy for the Russians. Wippl, a fluent German speaker, has taught at BU since 2006.

JOHN D. WOODWARD



John D. Woodward Jr JD, Professor of the Practice of International Relations, served in the CIA, Department of Defense (DoD), and the RAND Corporation in various national security related positions. As an operations officer for the CIA, he served overseas in Asia, East Africa, and the Middle East,

including war zone service. As a technical intelligence office in the CIA's Directorate of Science and Technology, he helped manage global intelligence programs. At the DoD, he oversaw efforts establishing the Automated Biometric Identification System (ABIS), which identified national security threats utilizing computerized fingerprint matching. He laid the foundation for Identity Intelligence, now incorporated into DoD doctrine. He received the Army's third highest civilian medal for his counterterrorism efforts.

IGOR LUKES



Igor Lukes, Professor of International Relations and History, is a distinguished scholar of Central and Eastern Europe. In 2012, he received the CIA's Award for Outstanding Contribution to the Literature on Intelligence. His scholarship

includes his ground-breaking work, *On the Edge of the Cold War: American Diplomats and Spies in Postwar Prague*. Drawing on Czech language archival materials and testimonies, Lukes documented how the Communists imposed their dictatorship on Czechoslovakia in 1948, as the US Embassy and the CIA were caught off guard, outsmarted, and powerless. A tireless and well-connected researcher, Lukes has assembled the largest publicly available collection of Czech intelligence documents outside of the Czech Republic, which he hopes to make digitally available.

JOSEPH FEWSMITH



Professor Joseph Fewsmith holds appointments in the Pardee School and the Department of Political Science. A widely respected scholar of China and the Pacific, he serves as Director of BU's East Asia Interdisciplinary Studies Program. Fewsmith holds a unique espionage distinction: he met a

Russian "illegal," or a sleeper agent, under non-official cover. As he recalls, sometime in 1999 or 2000 while at an event at Harvard University, he met Donald H. Heathfield, a graduate student in a mid-career program at the Kennedy School. They exchanged pleasantries. Fewsmith subsequently received an e-mail from Heathfield suggesting a meeting but Fewsmith's busy travel schedule made that difficult. He didn't think much of it; yet another case of "we will have to have lunch sometime" and don't.

However, in 2010, he remembered the Kennedy School graduate student. It was all over the news. The FBI had broken up a major espionage ring in the US. Ten Russian spies had been arrested, including Donald H. Heathfield. His real name was Andrey Bezrukov and he was a Russian spy, as was his "wife," who went by the name Tracey Lee Ann Foley. She was really Elena Vavilova, a wife, mother, Cambridge resident, and employee of a real estate company in Somerville, Massachusetts.²⁴ She was also a Russian spy. "They were both born in the Soviet Union, had undergone training in the KGB and been dispatched abroad as part of a

24. Abby Goodnough, "Suspect in Spy Case Cultivated Friends Made at Harvard," *New York Times*, June 30, 2010 <http://www.nytimes.com/2010/07/01/us/01cambridge.html>. See also "The Day We Discovered Our Parents Were Russian Spies," *Guardian*, May 7, 2016 at https://www.theguardian.com/world/2016/may/07/discovered-our-parents-were-russian-spies-tim-alex-foley?CMP=Share_iOSApp_Other.

Soviet programme of deep-cover secret agents, known in Russia as the ‘illegals.’²⁵

Joe Fewsmith is grateful that he never scheduled that lunch. Bezrukov and Vavilona, along with the other eight spies, were eventually sent to Russia in exchange for Americans imprisoned there. In July 2010, Harvard University revoked Bezrukov’s master’s degree in public administration. “The Kennedy School usually severs its relationship with a student when it is discovered that the individual’s application contains inaccuracies,” the Harvard Crimson reported.²⁶

ERIK GOLDSTEIN



Erik Goldstein, Professor of International Relations and History, wrote the history of the British Political Intelligence Department. As a PhD student, Goldstein studied at Cambridge University with F.H. Hinsley, the official historian of British Intelligence, and met many of the code breakers who had worked at Bletchley Park, the English country estate focused on

breaking German ciphers.

Aside from researching spies, it turns out Goldstein actually knew one: He was a Tufts University classmate of Jonathan Pollard, the US Navy intelligence official who in 1987 pleaded guilty to spying for Israel. Pollard was paroled from prison in 2015. Recalling their graduate school days, Goldstein noted that both Pollard’s academic and emotional temperament cast doubt on Pollard’s suitability for a USG intelligence career. Pollard failed his exams and never earned a degree. He also bragged about his work for the South African apartheid regime. Fellow students were amazed when they subsequently learned that the Naval Intelligence Command actually hired Pollard for a sensitive position requiring a top secret security clearance.

JESSICA STERN

Jessica Stern, a Research Professor, shares a similar pursuit to many intelligence officers: she has interviewed many terrorists, except she does it for purely academic motivations. Stern has written on terrorist groups across religions and ideologies, among



them neo-Nazis, Islamists, anarchists, and white supremacists. She is the coauthor with J.M. Berger of *ISIS: The State of Terror*; and the author of *Denial: A Memoir of Terror*, selected by the *Washington Post* as a best book of the year; *Terror in the Name of God: Why Religious Militants Kill*, selected by the *New York Times* as

a notable book of the year; *The Ultimate Terrorists*; and numerous scholarly and popular articles on terrorism. She worked on the National Security Council staff during the Clinton Administration.

BU PLACES

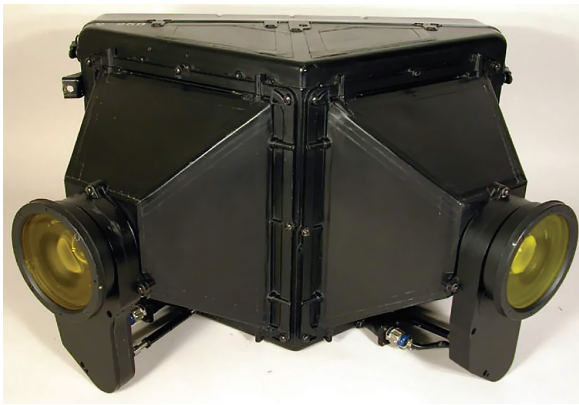


The BU Beach: Sensitive work vital to imagery intelligence, or IMINT, took place in a large shed in the vicinity of the current “BU Beach.” The Boston University Optical/Physical Research Center (BUORL) a.k.a. Boston University Physical Research Laboratory (BUPRL), which operated from 1946 to 1957 at 700 Commonwealth Avenue, participated in early efforts of what eventually became the special camera used in the highly classified CORONA project. As the CIA describes it, “CORONA was the world’s first imaging reconnaissance satellite and operated during the height of the Cold War to collect pictures over the denied areas behind the Iron and Bamboo Curtains. During its operational life, this satellite program collected over 800,000 images in response to the national security intelligence and mapping requirements of the time.”²⁷

25. Ibid.

26. Ibid.

27. CIA, “Corona Between the Sun and Earth,” at <https://www.cia.gov/library/publications/intelligence-history/corona-between-the-sun-and-the-earth/introduction.html> (accessed May 12, 2017).



BU played a leading role in developing an early version of a specialized camera, which was a classic panoramic type that used a Petzval lens configuration. This Boston Camera, manufactured for the US Air Force by Boston University in 1951, is the largest aerial camera ever built. It was installed in an RB-36D aircraft in 1954 and tested for about a year. It was then installed in a C-97 aircraft to take photographs as the plane flew along the air corridor through communist East Germany to Berlin, and the camera took photographs on reconnaissance missions along the borders of Eastern European nations. “The camera made an 18 x 36 inch negative and was so powerful a photo interpreter could detect a golf ball from an altitude of 45,000 feet.”²⁸

The Boston Camera needed to be miniaturized to be more functional. BUPRL’s Walter Levison began designing a smaller panoramic camera, which became known as the HYAC camera (short for high acuity). These cameras were used in a secret Air Force balloon reconnaissance program over the Soviet Union; however, the program was eventually discontinued when the balloons crashed in Warsaw Pact countries and caused political tension.

BU President Harold C. Case made a fateful decision in October 1957 when he concluded that, in light of a recently announced defense spending freeze, and costs of \$80,000 per month (equivalent to \$700,000 in 2017 dollars), the BUPRL would be too expensive for BU to operate and maintain. Case decided to offload the BU laboratory to a private company, Itek, short for Information Technology. Itek’s largest investor was a venture capitalist named Laurance Rockefeller, Nelson’s younger brother. Thus, in the words of one scholar, Case’s decision to sell the BU lab “heralds the rise of the intelligence-industrial complex.”²⁹ Financed

28. “Boston Camera,” Wikipedia, https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Boston_Camera.

29. Jonathan E. Lewis, *Spy Capitalism: Itek and the CIA*, (Yale Univ. Press)



Itek Corporation headquarters in Lexington, MA. Itek built HYAC balloon reconnaissance cameras, and C triple prime, Mural, J-1 and J-3 cameras for the CORONA reconnaissance satellites of the US. Source: NRO.

by Rockefeller money and headed by Richard Leghorn, a decorated World War II reconnaissance pilot and intelligence visionary, Itek hired all 100 former BU Lab scientists, including Walter Levison. The company soon made a breakthrough with the HYAC panoramic camera designed by Levison. Itek went on to play a leading role in the camera technology used in CORONA.



Howard Gotlieb Archival Research Center: BU’s Howard Gotlieb Archival Research Center is a world-class repository documenting the lives of individuals in numerous fields of endeavor. Gotlieb hosts an especially robust Espionage Collection.³⁰ This collection includes documents and other material from notables such as:

- **Julius and Ethel Rosenberg**, the convicted Soviet spies, written while the Rosenbergs were in prison from 1950 until their execution for espionage.

30. Espionage Subject Guide, Howard Gotlieb Archival Research Center, <http://hgar-srv3.bu.edu/collections/subjects?id=520983> (accessed May 12, 2017).

onage in 1953. Many of these papers were in the custody of the Rosenbergs' children's guardian who for years stored them in a box in an old meat locker in their New York restaurant.

- **William Yarborough** (1912–2005), a US Army Lieutenant General known as the “Father of the Modern Green Berets” (or Special Forces), including documentation of his counterinsurgency efforts and clandestine work in Laos and Cambodia.
- **Tyler Kent** (1911–1988), a US State Department code clerk arrested in London in 1940 for attempting to expose secret communications between Franklin D. Roosevelt and Winston Churchill. Some of the documents Kent purloined made their way to Berlin via one of his contacts. MI-5, the British security service, arrested Kent, based on evidence provided by one of their informants. Ambassador Joseph Kennedy waived Kent's diplomatic immunity and in a secret trial at the Old Bailey, Kent was found guilty of violating the Official Secrets Act. Kent received a seven year prison sentence. He was released at war's end.
- **Richard Leghorn**, a World War II pilot who flew reconnaissance missions in Europe, became a leading proponent of early warning intelligence. He had a strong ally in **Dr. Duncan E. MacDonald** (BU Class of 1940), the chair of the BU physics department who became the head of BUPRL in 1946. As a CIA history of CORONA notes, “**Richard Bissell, Jr.**, initially chief of CIA's special projects element, was a major CIA player during this period. Bissell brought Richard S. Leghorn and personnel of the Boston University's Optical/Physical Research Laboratories (BUPRL) into the projects.”³¹ The archive has many CORONA-related documents and photographs.
- **Stewart Alsop** (1914–1974), **Michael Burke** (1918–1987), and **Dean Breilis** (1924–2006), all veterans of “Wild Bill” Donovan's Office of Strategic Services (OSS), the World War II forerunner to the CIA. Alsop, along with his brother Joe, became a prominent journalist writing about national affairs. Burke went on to become general manager of Ringling Bros. Barnum & Bailey Circus, a CBS television network executive, and President of the New York Yankees, the New York Knicks, the New York Rangers and Madison Square Garden. Breilis became a foreign correspondent for NBC, CBS and Time magazine.

- **Asa Briggs** (1921–2016) or Lord Briggs of Lewes, was one of the bright, young Oxbridge intellectuals recruited for highly classified cryptography work at Bletchley Park during World War II. A prolific scholar of wide-ranging interests and longevity, he wrote two books, while in his nineties, about his wartime intelligence experiences.
- **František Moravec** (1895–1966) was a Czech intelligence officer before and during World War II. He escaped Prague as the Nazis invaded, flying to England with intelligence files he shared with the Allies. As the Czech intelligence chief in London, he planned and approved “Operation Anthropoid,” the 1942 assassination of Reinhard Heydrich, the senior Nazi chief of the Reich Security Office and architect of the Holocaust. He returned to Czechoslovakia after the war but fled when the Communists came to power. Moravec settled in the US and became an advisor to the US Department of Defense.

1085 Commonwealth Avenue: This address is close enough to BU's Charles River Campus to deserve special mention. In the 1990s–2000s, BU students walked by this location on a regular basis without realizing its significance. Suite 124 housed the office of a “charity” known as CARE International, which was established by members of an Al Qaeda offshoot, the Al Kifah (“The Struggle”) Refugee Center in Brooklyn, NY — which was linked to the 1993 terrorist attack at the World Trade Center. From its near-campus location, CARE International (not to be confused with the legitimate charity of the same name), among other things, sent fighters and supplies to Bosnia and Chechnya. **J.M. Berger**, an expert on extremism, notes that “CARE's tactics included dinner speeches and events at local mosques and universities, among them MIT, Boston College, and Boston University...”³²

A frequent visitor was **Aafia Siddiqui** who was a featured speaker at many events for CARE, urging people to donate to its causes. Siddiqui, with a bachelor's degree from MIT and a PhD from Brandeis, became a staunch Al Qaeda supporter. She made the FBI's “Most Wanted” list and, after an overseas odyssey, was even-



Aafia Siddiqui is a Brandeis-trained Pakistani neuroscientist, who in 2010 was convicted of seven counts of attempted murder and assault of US personnel and is serving her 86-year sentence at the Federal Medical Center, Carswell in Fort Worth, TX.

31. <https://www.cia.gov/library/publications/intelligence-history/corona-between-the-sun-and-the-earth/abstracts-of-chapters.html>.

32. J.M. Berger, “Boston's Jihadist Past,” *Foreign Policy*, Apr. 22, 2013 at <http://foreignpolicy.com/2013/04/22/bostons-jihadist-past/> (accessed May 12, 2017).

tually captured, tried, and sentenced to 86 years in US prison for attempted murder of US personnel in Afghanistan.³³

In 2005, prosecutors in Boston pursued the charity's directors on tax-related charges—using the Al Capone strategy. Three of its members were convicted on criminal charges in 2008, for having misrepresented their militant activities as humanitarian relief in order to obtain a nonprofit tax exemption. The defendants received minimal jail sentences.³⁴



Terrorism has been replaced by manicures. 1085 Commonwealth Avenue is now a popular destination for BU students; it's home a spa which specializes in body waxing and nail services.

33. Sally Jacobs, "The Woman ISIS Wanted Back," *Boston Globe*, Dec. 28, 2014, <https://www.bostonglobe.com/metro/2014/12/27/aafia/T1A0evotz4pbEf5U3vfLKJ/story.html> (accessed May 12, 2017).

34. <http://foreignpolicy.com/2013/04/22/bostons-jihadist-past/>. The three defendants were Emad Muntasser and fellow Boston-area CARE officials Samir Al Monla and Muhamed Mubayyid. See also "Context of April 1993-Mid-2003: FBI Slow to Act as Main Branch of Al-Qaeda's Operational Headquarters in US Reforms in Boston," <http://www.historycommons.org/context.jsp?item=a0493kifahboston> (accessed May 12, 2017).

CONCLUSION

While far from complete, this *Spy's Guide to Boston University* has introduced the reader to a new and previously unknown or underappreciated aspect of Terrier Nation.

While it might not warrant amending the BU motto to "Learning, Virtue, Piety, and Espionage," BU's contributions and connections to intelligence activities, through its alumni, faculty, and places, are clearly considerable and largely commendable. ✂

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Movements and Causes Can Be Silenced by TOS Complaints or Silicon Valley Algorithms

Protest movements can launch almost overnight — a galvanizing outrage, a Facebook call-out, and you're off. But speed is a potential weakness, Zeynep Tufekci warns in this terrific mix of scholarship and observation of protests from Zuccotti Park to Tahrir Square. Movements without deep organizing often lack the leadership structures and momentum to threaten entrenched power, she writes. And beware of the corporations behind the online platforms protesters depend on. "The current digital communications gatekeeping ecosystem has been reduced to a very few but very powerful choke points," Tufekci cautions, so causes "can be silenced by a terms-of-service complaint or by an algorithm."

— Carlos Lozada in "The most enlightening, irritating, daring and disturbing books of 2017 — and the best one, too," 17 November 2017, *Washington Post*, in his review of Zeynep Tufekci's *Twitter and Tear Gas: The Power and Fragility of Networked Protest* (Yale University Press)