Dr. Helen Fry | The Spies Who Changed the World, Part 3

– I'm going to take a look more at the Cold War today. Of course, that period is one that's been so ripe for spy fiction, for dramas, for major TV series, but also for some pretty big, well, Hollywood type films, and in a way, we can't get enough of it. We've had a look over the last couple of weeks at the double agents, at Kim Philby and the Cambridge Five. We've touched on the kind of the fine line between the James Bond, the kind of fact and fiction. Well today, you might even think that we've got a little bit of slice of James Bond back into this as we come later to the story of Anna Chapman. But at the start now, I just want to make a distinction again because I've been asked in the week a difference between MI5 five and MI6. So if you missed that from my last couple of lectures, I'll reiterate now.

So MI5 is the British Security Service, and that is responsible for security and tracking terrorism and that kind of thing largely in the United Kingdom, although sometimes it might take officers abroad for their investigations, but by and large, it is monitoring security. So for example, in the 1920s and the 1930s, they were monitoring, amongst other things, Russian spies coming into Britain under the guise of being communist supporters. German spies during Second World War, of course, a number of those landed and were captured by us. So that would be really within the domain of MI5. MI6 is the British Intelligence Service that collects intelligence and also undergoes counterintelligence. So we'll follow enemy spies, if you like, enemy agents, dead letter boxes, so they are working abroad to keep British interests safe. So the MI5 would be equivalent of the FBI in America, and MI6 is the equivalent of the CIA in America. So I hope that's been really helpful.

Next slide, please. And I do start with this quote, each of these three week session. From Frederick Forsyth, the spy writer, that I absolutely love his work, and he wrote, "The spies in history who can say from their graves, the information I supplied to my masters, for better or worse, altered the history of our planet, can be counted on the fingers of one hand." And you'll have heard me say before that that's quite a shocking statement. Is it really only a handful of intelligence officers, spies in history who've changed the course of the planet? For good, maybe, but for worse, we've seen with the double agents, it's a very kind of murky world. Next slide, please. And today we're going to have a look at just some of this grey, shadowy area that continues to fascinate us. We've looked at Kim Philby, Edward Snowden, we'll be throwing a tiny bit on him, Litvinenko, of course, he was poisoned in London, and Anna Chapman. Next slide, please. Well, one of the most famous double agents of the Cold War period was Oleg Penkovsky, and he was incredibly brave. He is dubbed the man who saved the world during the Cuba Missile Crisis. And that brilliant film, "13 Days," in which depicting, sorry, depicting President JF Kennedy at

that critical moment when intelligence is passed through primarily a British intelligence officer, Greville Wynne, and we'll mention a little bit more about him later. So information comes to the allied intelligence to Americans and the British via Oleg Penkovsky because he's deeply concerned. He wants to help the West, and he's the back channel of passing intelligence that the Russians have got these shadowy kind of missiles. They've moved missiles to Cuba. It's the height of the Cuban Crisis. We've had the Bay of Pigs. The Americans allegedly were supporting an uprising. It was a failed mission, and Khrushchev, the Russian leader at the time, was secretly moving these new ballistic missiles to Cuba, and the American U2 planes had flown over, but the area reconnaissance then wasn't terribly, terribly high resolution. So it was quite tricky to see if these were ready and, at what point, if they're going to be operational.

Now, Penkovsky was able to pass intelligence, which said, "Well, actually, they're not operational yet, and the capability isn't quite, and we don't have the number that the allied intelligence thought that they had." And consequently it meant that Kennedy could actually have those kind of right to the wire where he blockades the island. And if you remember, the ships, the Russian ships get so far and that very tense moment when they do ultimately turn back. So it's a knife edge war in which, at any point, I guess, it could've turned to a hot war. And also during this period of the of the Cold War, there were scenes in Berlin, very intense scenes of tanks, occasionally almost nose to nose at checkpoint Charlie, and, at any point, a wrong move or a misunderstanding could have sparked this very tense Cold War into a hot war. And I don't think that we should underestimate the seriousness of the war and just how those spies behind the scenes did make a difference to making sure that that Cold War did not turn into a hot war, and Penkovsky was behind that. Tragically, he is arrested. He's arrested the same day as our MI6 spy Wynne, and the two of them are obviously jailed. Wynne spends nearly about eight years in prison, but Wynne is eventually swapped in the spy swap, but Penkovsky is not so lucky. He's risked his life and saved the world, really, during the missile crisis in 1962, but ultimately, he's executed. He receives the death penalty for being a traitor to Russia. So an incredibly brave man to have risked himself personally for the safety of the world, and his story didn't come out for a very long time because all of this is shrouded naturally in so much secrecy.

Next slide, please. And there's a fantastic quote from historian Roger Hermiston. I love his works. If you Google him, he's written a number of books which are really, really worth reading, and he wrote this. "The Cold War required cold warriors, men and women who lurked in the shadows, dealt in lies, half truths, and disinformation, and lived on the conflict's psychological and ideological frontline." And that is so well captured, isn't it? In films like "The Ipcress File," in some of the John le Carré novels. Le Carré and Forsyth have captured, as have other writers, have really captured that grey, murky world. You

don't know who's following who in the shadows, what's real, what's fake, what's disinformation, and on a number of levels, a school of psychological war between the conflicting sides. Next slide, please. So at the height of the Cold War, I think it is important to remember we can enjoy those films now in the drama, as tense as they might be, but we have sort of passed that particular Cold War period, we might argue into another one, but for that particular period of the Cold War. But as I've put there, it was far from romantic. This was a real struggle that, at any point, could have turned hot. It's that murky world of double agents and betrayers. You've got the Cambridge spies. They're not the only ones who are the betrayers, but you've got double agents like Penkovsky who are, Penkovsky is working. He was a KGB officer who was passing secrets to the West. It went both ways. And both sides, the West and Russia, used spies from all kinds of backgrounds, and that was a question which somebody sent me in the week, particularly those recruited into MI6. I don't know. All I can tell is that what's on the MI6 website today that they say that they recruit people of diverse backgrounds. I think that's true potentially of the Russian Intelligence Services. So we've got a variety of people with backgrounds. It's not necessarily those of privilege. I guess there's a lot of coverage of the Cambridge Five, and they did come from privileged backgrounds. That's true. They had a private education, and they were university educated, but I think that does mask the fact that MI6, certainly in the Second World War and in the Cold War, my understanding from reading history is that it certainly was not only made up of those privileged backgrounds, but that might be the sense that we get. And, of course, spies have to, I guess it could be true today, have to seamlessly blend into their surroundings.

Next slide, please. And we have John Vassal. Some of you will have heard of John Vassal, naval attache. He was based in the British Embassy in Moscow. He eventually would be jailed for 18 years for spying for the Soviet Union. He's one that some people don't necessarily know quite so much about, but just a year later, year after, he's jailed for working for the Soviet Union against Britain, but Burgess and Maclean suddenly surface in Moscow. We've got an incredible period in the 50s, certainly of defections to Moscow, but we don't know. It took four or five years before anyone knew what had happened to Burgess and Maclean. But they finally, as I've put their surfaced in Moscow, a year after John Vassal is imprisoned. But this is a huge catch. You know, there's Cambridge spies and later Kim Philby in '63 were a huge catch for Russian intelligence because they've made the higher echelons of intelligence services, British institutions, the foreign office. In the middle there, you can see Anthony Blunt. He becomes master of the Queen's paintings and in charge of the whole of the collection. He's really close to the Royal family. They really managed to climb and move not only in institutions and organisations in the United Kingdom but also close to high ranking figures and particularly to the Royal family. Next slide, please. And the Cold War is defined by that arms race, isn't it? It's all about

the nuclear technology. At the end of the Second World War, we have spies passing atomic secrets to the Soviet Union, and that technology was important for both sides for mutually assured destruction. So that it was a kind of deterrent that if both sides had it, hopefully it would not be used. It was a period when the Russians launched Sputnik, and that for the Americans was a bit of a slap in the face to their pride because, of course, now America did not have supremacy, and I was concerned about the threat to America in particular. You know, and I remember going to a conference in St. Petersburg. I haven't been back to Russia since, but in St. Petersburg in 1997, and I didn't have that same kind of Cold War mentality. I didn't grow up with that as some of the American colleagues I was with, and I remember when we walked as a group through the streets of St. Petersburg, we were not allowed in taxis. We were not allowed to go off course, but we went out as a group one day in the thick snow. It was January 1997, and that, for me, was a real understanding of just how this has affected perhaps Americans more than us in Britain because a lot of the American delegates kept looking over their shoulder, were very nervous. And this for me was the first time that I'd understood that it had got a psychological effect on a nation that perhaps was more pronounced for Americans than necessarily for us here. There was also the race for nuclear submarine technology. And I've got a piece of kit there doing a bit of filming for schools a number of years ago. So we've got a piece of kit there behind me.

Next slide, please. So this was a period, an arms race, just as there will be a parallel with the space race. It's a race for technology. It's a race that began at the end of the Second World War, the snatch and grab for technology from Germany, from German scientists so that the Russians don't get it ahead of the Western allies. But, of course, what you cannot easily protect against are those double agents in the background who are passing atomic secrets or nuclear secrets to the other side, and one of them famously is Klaus Fuchs. That's a screenshot I took from his declassified file. MI5 had a file on him. He was living in the United Kingdom at one point, and now it's deemed no longer sensitive, and we can now read his personal file. So what do we learn? Next slide, please. He most certainly was a security threat, and MI5 were concerned enough to have him monitored. So what do we know about him? He was German born. He joined the Communist Party. He'd actually fled Nazi Germany, and he was living in the United Kingdom, and he was working in and out of some of our universities, first at Bristol in the west country and then in Scotland in Edinburgh. And of great sensitivity was the British side of the atomic bomb programme, and, in 1941, the Soviets reestablished contact with some of their, well, you call them like sleeper agents. And the impact of the German invasion of Russia kind of turned the tide in the minds of some of these double agents. Now it's very different at the end of the Second World War, I understand that, but during the Second World War, some of these figures like Klaus Fuchs believed, well, the Russians were our allies after Operation Barbarossa after June 1941

when Germany attacked Russia, and that was a war Russia will be on our side until the end of the war. A number of figures, including women, believed it was perfectly okay to pass secrets to your allies, but they thought it was wrong that, actually, the governments had chosen not to share some of this intelligence with Russia. It's a moral dilemma, I guess, but also one that's probably, well, it's not his to make. It's not Fuchs' decision really to start subverting the security services and sending intelligence to the other side, but, of course, that's what he did.

Next slide, please. And why he's so crucial is because, right in the middle of the wartime, he's actually transferred to the Manhattan Project, and there were a number of British scientists and, of course, later the German atomic scientists who joined the project at the end of the war. There was a lot of cooperation with the Americans and the British and others on the Manhattan Project, and Fuchs is at the heart of it in 1943. He's then posted back in the early Cold War in 1949. He goes to the Harwell Atomic energy research establishment, high level, top level security, and eventually, he's unearthed and confesses to having passed secrets from the Manhattan Project and some of the top secrets from Harwell, and he's prosecuted in 1950 and serves a jail sentence. Next slide, please. But far more worryingly, too, is that he's not a lone case. Yes, we've got the Cambridge Five. We don't know what secrets, actually, that they passed to the Russians. We don't know for sure whether they passed any atomic secrets. In fact, from my reading, it's probably highly unlikely, but Fuchs was already passing those secrets, but there were a number of others, couple of names there that we've already mentioned in this three-week course. 1961, at the height of the Cold War, we're approaching Cuban Missile Crisis within a year. We've got the defection of Philby the year later. Gordon Lonsdale at the heart of it, he's eventually swapped. He's working for the Russians. He's eventually swapped Forrey Greville Wynne, Greville Wynne who was working with Penkovsky passing secrets to us. It was a very famous spy swap. So Gordon Lonsdale, of course, is not his original name. Molody is his original surname. Then Peter and Helen Kroger, famously, Henry Houghton, and Ethel Gee, who became Rosenberg. Anne Sebba has just written an absolutely fantastic book about the Rosenbergs, well, particularly focusing on Ethel Rosenberg, of course, who loses her life for allegedly being part of this whole atomic programme. But Anne Sebba argues, I think really convincingly, that Ethel should not have received the death penalty in America for passing because she didn't directly pass secrets. Really, really worth reading Anne Sebba's book on the Rosenbergs. So they were all found guilty of handing material of atomic secrets to the Russians down at Portland. There were the submarine bases, and the British were secretly developing its first nucleus submarine, very proudly developing that. But the Russians had moles inside these institutions that were passing intelligence back, and this at a very, very dangerous and tense time in relationships. And you might think, "Why did they do it?" And somebody asked me that question in the week. For

these men and women, it looks to be ideological. There's no evidence that they're doing it for money. It's an ideological kind of attention between communism and western capitalism, but also what I said earlier, that belief that the Soviets should have this technology as a sort of balance in the world, but, of course, on it as individuals, it's not their decision to make. They should not actually be passing secrets when they've signed the Official Secrets Act to the Soviet Union. Next slide, please. But they aren't the last of the traitors. George Blake, who passed away earlier this year, in 1961, he also is at the heart of concern in the British establishment because he was turned by the Soviets. He was in the Korean War, and he spent time in jail, and he always maintained that was when he was turned. And if any of you have read my book, "The Walls Have Ears," you'll know unexpectedly that George Blake turns up there working for British intelligence in the whole bugging operation of the Second World War, but when he gets to the Korean period, he is turned and is working for the other side, and it takes a long time to unearth him. But eventually, he's given an extreme, I mean, most historians would agree, an extreme prison sentence, 42 years. It said 42, one for every person allegedly lost their lives due to Blake's betrayals. So he receives 42-year prison sentence. He'd been working for, yes, MI6 but, at one point, in uniform for British naval intelligence, and it was discovered that he'd actually been a double agent for nine years, but he makes a dramatic escape from prison in 1966, and he has smuggled to Moscow in a really dramatic escape by land, actually. There's a van, a sort of camper van that's been converted with a secret compartment, and he hides in that secret compartment, and he's taken through East Berlin, and Roger Hermiston has written a biography of George Blake. Absolutely gripping, fantastic. I would recommend it if you love this kind of thing and you're looking for a book to read. Hermiston's book on Blake is absolutely brilliant, and you've got the tension of at the point at which, you know, is he going to be discovered in his secret compartment? He is driven over the border into East Berlin and eventually, of course, turns up in Moscow and is looked after by the KGB.

Next slide, please. So as we've seen, the Cold War is defined, isn't it, really? By defectors and betrayers, perhaps more so than any other period in history or at least that we know about. So we have a whole plethora of betrayals and revelations that rock the British establishment, this concern in American intelligence circles at the heart of the British Intelligence establishment that these secrets have been leaked, and it really affected and caused a much tension in what had until then been a really strong developing relationship between American and British intelligence. So as I've listed there, '63, you have the defection of Kim Philby. You have the sentencing of Greville Wynne to eight years in Soviet prison. He ultimately will be released. Anthony Blunt finally confesses that he was a member of the Cambridge Five. He's not prosecuted, and it's often said that he was not prosecuted because the British Intelligence Services did not want

anything coming out in court. They just wanted to put a lid on the secrets because, you know, once you get somebody on the stand and they're cross-examined, who knows what state secrets might come out? And Cairncross as well, John Cairncross, who'd worked in the Second World War at Bletchley Park. He also supposedly admitted to having worked for the Russians, but in spite of their confessions, they're not pardoned, but Blunt loses his knighthood ultimately. But they slip into the background, but they are not prosecuted. They do not serve a jail sentence, which is interesting, isn't it? When you think that with George Blake, why he wasn't given the similar treatment? I don't know the answer to that. Next slide, please. But, of course, that whole espionage continues beyond the 1960s. It's an area perhaps we don't look at quite so much. With more files being released, historians are beginning to look at the later period. 1971, for example, the British Intelligence Services announced that 120, that's quite a lot, actually, 120 Soviet intelligence officers that they knew about were operating in Britain, most of them under diplomatic status. So they'd be working out the Russian embassies, and 105 of those, they're absolutely sure, were actually expelled, and this has become a pattern. Well, it happened in the Second World War just before, but during the Cold War and even today, occasionally as a tit for tat, one side will expel its diplomats, probably spies working undercover from a country, and another country will reciprocate. Some of the KGB officers also defected to Britain. As we know in contemporary times, it's turned out to be highly risky because the Russians have, well, I say put a price on their head. They quite often risk assassination. So these are very, very dangerous times for a KGB officer, anyone in the current services to defect the other side.

Next slide, please. Because I'm not sure. I'm trying to think if there's any case. I don't think there is any case where anyone that's defected from the west has actually, well, they haven't been assassinated, but the other way, if they've defected from Russia to the west. It's highly, highly risky, and they know that when they do it, so incredibly courageous. 1984, MI5 officer Michael Bettany was jailed for 23 years for passing secrets to the Soviet Union. Another famous KGB defector and agent, Gordievsky, he defected to the west. He became an officer for MI6, an agent, and he was the one that exposed Bettany, the MI5 officer. So that's the risk these double agents take, double agents who are working for Britain and passing secrets to the Russians. They might get away with it for so long, but when you get a defector from the other way, they quite often start name dropping. "So-and-so's working for us," and then the investigations, well, sometimes more witch hunts by those that don't enjoy those, but the likes of Peter Wright that we looked at last week, this was "Spycatcher," was to hunt down those that had become double agents for the Russians. But Gordievsky also provided us with a list of other Russian agents who were operating in the UK. In the following year, 25 Russian agents were expelled from the United Kingdom.

Next slide, please. I've got a photograph coming up of Gordievsky. He is still alive. I thought I saw him. Isn't that funny? I thought I saw him in a park once, but who knows? He would look very different today, and as he himself said, "I was supposed to die." There were attempts made on his life. But he was smuggled out over a different border by MI6 in the boot of a car. Famous story of a couple with a child, and to take the scent off him for the dogs at the border, they had these kind of really awful smelling nappies, they're very clever, in the boot of the car. A very tense moment when he was driven over the border, and he is, as far as we can tell, the only agent to defect from the KGB. You may know of others, I don't know from your reading, but as far as I could tell, he's the only agent to defect from Russia in the 1980s and survive. Next slide, please. The Cold War ended. The Berlin War comes down. We've got Perestroika. We have the days of openness, and hails this sort of new relationship between the West and Russia. But although, on the surface, it looked like there had been a reduction in spying, certainly from the West, I mean, there are a number of historians that look at this period who say we kind of slept walked, really, into the Ukrainian crisis now in that we've sort of taken our eye off the ball. I don't know if that's correct or not. I haven't done the contemporary espionage history, but that certainly, there's a perception that, at the end of the Cold War, we have a reduction in spying, but, of course, the spying doesn't end. It doesn't end the tensions. 1996, Russia expels nine British diplomats because they've uncovered, a spy ring, and then, of course, you have former MI6 agent Richard Norwood. He's jailed for a year, passing secrets to the Russians, Raphael Bravo, jailed for 11 years, and Ian Parr receives a 10-year sentence for selling secrets about cruise missiles. Just want to read you a quote actually that I love from John le Carré. He's written this in "The Secret Pilgrim," and it's his character, Smiley, Smiley who trains all those Cold War spies in the John le Carré novels. Well, it's John le Carré. Although he's fictionalised this, you can think it's really his own thoughts and words, and he wrote this. It's supposed to be the thoughts of his character, Smiley, but it's so true. "Smiley scoffed at the idea that spying was a dying profession now that the Cold War had ended." I'll read that again. "Smiley scoffed at the idea that spying was a dying profession now that the Cold War had ended." And we know, don't we? So 30 years after the end of the Cold War, next slide, please, that espionage has not died, and it's like, my gosh. We have the case of Anna Chapman that suddenly hits the television screens in around 2010, and she was your quintessential image of the sort of female spy seductress, which a lot of female historians shying away from the Mata Hari kind of image of espionage. But in many ways, Anna Chapman kind of styles herself maybe on that kind of glamorous model. So what about her? Let's remind ourselves something of her case because it very clearly shows that, although the Cold War is over, spying and the dangers that it posed to national security is certainly alive. Next slide, please. So she was the glamorous Russian spy who, as I've put there, came dangerously close to seducing a sitting member of Barack

Obama's cabinet when Barack Obama was president. So she was 28 years old at the time, very high IQ, incredibly intelligent woman. She said to have had an IQ of 162. Her father was a diplomat. She was used to mixing in those circles, cocktail parties. She could hold her own in any circle. She'd be utterly ideal for just blending and mixing in high society. She had a university education, but she married her British boyfriend just within months of meeting him, and eventually, she was arrested in New York on suspicion of spying or being a Russian spy, sleeper spy to start with. Next slide, please. We got some great images of her here. Yeah. So she hit the headlines when she was unmasked as a Soviet spy. Next slide, please. So you might think, "Well, how on earth did this Russian spy manage to marry an Englishman?" Well it was 2001. Over the summer of 2001, she travels to London, and, at that point, she's only 19 years old, and she kind of then lives in England for awhile, almost as a sort of sleeper, what the Russians would call sleeper spy. Her maiden name, Kushchenko. She used to attend all kinds of underground raves and parties in the Docklands, and it was one of these parties, so beware the raves in the Docklands area of London. It was one of these parties that she met Alex Chapman. He was just 21 years old. He was training to be a psychologist. He was one of your public school boys. He'd been to a school in Berkshire, so he was well educated. Next slide, please, and the account of their meeting, he is supposed to have said to her when he turned and saw her, "You're the most beautiful girl I've ever seen in my life." And he then says, "I plucked up some courage and went over to her and said, 'I'm sorry, but you are the most gorgeous girl I've ever seen.'" She sort of turns at that point and looked at him and said, "My God, so are you." But what he didn't know was that actually Anna Chapman was due to return to Russia two days later. He did not know that she was already working for Russian intelligence. Next slide, please. So how could he have known, really? I mean, yeah. So he desperate to see her again, well, he goes over to Moscow and proposes to her. They've only known each other for a couple of months, and then they're married in Russia in 2002, but they didn't actually initially tell their parents. But then when he met his new father-in-law, his father-in-law didn't actually trust and didn't like him. "Anna told me," he said, "her father had been high up in the ranks of the KGB," which is really interesting that she should even have admitted this. She said he'd been an agent in old Russia, and there was nothing to worry about now, but that, really, her father controlled everything in her life.

Next slide, please. And it must've been a very uncomfortable moment, wouldn't it? So for Chapman, because, during a visit to Russia, he was not introduced to any of their circle of friends or relatives, as you might expect, as a fiance just married. He was always surrounded by security and travelled in a blacked out Land Rover, which had vehicles top and tailed by the side. And Mr. Kushchenko actually paid for their honeymoon to Egypt and Zimbabwe where he had or was serving as a diplomat. So it's all kind of not your normal state of affairs, and I

wonder at what point Chapman, Alex Chapman might have started to be suspicious. Next slide, please. But they then came back to Britain, and they lived in a flat in Stoke Newington. It's in north, northeast London. But for the next two years, she would travel backwards and forwards from Moscow to London, telling him she was finishing her degree. This was then followed by well-paid jobs. He didn't really question anything, and he just commented, "My wife was an extremely passionate, caring, and loving woman," but what he didn't know, of course, under that veneer was a woman who absolutely put her country first. Mother Russia for her came first, and she did marry him for her country. Next slide, please. She then starts to compile a fake CV so that she could take all kinds of interesting jobs, often not for very long at a time. So she takes up, as I put there, a secretarial job with NetJets Europe. At one point, she's put on a CV that she spent almost a year selling private jets to Russian clients. She works in a division of Barclays Bank for a while. She also claimed at one point to have moved from an asset management company, but by 2005, he said, "She's actually become really quite secretive." She's sort of going off for meetings, she's meeting some of her own friends. He's never allowed to go with her, and the dynamics of the relationship are starting to change. Next slide, please. And he noticed that, "Now we're just three years into the marriage." She's transformed these high flying jobs. Some of them real, some of them fake, have sort of transformed her into someone that is almost unrecognisable to him, as he said, "with access to a lot of money boasting about all the influential people she was meeting, and he said, "She became really quite arrogant and obnoxious." Consequently, they divorced. He divorced her in 2006. She then went back for a very short time to Russia. We don't know what she's doing in that period, and then she moves to America, and her role in America is to penetrate high society and get as close as she can to American politicians. Next slide, please. So she's on the scene in America. She's attending flashy clubs and parties. She's now got a rich older Russian boyfriend. She doesn't keep him for very long, but at one point, she's allegedly romantically linked with a millionaire called Michael Bittan. He, at the time, was age 60, and as the FBI later uncovered, she'd been sent. She wasn't the only one. She was part of a wider, you might remember this, spy ring across America that was sent. For awhile, it was a sleeper network, not very active, but then they were to penetrate the high level of society and get as close as possible to high-ranking politicians, and Anna Chapman virtually succeeded. She got very, very close, as close as one could, really, without being in the presence of Barack Obama.

ext slide, please. So she does succeed. She's got that beauty, that glamour. She is what one would say in spy language as sort of honey trap. Like she doesn't do much favour to those female historians who are trying to bust the myth about these glamorous honey trap spies, female spies. Next slide, please. And then suddenly, from sort of nowhere, the public, of course, know nothing about this, but there's

over investigations behind the line, behind the scenes by the FBI. She's finally arrested in 2010, and what's the compromising moment? Well, I suppose perhaps it's a moment for all of us to learn don't use the internet in Starbucks or at any of the coffee shops maybe. So she was actually unmasked communicating with Russian intelligence using a computer. She logged in through the wifi of Starbucks, and then she was also picked up again logging into the wifi of a bookshop. So she was now electronically tracked. Next slide, please. Next slide, please. I'll just skip over that one. Thank you. So the spy ring had been, and this was a real concern, I think, when American intelligence uncovered this because this spy ring had had very clear instructions that they were to mix in American society and become Americanized, just completely assimilate, and try to uncover if you're getting close to politicians to pass back political secrets. So we've moved on from the atomic secrets, but we mustn't underestimate that this is any less dangerous if you're actually penetrating these circles and passing secrets, policy decisions back to Russia. It's about having information and knowing what the other side's doing, and the Russians had very successfully managed to get into American high society. So they were also able, again, quite dangerous, to pass back information on how the American political system works, and, of course, it could equally be a parallel in the United Kingdom of this going on. But how are politicians recruited? How are certain figures finding themselves in institutions? And if you have that information, potentially you could have a new set of spies and recruits who will use that knowledge to try and become part of those organisations. So we mustn't underestimate this. Frank Figliuzzi, who was in working counterintelligence for the FBI, wrote, "Chapman's handlers at Russia's foreign intelligence service had intended her to be a honey trap, and she got closer and closer to a higher and higher ranking leadership." Quite worrying, really.

Next slide, please. And he wrote, says it all really, doesn't it? "She got close enough to disturb us." Next slide. When she was prosecuted in America, she was described as "a practised deceiver." Next slide. So what happens? She doesn't serve a jail sentence in America for very long. Ultimately, she is, of course, you know the answer, she was part of a spy swap in which 10 Russian agents, and I believe they were all part of the same circle, they were all part of this spy ring, although they weren't all working from the same city, they were swapped for a single Russian scientist who'd been convicted of working for Washington. So we've had one spy in return most valuable to us for the 10 Russian agents. Next slide, please. What happens when she's back in Russia is, as I've put there, she becomes kind of a glamorous celebrity. She's posing, as you can see there, in one of the glamorous magazines. She starts to pose for men's magazines. She's been busted as a spy, so she cannot now with images all over the international newspapers, so her spying days are over. She has to make money, so with her semi-celebrity status, she then goes into the sort of journalistic media world, posing, as I've put there, for men's

magazines. She had a chat show. She sort of faded into the background. Now I'm not quite sure what's happened, and doing fashion shows for designers and that kind of thing, and it's a life that she would obviously enjoy. Next slide. But she and other illegals, those 10, they're known as illegals if they're operating their conducting espionage on foreign soil, were awarded state medals, yeah, from this man.

Next slide, please. And Jonathan Evans, I love this quote from him. He was a former head of MI5, and he wrote in 2007, he said this on the whole espionage. "Despite the thawing in, sorry, in tensions." So this is 2007. Yeah, bear in mind the date. "Despite the thawing in tensions after the Cold War, I am still expending resources to defend the UK against unconstructed attempts by Russia, China, and others to spy on us. It is a matter of some disappointment to me that I still have to devote significant amounts of equipment, money, and staff to countering this threat." And this is a time when we are facing all kinds of terrorism. You have the Al-Qaeda threat and that kind of thing. You have bombs on the streets of London, and those terrorists attacks, but behind the scenes, there is still this threat from Russia, China, and others, which perhaps was not widely reported on. I don't remember this being widely reported on in Britain, and in a way, perhaps the public had thought that it had kind of subsided. Well, as we'll see shortly, it hasn't. Next slide, please. By 2012, the "Daily Telegraph" ran an article which said that up to half of the staff at the Russian Embassy, this is the Russian Embassy in Kensington Palace Gardens, could be involved in intelligence gathering, and you remember a number of those were actually expelled shortly afterwards. And it was believed that as many as 40 spies could be operating in the United Kingdom at any one time, much, much higher than during the Cold War. So you would've expected the numbers working secretly out of organisations and embassies, Russian embassies to be much, much higher in the Cold War, but interestingly, in 2012, it was at one of its most highest points that there were more Russian spies operating in London than at any point in the Cold War. Some were engaged on traditional espionage. Others were following London oligarchs or oligarchs that were hiding in the countryside. As we know, some of those in this period don't make it. There were some number of mysterious deaths, and I'm not just talking about Litvinenko. Others were involved in industrial espionage. So there's a whole layer, and today, the whole technological fight, which was so well done. I don't know if the drama's come out in America yet or Netflix, but it's called "The Undeclared War," really shows us the tensions today in technological espionage and in security, security of technological equipment. You know, nothing's changed. If anything, the stakes are incredibly high. Next slide, please. And some of you may remember that this was the year, 2012 was the year of the spy rock. I love this, of course, hiding electronic devices or little things like escape devices in the Second World War inside ordinary objects, and Russia made an allegation that the British had placed a transmitter, you can see

there, inside a fake rock on a strategic point on a street in Moscow and that that transmitter could link into a nearby building and steal classified data. Well, of course, you know, the British denied anything until it was shown on Russian TV, and it was then in the time of the administration of Tony Blair as prime minister, that his chief of staff admitted it was actually true. So yeah, what what a way to hide an electronic device, so if we wear those rocks that you might stumble across on the pavement.

Next slide, please. I'm going to round up shortly. And then the following year, Katia Zatuliveter was also accused of spying. You might recognise her. She gave an interview on the television channels, and this was in the United Kingdom. I'm not sure that there's any link between her, whether she knew Anna Chapman, but it's a sort of parallel case where she had an affair with a British MP, minister of Parliament, who was serving on the Defence Select Committee. So he would've had access to all kinds of classified top secret defence material, and this allegation was raised. She was trying to get to become British citizen, and these allegations suddenly came out during a tribunal that was hearing her part for her immigration status. It eventually concluded, though, that she was not a spy, even though, as I've put there, MI5 had ample grounds for suspicion. And if I'm not mistaken, she was actually expelled, but you'd have to check that. Next slide, please. I thought I'd put this in 'cause I'm not sure how many of you know, it was the same year, 2013, Anna Chapman apparently proposed to Edward Snowden and he refused. I'm not going to go into any details on Edward Snowden, but again, it's this era of double agents, defections. He has passed so much electronic material. I haven't looked through it on WikiLeaks myself, but he's passed so much material, my understanding that he has compromised so much of Western security, and I guess it's not even clear why he did it. Even in the film, "Snowden," it's not really clear. Again, was it for ideological purposes? Because ultimately, he had to flee and take shelter, and, of course, eventually he ends up somewhere in Russia, and he's basically lost his freedom but, with it, has compromised people's security and safety, so the stakes could not be higher.

Next slide, please. Finally, bringing together my kind of thoughts for today. I suppose it's true, isn't it? When the Berlin Wall came down just so suddenly, I mean, you probably remember those scenes. One man tips the wall and then everyone coming over, and the guards make a sort of conscious decision not to shoot, and that whole Cold War period is over. There's a lot of optimism, and in many ways, who would know that the whole field of espionage and spy world would take a darker turn? I mean, who would believe it? And what we've seen just in the last five or so years, were longer for Litvinenko, but the poisoning with polonium-210 in the tea of Litvinenko from the hotel in Central London, he had been working, it said, for MI6. He defected from Russia, but the Russians were onto him, and ultimately, he lost his life. He was rushed into Barnet Hospital in North London and

eventually transferred to UCLH in Central London, where, a few days later, he died. And for those of you who are interested, I haven't seen it, but he's buried in Highgate Cemetery in a special coffin because of the nature of how he was murdered. And that's kind of terrifying 'cause it was a substance which could only be a government grade substance is my understanding. But who would think that that would be followed just a few years later by the Salisbury poisonings, this quiet cathedral town with the largest spire, second largest spire in Europe would be the most extraordinary scenes, as you can see here in the top corner of men and women in these suits and the attempted poisoning on the streets of the Skripal, father and daughter, father who had actually been working for MI6, I think, is my understanding, and his daughter, the innocent victim here, and another lady who ends up losing her life who is contaminated by Novichok.

Who would believe that this whole spying game would take such a dangerous turn? And one can't imagine. Well, one hopes it won't develop from here and that, hopefully, we are in some ways being kept safe. Do have a look if you can, at "The Salisbury Poisonings." It's a wonderful drama, documentary drama, very tense drama on the Skripal poisoning, and yeah, very, very close to the truth. So how would we conclude? I'm going to finish with that quote again, and I'm not going to make any apologies for quoting again from Smiley. "Smiley scoffed at the idea that spying was a dying profession now that the Cold War had ended." So I've hope you've enjoyed the kind of nuggets and material that I've brought out over three weeks. I just wanted to give you something different, a different angle, a different take, and yeah, I hope you've really enjoyed it and that you will now go off and do a little bit of reading yourself and enjoy that whole world of espionage that we can get a glimpse of, whether it's through the real works of historians like myself and my colleagues or whether it's actually through spy fiction. Thank you.