

**ACTIONS OF THE
U.S. DEPARTMENTS OF *STATE* AND *INTERIOR*,
OPPOSING FALCON CONSERVATION,
AS A MEANS OF PROVIDING COVER FOR
MIDDLE EAST FALCON SMUGGLING CARTELS
OPERATING IN OUTER MONGOLIA,
SAUDI ARABIA, THE UNITED ARAB EMIRATES,
AND THE UNITED STATES**

1997 – 2003

– *PART I* –



The Union for the Conservation of Raptors

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The U.S. State Department's diminutive 'ugly little duckling' has indeed grown into a monstrous ornithological specimen of international terror.

U.C.R. employees, Middle East and Central Asian field operatives, and consultants to the authors (hereafter: "*Personnel*") are not simply fighting a community of falcon smugglers. *Personnel* are lobbying to bring genuine environmental reform and transparency within ex-Soviet Asian and Arab governments, whose Officials are committed to promoting black market trade, lucrative to themselves.

Deeply troubling, however, is that U.C.R. *Personnel* are opposed by the U.S. State Department, due to State's short-term agenda to coddle Middle East political leaders at any cost to the environment, at any cost to international law, and at any cost to the professional welfare and safety of American citizens – and ultimately, to the detriment of Middle East regional security.

How is it possible for a private NGO to be victorious in a fight against smugglers, the Russian Mafia, C.I.T.E.S. Officials and biologists – all of whom are paid, directed, and deployed by Arab and Central Asian governments, as implementing agents for today's black market, **and with amoral cunning and Diplomatic 'cover' proffered from the U.S. State Department?**

In hindsight and by evaluating backward architecture, U.C.R. Evidentiary Exhibits prove from the beginning, just how the State Department in fact *trained* Middle East leaders to engage in a quid pro quo relationship, whereby the supply of (illegal) sport falcons continues to flow to the Middle East unabated, as long as U.S. foreign policy and the State Department's agendas are achieved. Middle East leaders have also learned that, whenever ongoing access to falcons (and constellations of criminal implementing agents are inconvenienced or endangered), Arab potentates need only notify State about their displeasure, and State "takes care of the problem". i.e.: The U.S. State Department protects falcon smugglers, in order to protect the oil card and U.S. foreign policy.

Recognizing these political realities, whereby Arab Heads of State and Royal Families smuggle falcons across international borders with impunity, without border controls, and in some cases with retroactive cover provided by the State Department – several Middle East leaders have capitalized upon the opportunity to use the same courier jets for the dual-purpose of *also* smuggling banned weapons to al-Qaeida terrorists, moving from Moscow to the U.A.E. and onward to Yemen and Afghanistan. See www.SaveTheFalcons.org

The State Department's foreign policy, vis-à-vis Arab consumptive falconers, over-shadows and eclipses Interior's ability to comply with international laws, U.N. C.I.T.E.S. and Biodiversity Conventions, and established conservation management protocols. This policy also prevents private organizations from opposing the largest wildlife smuggling operation in history.



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In spite of (1) the U.N. *Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species* [hereafter: “C.I.T.E.S.”], (2) **Agenda 21** to the U.N. “Convention on Biodiversity” and (3) other U.S. foreign policy constraints, there are individuals within the U.S. State Department who vigorously stamp out any effort they think might undercut Asian supplies of hunting falcons delivered to Middle East Royalty.

- ❖ In the spirit of this policy, the State Department frequently intervened in the Department of Interior’s ⁴ falcon law enforcement cases levied against Middle East Royalty in 1984 ⁵. Throughout OPERATION FALCON, the State Department’s intervention was so intrusive that law enforcement was fundamentally impeded by State’s political agenda. Accordingly: covert surveillance, interdiction, and public disclosures of Arab Governments’ malfeasance rarely saw the light of day. The Saudi Ambassador to the United States, Prince Bandar bin Sultan, is a typical case in point, when he directed Saudi and French Embassies to smuggle falcons out of Washington, D.C. See [Tab Enclosure: 84 in ENCLOSURES TO EXHIBIT I](#) and [Tab Enclosure: 85-A in ENCLOSURES TO EXHIBIT I](#) and [Tab Enclosure: 86 in ENCLOSURES TO EXHIBIT I](#)

⁴ The “Department of Interior” is responsible for the U.S. Fish and “Wildlife Service” (USFWS) “Law Enforcement Division”. Interior’s USFWS administers the C.I.T.E.S. “Office of Management Authority” (OMA) and the C.I.T.E.S. “Office of Scientific Authority” (OSA). As such, the “Department of Interior” is responsible for promoting ecology / conservation policies on behalf of the U.S. government abroad. Interior is also responsible for enforcing compliance to Federal wildlife laws and the C.I.T.E.S. mandate.

⁵ A seven year, multinational law enforcement operation, code-named OPERATION FALCON, yielded over 300 arrests – busting falcon dealers, falcon smugglers, captive falcon breeders who “laundered” wild falcons and eggs through their farms, and also research organizations – including principles of the “Peregrine Fund”. Interdiction was simultaneously coordinated across the U.S.A., Canada, the U.K. France, Finland, and Germany, setting extraordinary operational precedents for the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service “Law Enforcement Division”. Among those uncovered and intercepted with contraband falcons were Ambassadors and employees from Embassies of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia and France – who were intercepted with contraband falcons. The Saudi Ambassador Prince Bandar bin Sultan used private jets, Saudi Embassy limousines, French & Saudi Diplomats as couriers. For these offenses, the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia admitted violating U.S. Federal laws, the “Migratory Bird Treaty”, the “Lacey Act”, and C.I.T.E.S. – paying the “Department of the Interior” a penalty of only \$150,000. Curiously, USFWS was legally entitled to confiscate the Saudi courier jet and *Ambassador* Prince Bandar’s limousine as “instruments of trade”, to be sold at auction. Confiscation of “instruments of trade” – and other penalties, including incarceration or deportation of Prince Bandar’s implementing agents, were not allowed by the *State Department*. Consequently, Arab governments felt encouraged to use Diplomatic venues for illicit trade in protected wildlife, knowingly thumbing their noses at international laws and U.N. Treaties while hiding contraband traffic under the cloak of “Diplomatic status” that is immune from most inspections and border controls. This was the first documented use of *Diplomatic immunity* as a means to hide illicit commerce in contraband falcons. See [Hearings on OPERATION FALCON before the “House Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries”](#) (1985). Equally significant: after confirmation that the Saudi government sponsored smuggling of wildlife from the U.S., the Saudi government lobbied and persuaded the “State Department” to compel the “Department of the Interior” to not make public media comments and evidentiary disclosures of Saudi Government malfeasance.



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- ❖ Another example is the removal of over 200 C.I.T.E.S. “*Schedule I*” Peregrine falcons, smuggled out of Mexico with knowledge, directions, a courier jet, and funding authorized by the U.A.E. Government. Many of these rare North American falcons – captured illegally on migration – were shipped out on the U.A.E. Government’s Presidential jet, still wearing USFWS Federal leg-bands. Several of these birds arrived in the U.A.E., still wearing radio transmitters as part of USFWS North American migratory tracking studies!

At a private meeting at Costan Bahr (the Abu Dhabi Beach Palace) in the fall of 1985, the U.A.E. President himself confided in U.C.R. *Personnel* that his people were monitored and proven to have smuggled 200 Peregrine falcons. Sheikh Zayed also admitted with trepidation how the U.S. State Department advised him to instruct his own people to stop smuggling U.S. falcons out through Mexico. Notably, due to intervention of the State Department, interdiction details never entered the public domain, and penalties against the U.A.E. were averted. Consequently, U.A.E. falcon smugglers again realized benefits from hiding in the shadow of their President Sheikh Zayed, and Diplomatic Immunity.

- ❖ State Department protection for Arab falcon smugglers extends beyond the purview of the Department of Interior’s USFWS, by interfering with mandates of the United Nations C.I.T.E.S. ‘Standing Committee’. The Committee Chairman, Mr. Kenneth Stansell ⁶, revealed to U.C.R. *Personnel* that – regarding matters of falcon conservation and law enforcement – the State Department often requires the Department of Interior to follow political procedures, contrary to mandated Interior Department protocols.

Therefore it is no coincidence that Kenneth Stansell’s C.I.T.E.S. Standing Committee somehow saw fit to remove United Nations (C.I.T.E.S.) trade sanctions imposed upon the U.A.E. ⁷, despite incontrovertible evidence of:

- (1) **ongoing, large-scale falcon and Houbara smuggling**, into and out of the U.A.E. by six of the top U.A.E. leaders – including the U.A.E. Minister of Foreign Affairs

⁶ Stansell, Kenneth is the *Department of Interior’s* “Assistant Director of International Affairs”. Stansell is also “Chairman of the C.I.T.E.S. Standing Committee”, responsible for reviewing Treaty compliance of signatory members, and adjudging criterion for imposition or removal of “recommendations against trade” (i.e. trade sanctions).

⁷ Under the direction of Kenneth Stansell, the *Standing Committee* provided a system whereby trade sanctions would continue on the U.A.E. until the *Standing Committee* convenes in November, during the middle of the Arab falconry season. An exception was made for “non-commercial” use of falconry birds, with sanctions to be removed as soon as a registry of birds was submitted to the *Secretariat* by the offending Government. On November 20, 2001 and again on March 12, 2002: C.I.T.E.S. trade sanctions were justified on the basis of smuggling of falcons already classified by C.I.T.E.S. as “non-commercial”, despite the fact the aggregate black market value of U.A.E. and Saudi falcon trade totals \$300,000,000 per annum. Nevertheless the *Standing Committee* offered to the U.A.E. an expedient loophole for lifting trade sanctions, and the resumption of falcon trade was scheduled just in time to permit Gulf-based smugglers and captive-breeders to, once again, indulge the interests of their customers. See [Tab Enclosure: 28](#) and [Tab Enclosure: 29](#) and [Tab Enclosure: 31](#).



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Sheikh Hamdan bin Zayed, who is responsible to oversee environmental reform for the U.A.E. and compliance to the C.I.T.E.S. Treaty. See [Tab Enclosure: 83 in ENCLOSURES TO EXHIBIT I](#)

- (2) industrial-scale **falcon smuggling by the U.A.E. CITES** ‘Management Authority’ who personally accompanied 102 illegal falcons to Pakistan. Twenty five of these falcons were smuggled into the U.A.E. from Qatar. The remainder originated from Mongolia, Kyrgyzstan, China, and Russia. This illegal import/export of 102 falcons, from the U.A.E. to Pakistan – not only broke trade sanctions – but also occurred *after* the U.A.E. and Pakistan were both instructed by the C.I.T.E.S. Secretariat that any such export – as requested by both Pakistan and the U.A.E. – was not to be allowed during the period of trade sanctions. See [Tab Enclosure: 18 in THE BRIEF](#)
- (3) the C.I.T.E.S. violations and smuggling mentioned in items #1 and #2 (above) occurring during a time when United Nations C.I.T.E.S. trade sanctions were in effect. Therefore, the **U.A.E. leadership not only smuggled falcons, but did so during a time of strict “recommendations against trade”, to which the U.A.E. Officially agreed to comply.** The U.A.E. also influenced other C.I.T.E.S. signatory Countries (Morocco, Turkmenistan, Pakistan) to violate trade sanctions with the U.A.E., because they were also under Notification from the C.I.T.E.S. Secretariat, that they were strictly prohibited from all falcon trade with the U.A.E.

In summary: top U.A.E. leadership frequently smuggled falcons and Houbara, with these activities undertaken during a time of wildlife trade sanctions. These facts were – in effect – overlooked by the Secretariat. The U.A.E. was actually *rewarded* by the C.I.T.E.S. Secretariat, which (1) removed trade sanctions and (2) set up an “honor” system whereby the U.A.E. no longer need apply for C.I.T.E.S. import/export licenses. Now, U.A.E. falconers only need to fill out “passport” documents to permit thousands of falcons to move across international borders to hunt Houbara (already nearly extinct in many regions), without a bonafide identity verification system, and without a finding of “no detriment” to the environment.

Consequently, the State Department now faces an organized smuggling cartel of “feathered cocaine,” without effective border or C.I.T.E.S. controls, conducted by foreign Governments, unprecedented in its scale to any wildlife conservation issue ever presented for U.S. foreign policy. A detailed review of these Evidentiary Exhibits demonstrates just how the State Department cultivates an essential link in a chain of illicit commerce, dragging wild Central Asian falcons to the edge of extinction.

Regarding Mongolia, the Communists replaced the Democratic Government in a nationwide election in July, 2000. See [Tab Enclosure: 02](#) The Socialists’ election plank was a cleanup of Government necessitated by a series of public scandals which occurred



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over the rip-offs from the Mongolian public Treasury, when various former Democratic Ruling Coalitions privatized Mongolian State assets, including falcons and Argali sheep. **Tab Enclosure: 03** i.e. Corruption among the ruling Democratic Coalition parties, was the causative factor for Mongolia to return to Communist rule by the “Mongolian People’s Revolutionary Party” (*hereafter: M.P.R.P.*) ⁸.

When the Minister of Nature failed to respond to U.C.R. inquiries, M.P.R.P. Chairman Enkhbayar was given U.C.R.’s list of questions to ask the reluctant and evasive Minister in Parliament. See **Tab Enclosure: 24** In Mongolian Parliament, Ministry-level wildlife smuggling became a sworn target of the Communist, M.P.R.P. agenda.

Consequently, there has been filed before the Department of Interior a request for “Pelly Amendment” sanctions against Saudi Arabia, the U.A.E., Mongolia, and Kazakhstan, as part of an international wildlife conservation effort under the “Endangered Species Act” ⁹, to assist these States – in the most persuasive manner – in that long-overdue cleanup.

It is hardly news that there exists corruption with a huge aggregation of wealth among elite, Asian State officials, acquired from their misappropriation of natural resources, multilateral aid, and other public assets ¹⁰. There are actually policy-makers in the State Department who prefer not to threaten income – albeit black market income – and other benefits that flow to U.S. allies abroad, for fear of losing ground in U.S. foreign policy. Nonetheless, it is conceivable that some in the U.S. State Department view with suspicion, any U.S. citizen or NGO effort to investigate and expose Official misconduct and high-level corruption – and especially when done so, in the context of advocating a proactive, forward-thinking environmental reform Project that promises to shut down today’s black market. **Tab Enclosure: 02 in THE BRIEF.**

Yet, U.S. AID and the Department of Interior actually fund NGOs, such as the “World Wildlife Fund” and “Traffic”, which expose official corruption in wildlife trade. The Department of Interior and “National Geographic” bestowed awards to the “Environmental Investigation Agency” – and to Dr. Leakey – who did just that. And, U.S. AID funds CAMPFIREs, ADMADE, and similar African programs that institutionalize legal barriers to Official corruption in African wildlife trade.

Therefore, there is every reason for the Secretary of Interior to support (1) N.G.O. investigations into the wildlife black market trade and (2) N.G.O. Projects that demonstrate a capacity to implement desirable environmental reform.

⁸ The M.P.R.P. was the dominant political force in Communist-Mongolia politics, during the Soviet era.

⁹ 50 C.F.R. 17.40(j)(2)

¹⁰ Mendybaev, S., Fomin, N., Shelgunov, V., **“How They Looted The Country, The Sources of Nazarbaev Family Wealth,”** (manuscript from www.eurasia.org.ru/family/index.html); Hancock, Graham, **“Lords of Poverty,”** Atlantic Monthly Press (1989). See **Tab Enclosure: 04**



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SUMMARY:

It is one thing for State and Interior publicly or confidentially to support, or at least condone without endorsing, these types of N.G.O. initiatives around the World. It is quite another to actively oppose and attack N.G.O.'s in substance, and to bring mayhem and financial destruction upon them. This is precisely what happened to one N.G.O. – the Union for the Conservation of Raptors, Inc. – and the U.C.R. falcon conservation programme (hereafter: “Project”) in Mongolia. For details on the falcon conservation Program and White Paper, see [Tab 02 in THE BRIEF](#)

There is an institutional tendency of Federal government agencies to protect themselves. This request for “Pelly Amendment” measures is not about embarrassing the State Department for it’s actions in Mongolia between 1997 and 2003, as well as actions in other Countries, at least since 1976. However, the State Department quite evidently maintains a strict policy before the U.S. public that it does not condone meddling in Official misconduct by foreign State officials. This means that the Department of Interior and the Congress must regard the Foreign Service side of the State Department as distinctly opposed to efforts the Secretary of Interior and C.I.T.E.S. might take, vital for wildlife conservation and sustainable-use in Mongolia.

No defensible foreign policy or rule of Federal employment justifies the conduct of the U.S. Department of State and the Embassy of the United States at Ulaanbaatar, after the current Ambassador Alphonse LaPorta was sworn in, on November 13, 1997, which led directly to actions against the U.C.R. Project’s employees and consultants (hereafter: “*Personnel*”).

After the Mongolian Immigration and Nature Ministries committed mayhem upon the *Personnel* on October 31, 1997, the Government of Mongolia (hereafter: “GOM”) promised, officially and in written submissions provided by the GOM Ministry of Foreign Affairs, that no further shenanigans would be directed at the *Personnel*. So, how would one defend the State Department initiating personally, actions in the following:

- (a) incredibly rude and threatening behavior to the *Personnel* at their first meeting with the U.S. Ambassador Alphonse LaPorta, on January 5, 1998;
- (b) after the U.S. Ambassador’s meeting with a notoriously corrupt host Government wildlife official (Adyasuren, the GOM Minister of Nature), the U.S. Ambassador immediately summoned U.C.R. *Personnel* to his office, during which meeting, he attempted to obtain from the *Personnel* his strategy of defense against frivolous private litigation brought by the Minister and his private wildlife business associate against the *Personnel*, who is a U.S. citizen. When the *Personnel* refused to reveal his defense, the Ambassador interfered with, and obstructed, his defense;



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- (c) The State Department (through the Ambassador) promulgating uninformed public statements favorable to the GOM plaintiffs in that litigation (i.e. litigation brought by the GOM, Adyasuren, and Buyandelger against a U.S. citizen. *See: “b” above*), wherein the GOM plaintiffs placed their own corruption at issue. i.e. the U.S. Ambassador made uninformed statements to the Media and to the Personnel, actively and aggressively advocating on behalf of GOM plaintiffs, at the expense of the defense of a U.S. citizen;
- (d) The State Department (through the Ambassador) requesting that Mongolia remove the Personnel, who is a U.S. citizen, from the country;
- (e) The State Department (through the Ambassador) demanding that Dr. S. Narangerel [¶], a prestigious local attorney hired for the defense of a U.S. citizen, disassociate from the *Personnel’s* defense in Mongol court. State also attempted to intimidate and pressure Dr. Narangerel to abandon the *Personnel’s* defense in proceedings brought against him by Mongolian Immigration officials at the U.S. Ambassador’s request, and without due process of law;
- (f) The State Department (through the Ambassador) making slanderous personal attacks against the character of a U.S. citizen and the U.C.R. Project, and conveying these opinions to Mongolian officials;
- (g) The State Department (through the Ambassador) providing (a) no medical aid – once when GOM agent broke nine of his bones – and again when the GOM confiscated the *Personnel’s* diabetic insulin pump catheters and (b) no protective asylum from death threats, urgently requested by a U.S. citizen in mortal danger;
- (h) The State Department (through the Ambassador) hiring away three of the *Personnel’s* translators, including one who was presented with a free, surprise “training” junket to Hawaii, on the same morning that translator’s services were required for a critical Press Conference that was advertised throughout Mongolia, and hosted by U.C.R. *Personnel*;
- (i) The State Department (through the Ambassador) instigating an undercover shadow of a U.S. citizen in China, and attempting to seize and take custody of all the physical evidence that citizen has, regarding high-level corruption and official misconduct of falcon smugglers in foreign States – and linkage of two al-Qaeida weapons / falcon merchants with Arab Royals;

[¶] Narangerel, S., Professor, and President of the “Association of Mongolian Advocates” (equivalent to the U.S. Bar), defended the Personnel, and represents the Project in Mongolia. A former member of the “State Great Hural” (Mongolian Parliament), Dr. Narangerel was summoned to the U.S. Embassy and informed that, if he would abandon the *Personnel’s* defense, he would be entitled to send family members to the U.S., with preferential treatment and privileges. Dr. Narangerel, a close personal friend of the defendant, was outraged. He refused to abandon his client and professional duties.



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- (j) after numerous foreign government-inspired attacks, including three murder attempts and a Mongolian's threat to pursue and kill a U.S. citizen inside the United States, and for exposing official corruption in a foreign Country, the U.S. State Department (through the Ambassador) instructed all U.S. embassies to deny a tourist visa for the citizen's bodyguard, who was attempting to accompany and safely deliver the citizen (for a second time) to the United States ¹².

The State Department did more than violate Department rules regarding civility toward the public, and regarding asylum and protection mandates for U.S. citizens abroad. The Ambassador did more than send a signal that State and Interior did not endorse *sustainable harvests of falcons or a cleanup of the Mongolian Government's wildlife conservation practices*. The State Department did much more than this.

The U.S. Embassy tortiously interfered with private business Contracts of a U.S. corporation in Mongolia and provided assistance to corrupt foreign officials in their attempts to rob and intimidate a U.S. citizen, by means of frivolous private litigation. The Ambassador and his emissaries met twice with the U.S. "Fish and Wildlife Service" (F.W.S.) regarding the Project and U.C.R. *Personnel*, and in [REDACTED], the Ambassador later bragged to the *Personnel* he had ruined their reputation in Washington. The U.S. Ambassador promulgated in Mongolia five statements, tailored for public consumption, *right out of the script of falcon smugglers from the Emirates, the U.K., and the Mongolian "Ministry of Nature"*:

- (1) the United States Interior Department and Government did not endorse the Project, something Interior now denies;
- (2) Mongolia was complying with C.I.T.E.S.;
- (3) the U.C.R. *Personnel* are "bad" people;
- (4) the U.S. Ambassador wanted Mongolia to deport them from Mongolia;
- (5) the U.S. Embassy would not protect U.C.R. *Personnel*, physically or financially.

The *Personnel* repeatedly warned the Ambassador (though he hardly needed it), to inform the Ambassador that his actions and statements toward the *Personnel* and the

¹² The *Personnel's* bodyguard applied five times, to U.S. Embassies in China (3 applications) and Russia (2 applications), and was refused each time. The interviewing officer at Beijing U.S. Embassy referred to correspondence received from the U.S. Embassy in Mongolia, advising Embassies to deny visa applications for the *Personnel's* staff. While waiting in Beijing, *State* directed an intelligence officer to entrap the *Personnel's* bodyguard with the sale of a counterfeit Visa to the United States. After that offer was rejected, the officer attempted to steal U.C.R.'s *Evidentiary Exhibits*. See below Footnote: 55 Finally, the *Personnel* prevailed upon a close personal friend, Ambassador Arthur Hartman (U.S. Ambassador to Russia under President Ronald Reagan) to intercede with "State" on behalf of the *Personnel*. Ambassador Hartman wrote a letter to the sitting Ambassador to Russia, H.E. James F. Collins, referring to "States" obstruction, characterizing it as inappropriate, indefensible, and without due cause. Ambassador Collins over-rode the Ulaanbaatar, U.S. Embassy notifications. Ambassador Collins immediately ordered Visa issuance for the U.C.R. *Personnel's* staff to visit the U.S.



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U.C.R. Project, signaled to the Mongolians that the *Personnel* were expendable.

By aiding the plaintiffs in slander litigation brought by Mongolian government officials against the *Personnel*, the Ambassador increased the financial and deportation risks faced by the *Personnel*. This was precisely because those lawsuits created a forum for proof of official misconduct in the falcon trade. The U.S. Embassy provided aid in three ways:

- (1) improperly used State Department control over “Country Clearances” to deprive the *Personnel* of expert testimony, which the *Personnel*’s Mongolian defense lawyers subpoenaed from a Department of Interior Employee. Testimony from the Department of Interior was necessary to establish the truth of allegations about errors of science promulgated by the GOM plaintiffs,
- (2) improperly used State Department immunities against documentary subpoenas and otherwise simply denied the *Personnel* access to a document in the *Personnel*’s own “Privacy Act” files which was necessary to establish the truth of official GOM misconduct, and
- (3) at the GOM plaintiff’s urging prior to trial, issued a U.S. Embassy Press statement which attacked the *Personnel*’s meritorious position to the contrary, and which supported the plaintiff’s contention, that Mongolia was *complying* with CITES. How is that, for standing on one’s head to throw an American citizen to the wolves in foreign lands!

Between 1997 and early 2000, these State Department signals opened the *Personnel* to repeated official acts of mayhem, extortion, entrapment, star chamber incarceration and police interrogation procedures, slander, and an eventual denial of visa privileges. This was physically debilitating, to the very point of death, and the Government of the United States, being fully warned, did nothing to stop it.

The U.S. Ambassador’s rogue campaign also visited substantial financial losses on the *Personnel*. By reversing prior Embassy support for – indeed, by actively opposing – the Project, the U.S. Embassy in collaboration with Arab extraction interests, cost the *Personnel* a total loss of their business proposal and their maintenance costs in Mongolia.

Finally, being fully warned *not to allow* transparency and accountability vis-à-vis environmental reform – with that mandate ordered from the highest levels – the Government of the United States stopped the Department of Interior and private efforts to reform of one of the biggest, ongoing, foreign Government-conducted natural resource rip-off schemes of all time, and U.C.R. *Personnel*’s meritorious methods of achieving those reforms. The State Department then attempted to steal the *Personnel*’s evidence of falcon smuggling and official corruption in Mongolia, Kazakhstan, and the Arabian Gulf.

For all this, the U.S. State Department owes to U.C.R. *Personnel*, and the wildlife conservation community, a profound apology and curative action.



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FACTS:

The U.S. Embassy at Almaty supported the U.C.R. Project before the Kazakhstan Government, advocating for U.C.R. many times. See [Tab Enclosure: 23](#) and [Tab Enclosure: 34](#) Between 1995 and late 1997, the U.S. Embassy at Ulaanbaatar made appearances before the Mongolian Government, as well, also supporting the Project.

Specifically: Michael Konner, the U.S. Embassy's Economic Attaché in Mongolia, assisted the *Personnel* and attended meetings at the Academy of Natural Sciences and, separately, with Minister of Nature Batjargal. Konner assisted in the consummation of a written agreement, signed by the Academy of Science's Professor Bold and Dr. Sumiya, and University Dr. Shagdasuren, dated January 15, 1996, in which they agreed to support the Project to the GOM. See [Tab Enclosure: 05](#) The U.S. Embassy at Abu Dhabi, United Arab Emirates, weighed in with four endorsements ¹³ See [Tab Enclosure: 06](#) passed directly to U.A.E. leaders. Additionally, the (Ulaanbaatar, Mongolia) U.S. Embassy's First Secretary Wendell Albright interceded for the *Personnel* on numerous occasions, just prior to arrival of the new U.S. Ambassador Alphonse F. LaPorta. see [Tab Enclosure: 35](#)

At a meeting at the United Nations in New York on October 24, 1995, the Mongolian President Ochirbat, Mr. Ensaikhan (soon-to-become the Mongolian Prime Minister Ensaikhan), and the Mongolian Ambassador ¹⁴ to the United States, endorsed and promised to sign U.C.R.'s Project Contract presented to them by U.S. Congressman Stephen J. Solarz and the *Personnel*. However, as described in accompanying Evidentiary Exhibits, the Mongolian Ministry of Nature, the Mongolian Academy of Sciences, and

¹³ Kestenbaum, Charles, U.S. Embassy "Commercial Counselor". Four Embassy letters were delivered to U.A.E. leaders, dated April 06, April 24, May 06, and May 06 – recommending the U.A.E. eclipse an out-of-control black market with a sustainable-use falcon trade from Central Asia (U.C.R.'s Project, in the model of the United Nations *Convention on Biodiversity*) wherein the income from trade is spent on conservation / education programs, to the benefit of indigenous citizens living in close proximity to the resource, rather than today's situation where income is diverted to corrupt Officials. An appeal was first delivered to the U.A.E. Armed Forces "Chief of Staff" Sheikh Mohammed bin Zayed. When no response was received, the Embassy prepared letters for the Chief of Staff's brother, the U.A.E. *Crown Prince* Sheikh Khalifa, and the Chief of Staff's father, the U.A.E. *President* Sheikh Zayed bin Sultan al-Nahyan. Kestenbaum confided in the *Personnel*, that he could not understand, "how much money is enough?" for the U.A.E. "Minister of Foreign Affairs" Sheikh Hamdan bin Zayed al-Nahyan, whom the U.S. Embassy monitored, smuggling falcons from ex-Soviet Asia to the Gulf. U.C.R. *Personnel* argued that Sheikh Hamdan is not engaged in the black market and falcon trade for money – but rather for prestige & regional, political influence, accruing from control of the black market in the Gulf and Saudi Arabia.

¹⁴ Mongolian Ambassador Jalbuu Choinhor met the *Personnel* and Congressman Solarz many times, advising on how to achieve forward progress for this Project. Ambassador Choinhor facilitated the October 24 meeting, but he was skeptical about *Minister of Nature* Adyasuren's qualifications to engage in diplomatic exchanges on behalf of the GOM, characterizing *Minister* Adyasuren as "an unsophisticated country boy, obsessed with stealing money for himself and his personal friends".



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their friends in high places, were not about to approve an environmental reform proposal which meant that the Mongolian Parliament would redirect into the Mongolian Treasury millions of dollars, which, since 1993, had been paid into the personal bank accounts of Mongolian officials. Those deposits were at the rate of up to \$25,000, per falcon, and were made by Arab extractive interests ¹⁵ to purchase the Officially-sanctioned acts, of being literally guided to rare, wild falcons, and of granting privileges to export the public's falcon resource. At this time, Mongolia had just agreed to join the "Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora" (C.I.T.E.S.) – and on July 16, 1996, new Minister of Nature Adyasuren advised the *Personnel* he had tabled U.C.R.'s anti-smuggling/falcon conservation Project for two to three years ¹⁶.

But immediately upon attaining his new official duties as Minister of Nature, Minister Adyasuren quickly issued at least six "sweetheart" falcon export licenses, secretly granted to interconnected Mongolian Companies (that benefit the Minister and his friends), while the U.C.R. Project still had not been adopted and falcon smuggling proceeded unabated.

On October 13, 1997, the *Personnel* publicly appealed to the Mongolian Press and Parliament, revealing details of wildlife smuggling and Official corruption which were ongoing, and are still ongoing today. Among the policies attacked were the Ministry of Nature's ongoing dealings with a convicted Saudi falcon smuggler, agreeing to "official, below-market" export fees collected by the Mongolian State Treasury, the monopolistic licensing of falcon exports to the favored few private companies, and a matter published in a 1996 Geo Magazine article exposing details of official and private corruption in the Mongolian Argali and Snow Leopard harvest and export trades. See [Tab Enclosure: 07](#) That article quotes Ministry of Nature officials revealing how "species abundance estimates" collected by biologists, are manipulated by the Mongolian Ministry of Nature, and it quotes Buyandelger, an official on the "Mongolian National Commission of Rare Animals", offering to sell and organize illegal Snow Leopard hunts.

By that time, Mr. Buyandelger had made a false appearance before the U.S. Department of Interior, perpetrating fraud, illegally lobbying and negatively influencing the government of the United States. In this regard Mr. Buyandelger – during USFWS Department of Interior meetings – falsely represented his business associate as the Mongolian Deputy Minister of Nature, who subsequently represented the Mongolian Government to the Department of Interior, so as to negatively influence U.S. foreign

¹⁵ "Extractive Interests" are Royal Families from the United Arab Emirates, Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, and Bahrain, hiring European and ex-Soviet Asian biologists to direct research and biology programs as covers for illicit exports, implemented by the Russian Mafia and constellations of Arab trapping parties.

¹⁶ During several meetings with U.S. officials, Adyasuren promised his support for U.C.R.'s Project. The Minister withdrew all support on the same day he ascended to his new position as "Minister of Nature", claiming falcons were "too controversial", and that the *Personnel* should "Come back in 2 or 3 years".



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policy on the Argali ¹⁷ regulations.

On Oct 31, 1997, with a Saudi Prince about to arrive in Ulaanbaatar, the GOM Ministry of Nature's Baddam – who is also the chief C.I.T.E.S. inspector – contrived false falcon possession charges against U.C.R. *Personnel* and led 10 police, 3 television crews, and immigration officials, into the home of the *Personnel*. The Mongolians attempted unsuccessfully to find contraband falcons, assaulted and battered U.C.R. *Personnel*, and stole an American passport. The *Personnel's* lawyer Dr. Narangerel, and the U.S. Embassy's Wendell Albright, arrived and sent them packing. The Mongolians would not identify themselves. [REDACTED]

Mr. Albright obtained for Embassy records, an official letter of apology from the Mongolian Ministry of External Affairs, and a return of the passport. The letter committed the Mongolian Government not to interfere with (1) one of U.C.R. *Personnel's* extremely “brittle” diabetes mellitus, and (2) his Sikh religious requirements.

Unbowed, on November 5, 1997, Minister Adyasuren and his subordinate C.I.T.E.S. officers (Baddam and Banzragch) held a Press conference and slandered the *Personnel*. They stated that the *Personnel's* Project sought a falcon monopoly for itself, that the *Personnel* were smugglers, that the *Personnel* were “kicked out” of Kazakhstan, and that the *Personnel* did not represent the views of the United States Government or the U.S. Embassy. See [Tab Enclosure: 08](#)

In rebuttal to Minister Adyasuren and his C.I.T.E.S. Official's (Baddam and Banzragch) claims:

- ❖ During lobbying on behalf of the *Personnel* by the U.S. Embassy in Kazakhstan, letters of support for the U.C.R. Project were delivered by Susan Weidner to the Minister of Ecology Svyatoslav Aleksandrovich Medvedev, to Prime Minister Akezhan Kazhegeldin, and others in the Kazakh Government. See [Tab Enclosure: 23](#)
- ❖ The Prime Minister Kazhegeldin and the Minister of Ecology Medvedev publicly expressed strong support for the U.C.R. Project ¹⁸ See also [Tab Enclosure: 13 in ENCLOSURES TO EXHIBIT I](#) – while Officials in control of biology “research” programs were determined to maintain established relationships with Saudi Arabian and U.A.E. smugglers. U.C.R. *Personnel* were never kicked out of Kazakhstan. However

¹⁷ Argali Sheep are among the most sought-after big game animals. U.S. hunters pay into Mongolia, more than \$3,000,000 for Argali hunts each year, with each trophy hunt costing over \$30,000. Contrary to the United Nations “Convention on Biodiversity”, the bulk of these funds are recovered by Mr. Buyandelger and a small group of monopolists, with scant little of these funds recovered for resource conservation.

¹⁸ Mrs. Susan Weidner was the *Senior Commercial Officer* at the *Foreign Commercial Service* in U.S. Embassy, Almaty, Kazakhstan. Mrs. Weidner and her staff attended many meetings to advocate the U.C.R. Project for the Kazakhstan Government. Mrs. Weidner maintains to this day, that Kazakhstan's *Minister of Ecology* Medvedev was fired for supporting U.C.R. in opposing Arab Government-sanctioned falcon smugglers operating inside Kazakhstan.



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Kazakhstan biologists – as employees on salaries paid by Mohammed al-Bowardi, Fox, and Launay – considered the U.C.R. Project’s law enforcement, border control, and civilian incentive measures as intolerable threats to illegal falcon trade. The only party who was “kicked out” was Medvedev, the Minister of Ecology – for his unwavering and public opposition to the Middle East-financed falcon Mafia.

- ❖ In reference to GOM claims that U.C.R. sought a “market monopoly”: In fact, the *Personnel*’s Project actually proposed that the State of Mongolia (GOM) retain all rights to falcon possession and title in itself, and the State of Mongolia itself conduct all falcon taking, exports, and sales.
- ❖ In fact, the *Personnel* were not falcon smugglers, and had by then rejected numerous official overtures that they engage in smuggling, had participated in the arrests of numerous offenders, and had actually issued public statements offering a huge reward to persons providing information which might lead to the conviction of falcon smugglers. U.C.R. *Personnel* were granted authority by the political opposition to train and direct three Mongolian detectives in falcon interdiction work. In fulfillment of that authority, U.C.R. imported law enforcement specialists from Canada to train Mongolian Police.
- ❖ Additionally, [EXHIBIT I](#)¹⁹ discloses how the *Personnel*’s Resource Reward Program™ also interfered with a private “cottage industry” which the Mongolian C.I.T.E.S. Scientific Authority Mr. Baddam runs, fencing (selling on the black market) Officially-confiscated, contraband falcons. i.e. The U.C.R. Program threatens black market income to the Mongolian Minister of Nature and the C.I.T.E.S. Scientific and Management Authorities of Mongolia.

The above November 5 statements from the GOM CITES Management Authority Banzragch, concerning the position of the United States Government and our Embassy was curious. It is not clear why Minister Adyasuren purported to represent that position, or adopted the strategy of separating the Government of the United States from one of it’s own citizens. But, by mid-1997, falcon smuggling interests in the United Arab Emirates – then bent on the same course in Kazakhstan and Mongolia – were filing documents before the Mongolian Ministry of Nature, making these very same suggestions. And in this regard, Minister Adyasuren clearly stated his Ministry’s intention, threatening to complain to the U.S. Embassy about U.C.R. *Personnel*, which he did.

All this transpired by the time the present U.S. Ambassador to Mongolia – Alphonse LaPorta – was sworn in, on November 13, 1997. Prior to LaPorta’s arrival at his post in Ulaanbaatar, the Ambassador-designate and State Department Employees, visited with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) in Washington, to learn about the *Personnel*’s Project in Mongolia, and about how C.I.T.E.S. works. This fact was

¹⁹ [“EXHIBIT I to The Brief, Recommending Pelly Amendment Measures Against Saudi Arabia, the U.A.E., Mongolia, and Kazakhstan”](#)



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confirmed in a personal communication with an Embassy Staff-person, and by the Ambassador himself [REDACTED]. At that point, the Department of Interior knew relatively nothing about the details of the U.C.R. Project, and certainly could not comment with any degree of informed expertise.

Clearly, the GOM's litigation against a U.S. citizen created a public forum for the *Personnel* to lay bare falcon smuggling, Official misconduct and corruption by Mongolia's first "Democratic" ruling coalition. On or about January 3, 1998, Minister of Nature Adyasuren visited the new United States Ambassador. On January 5, 1998, the Ambassador summoned U.C.R. *Personnel* to his office. In that meeting was also present, the Deputy Chief of Mission, Ronald J. Deutch.

There had obviously been some very strange directives from the State Department, advance-training, disclosures to the GOM, and pre-trialing by the U.S. Ambassador. The Ambassador's tone and demeanor signaled to the *Personnel* that he was not there to help, but rather, to grill them. With the Deputy Chief of Mission smirking and derisively wagging his head in disapproval, the *Personnel* responded to the Ambassador's request for information on the fair market value of wild falcons, and on Official corruption and falcon smuggling which were ongoing in Mongolia. Specific names and events were revealed, notably focusing on the highest GOM Officials, visiting Saudi Princes, and U.A.E.-Government smugglers.

Then things started getting strange. Referring to the case brought by Minister Adyasuren, the Ambassador asked "Why do you think you will win the case?" and "What is your basis in court?" The *Personnel* sensed the impropriety of that inquiry (including a caustic demand for a full revelation of evidence for the *Personnel's* defense), as the Ambassador had just admitted he met with Minister Adyasuren, whose Official misconduct was the major issue in the litigation. Moreover, Minister Adyasuren had promised, in his November 5, 1997 Press conference that he was going to enlist the aid of the U.S. Government against the *Personnel*.

Moreover, [Exhibit I](#) shows Dr. Nick Fox – then attempting by cunning and slander to blow the U.C.R. Project and the *Personnel* out of Mongolia – was elsewhere threatening diplomatic protests lodged by the U.A.E. Government against the U.S. Department of Interior's Employee who was also conducting field research inside Mongolia, that was unexpectedly yielding evidence of GOM's official mismanagement of this rare and priceless resource.

The *Personnel* stated they would share the evidence with the Ambassador, right there. But they were concerned the U.S. Embassy had been given marching orders from Washington to support this Mongolian Government and Minister of Nature Adyasuren, regardless of Adyasuren's lack of merit as an established smuggler of protected wildlife. The *Personnel* inquired if they might be considered expendable – in order to prioritize



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protection of the Mongolian government at the expense of an American's court defense against two foreign government officials – simply because the Mongolian Government labels itself as a “Democracy”²⁰.

The Ambassador shouted: “YOU come into MY office and have the nerve to say THIS about the United States Government !”²¹ This must have struck true, for, as we shall show, that is precisely what the Ambassador was doing and precisely what he did.

The Ambassador also evidenced an imperfect understanding of C.I.T.E.S. enforcement mechanisms, conveyed to him “by Washington.” He stated, totally incorrectly, “there is nothing to force C.I.T.E.S. compliance by Mongolia, and it is certainly not our business to make them comply.”²² That statement is not true: in fact there exist several means by which the U.S. can compel Mongolia to comply with international trade laws and the C.I.T.E.S. – by far, the most effective of which is for the Secretary of Interior to review U.C.R. Exhibits²³ and request to bring action against Saudi Arabia, the U.A.E., Kazakhstan, and Mongolia, via “Pelly Amendment” measures.

Unlike most other American N.G.O. projects in Mongolia that benefit from strong advocacy from the Embassy, the U.S. Ambassador *reversed* the Embassy's prior active support and advocacy role on behalf of the *Personnel's* Project, with the new Ambassador often stating the Embassy could not support it. And, Contrary to the Department of Interior's representations to the *Personnel*²⁴, the Ambassador repeatedly told the *Personnel* that “Interior did not approve of the Project”. It is not Interior's duty or right to approve or disapprove of projects such as these.

²⁰ With very few exceptions, Mongolia's “Democratic” coalition party leaders were bureaucrats from the previous hard-core Communist government, responsible for repressing their citizens' rights, and consigning countless others to Soviet gulags. Performance of the former Democratic coalition government, when compared to the current, Communist M.P.R.P. government is nearly indistinguishable. The GOM “Democratic Coalition” and the “M.P.R.P.” parties are the same beast, albeit with two names.

²¹ U.C.R. Personnel responded by saying, “Your Excellency, first I attempted to make myself appear diminutive by exalting your position as Ambassador, stating I am the only one in the room who is not a Diplomat. Then I prefaced my statement by characterizing my concern – not as a statement of fact – but rather as a concern in theory. Now, your response does less to allay my fears, and more to confirm my suspicions: defense of an American citizen in Mongol court is expendable, in order to protect a Minister.”

²² The *State Department* was not averse to advising the Government of Mongolia on means to eliminate other areas of Official corruption. The Personnel shared many discussions with Gregory Walden, whom the *State Department* sent to Mongolia for that purpose on June 13, 1998. Walden raised the subject of the U.C.R. Project with the Ambassador, as a means of simultaneously defeating corruption and bringing environmental reform. Walden recounted how Amb. “LaPorta turned to stone when I raised the subject”.

²³ See www.SaveTheFalcons.org

²⁴ Someone is not telling the truth. In a letter dated April 13, 1999, *Interior* advised the *Personnel* it had conveyed no negative ideas about the *Personnel* or it's Programs (which, in 1997, *Interior* hadn't even seen) to the *State Department*, in any meeting, and that no *State Department* or Mongolian Embassy Official has any recollection of such communication.



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In all, in that meeting, both the U.S. Ambassador and the Deputy Chief of Mission displayed a personal hostility toward the *Personnel*, unbecoming officials of the United States Government, and were *exceedingly* rude. The next day, the Deputy Chief of Mission said to the *Personnel*: “We are tired of your bullshit, you prick, get the fuck out of here.” All these actions were in violation of rules of Federal employee conduct, including, without limitation, **22 C.F.R. 10.735-101; 10.735-201(5), (6), and 10.735-215.**

This set off a series of recriminatory interchanges between the Embassy and the *Personnel* over time, as the toll of public slander and death threats by Mongolian falcon smugglers and Government officials mounted against the *Personnel*, and the Embassy categorically would not help. This escalation by the Ministry of Nature the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, and select other Mongolian officials and their surrogates was unquestionably due, in major part, to the Embassy’s signaling, indeed telling, the Government of Mongolia that it had turned its back on the *Personnel* and their Project.

The Adyasuren lawsuit alleged slander from public statements made by the *Personnel*, among other things, about the “junk science” the GOM and Adyasuren promulgated, in 1996, on the abundance of falcons in Mongolia. These were matters within the competence of a highly credentialed, internationally renowned and respected U.S. Department of Interior raptor research scientist (hereafter: “*Employee*”).

In 1994 and 1995, Interior’s *Employee* conducted raptor research in Mongolia – officially, and under invitation from the GOM. In 1997, the *Employee*, as a private U.S. citizen on his own time and under a written Contract with the GOM Academy of Sciences, began a Program building artificial nests for falcons ²⁵. U.C.R. *Personnel* revealed to Ambassador LaPorta, their intention to call Interior’s *Employee* as a witness in these two private lawsuits Minister of Nature Adyasuren and Ulambayaryn Buyandelger ²⁶ brought against U.C.R. *Personnel*.

In May, 1998, and for mysterious reasons, the Embassy’s Deputy Chief of Mission, Ronald Deutch, corresponded with the Department of Interior to block “Country Clearance” ²⁷ of the *Employee*, if he intended to appear and testify for the defense in the private lawsuits. This was an horrendous abuse of position, and should be investigated. This was our own Government aiding two foreign plaintiffs (one of whom was by then a world-renowned Mongolian wildlife smuggler, and the other who had perpetrated fraud

²⁵ See [Tab Enclosure: 02 in THE BRIEF](#) with reference to the Nest Site Construction and Enhancement Program™.

²⁶ Buyandelger, Ulambayaryn, owner of Mongol An Corporation, monopolized Mongolian trophy Argali Sheep exports. A GOM official, Buyandelger sits on “The National Commission for Rare Animals” that determines the numbers of Argali Sheep, Snow Leopards, and falcons that Mongolia hunts and exports.

²⁷ “Country Clearance” is a pre-requisite to Federal Employees traveling abroad. Without administrative review, and a grant of “Country Clearance”, the *Employee* cannot travel *officially*.



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and illegally lobbied inside the U.S. and who licensed “sweetheart” falcon export licenses to elites) in private lawsuits they brought against a United States citizen and corporation! Is that consistent with State Department rules concerning treatment of U.S. citizens abroad?

This would be a worse transgression if the State Department establishes it was done at the request of the GOM Ministry of Nature, or the Government of the U.A.E. The Mongolian Nature Ministry was then facilitating the explicit strategy of Dr. Nick Fox, a paid representative of a United Arab Emirates agency, to:

- (1) stop the *Personnel* and the U.C.R. Project,
- (2) attack the Department of Interior Employee’s reputation before his own employer,
- (3) disrupt and cancel the Interior *Employee’s* 1997 science Contract with the GOM Academy of Sciences,
- (4) steal the Interior Employee’s research data so that he (Dr. Fox) could locate, capture, and export exceptionally rare Altai falcons, and
- (5) influence the Mongolian Ministry of Nature to ask the Department of Interior itself, to stop Interior’s *Employee* from returning to Mongolia – all of which succeeded. These actions are documented in [Exhibit I](#) and [Exhibit II](#).

Try to imagine the guts it takes for an American to willfully return to Mongolia, to defend himself in a Mongolian court, in *two* cases contrived against him by high-level Mongolian Officials – and to trust in a just outcome! Minister Adyasuren’s lawsuit was withdrawn shortly after June 13, 1998. On July 13, the *Personnel* observed Adyasuren, with his wife, on an Air China flight, obviously surprised and nervous at seeing the *Personnel* willfully returning to Mongolia to take the Minister’s best punch, by defending himself on the Minister’s turf, in Mongolian court.

On July 6, 1998, the *Personnel’s* lawyer Dr. Narangerel served a subpoena on the Embassy, within Embassy grounds, seeking the aforementioned apology letter the Embassy’s Wendell Albright had obtained. See [Tab Enclosure: 09](#) That letter contained promises of noninterference by the Government of Mongolia, and the letter undercut prosecution of the (still-pending) Buyandelger private lawsuit. The *Personnel* had a right to receive that letter under the Privacy Act, the Embassy had no legal right to withhold the letter from the defendant.



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The Embassy refused to produce the document ²⁸. This was our own Government aiding a foreign plaintiff, who was by then a world-renowned Mongol wildlife smuggler, in a private lawsuit he brought against a United States citizen and corporation! Is that consistent with State Department rules concerning treatment of U.S. corporations abroad?

In May, 1998, the Department of Interior's *Employee* returned to Mongolia (having made a pledge to appear in Mongolian court, if compelled to do so under subpoena by Dr. Narangerel). On several occasions, including July 09, 1998, the Deputy Chief of Mission Ronald Deutch threatened the Interior Employee's Federal employment with termination – also telling Interior's *Employee* that his court appearance would be illegal, if he testified for the defense of an American citizen, in Buyandelger's lawsuit. On several occasions, Ambassador Alphonse LaPorta repeated these same threats to the American Defendant, warning U.C.R. *Personnel* not to subpoena Interior's Employee. Is that consistent with State Department rules concerning treatment of U.S. citizens abroad?

Conversations with the Embassy, and particularly the Ambassador's designees, indicated that they still had no idea – not even a clue – about how C.I.T.E.S. works, or is interpreted as to falcons, or about even the types of falcons which are found in Mongolia. Now, even though it was almost daily fare in Mongolian Press and television specials, the U.S. Ambassador wanted plausible deniability of personal knowledge – at least knowledge delivered by U.C.R. *Personnel* – about falcon smuggling, death threats, and payoffs of public officials, in Mongolia – for which the Ambassador could be held personally accountable.

At the Naadaam Horse Festival in July, 1998, the U.S. Ambassador refused – in person – U.C.R. *Personnel's* latest offer to be briefed personally on Mongolian falcon smuggling and official misconduct, which were by then epidemic. On that same day, Ambassador LaPorta met a Smithsonian Magazine journalist, to request a cover-up. See below Footnote: ³²

M.P. Enkhbayar (now the Prime Minister to the new Mongolian Government elected July 1, 2000) advised the *Personnel* that, on July 12, 1998, the Ambassador telephoned him, slandered the *Personnel*, and argued that the U.C.R. Project should not be adopted. M.P. Enkhbayar confronted the Ambassador in this conversation and stated that, contrary to the Ambassador's assertions, the Project was excellent for Mongolia. M.P. Enkhbayar immediately recounted these details to the *Personnel*, regarding his disagreement with LaPorta and his opinion of the U.S. Ambassador [REDACTED]

²⁸ *First Secretary* Wendell Albright explained how Ambassador LaPorta ordered the letter to be withheld from U.C.R. *Personnel*. Albright often expressed his support for the *Personnel* – and his opposition to the Ambassador's agenda. This time, the *First Secretary* just shook his head, referring to the Ambassador while saying several times, "He's the Boss!"



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Department of Interior's "Assistant Director of International Affairs". Mr. Stansell is also the Chairman of the C.I.T.E.S. Standing Committee. *See above* Footnotes: **6** and **7** On the basis of U.C.R. Evidentiary Exhibits submitted to the F.B.I. on May 24, 2001, and **THE BRIEF** submitted by U.C.R. to Interior on May 29, 2001, the C.I.T.E.S. Standing Committee ultimately imposed C.I.T.E.S. trade sanctions upon the U.A.E. on November 20, 2001, which were again reinforced against the U.A.E. on March 12, 2002. *See below* **Editor's Update**

In point of fact, after July 23, 1998, there does appear to have germinated a private little State and Interior Department colloquy and initiative to help Mongolia get it's C.I.T.E.S. act together and to also send biologists to Mongolia. On October 13, 1998, the Deputy Chief of Mission flip-flopped "for the record". He wrote an unsolicited and totally disingenuous letter to the *Personnel*, essentially suggesting how reasonable and open the Embassy had been in its dealings with them. *See* **Tab Enclosure: 14** Separately, the Ambassador advised the *Personnel* that he and Ms. Whitlock both met with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service in August 1998, concurrent to passing all the *Personnel's* allegations on falcon smuggling, directly to Mongolian police authorities.

Tab Enclosure: 15 and **Tab Enclosure: 16** are two of several confidential cables shared among U.S. Embassies in Ulaanbaatar (Mongolia) and Beijing (China), the U.S. State Department, the U.S.I.A., the Department of Interior's "Geological Survey", and Interior's F.W.S. "Division of Law Enforcement". On the Mongolian side, most of these classified cables were authored by Ronald Deutch. Thus, on December 30, 1998, the U.S. Embassy reports the GOM Ministry of Nature erroneously stating that no "white" falcons (Gyrfalcons – C.I.T.E.S. "Schedule I" endangered) were traded in 1998, and, erroneously, that only 25 falcons were traded to (non-Royal) falcon dealers in Kuwait. Furthermore, one classified document observes, "...the Ministry of Environment decides the number of white falcons that can be exported each year...". In fact, it is illegal for the GOM Ministry to export *any* white falcons for commerce (Gyrfalcons, *Falco rusticolus* are classed C.I.T.E.S. "Schedule I" "Endangered" – i.e. not available for commerce).

In another Classified Embassy cable marked "Sensitive", dated January 12, 1999 *See* **Tab Enclosure: 16** we have the U.S. Embassy at Ulaanbaatar reporting to a long list of addressees, on a meeting with new Minister of Nature Mendsaikhan, and a call to the Mongolian E.P.A. Director Banzragch, who is also the GOM C.I.T.E.S. Management Authority – with the U.S. Embassy warning them both about a forthcoming **Smithsonian Magazine** article about Endangered Species management in Mongolia. It is apparent the American Embassy **32** was more anxious that the **Smithsonian** article would provide a

32 The U.S. Ambassador Alphonse LaPorta met **Smithsonian's** Adele Conover at Mongolia's "Naadaam" Horse festival. Ambassador LaPorta received assurance from Ms. Conover, who is a close family friend, that the U.C.R. falcon conservation campaign would not be reported. Despite Conover's extensive research in Mongolia, interviewing GOM Officials and citizens about the U.C.R. Project, and Conover's



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venue for scandalous public disclosures, and naturally credit the *Personnel's* Project in Mongolia – with this concern taking urgent precedence over any questions the Interior Department may have, regarding official misconduct and falcon smuggling in Mongolia.

The January 12 cable refers to assurances from Secretary Madeline Allbright who, when visiting Mongolia, stated that “...environmental cooperation is a priority...” Yet the U.S. Embassy was aggressively providing cover for Arab leaders and GOM officials smuggling falcons, with the State Department’s agenda obstructing the U.C.R. Project, endangering the life of U.C.R. *Personnel*, and punitive measures against a Department of Interior Employee. The Mongolian Minister and the U.S. Embassy discussed environmental cooperation between the U.S. and Mongolia – a curious agenda when considering resources already expended to remove the Department of Interior’s Employee from Mongolia – a man who should, like Dr. Leaky, receive international recognition in the wildlife conservation community, for his reports on government malfeasance, and flawed Gulf-based research projects customized to facilitate smuggling.

In the text of his reply to the U.S. Embassy (copied in Ronald Deutch’s classified Embassy document *See [Tab Enclosure: 16](#)*) Mr. Banzragch (representing GOM C.I.T.E.S.) reportedly made several statements which [Exhibit I](#) demonstrates are lies:

- (1) **“...neither Sakers nor white (Gyrfalcons) are endangered in Mongolia...”**
This statement is untrue. Gyrfalcons, including Altai Gyrfalcons, are endangered in Mongolia.
- (2) **“...but they are treated as such because they are C.I.T.E.S. Category II...”**
This is untrue. Gyrfalcons and Altai Gyrfalcons ³³ are in, or treated as, C.I.T.E.S. “Appendix I, Endangered”;
- (3) **“...the Mongolian Government is not involved in smuggling falcons...”**
However, see, below;
- (4) **“...the two-year falcon “research” / export project with Kuwait is over...”**
That project began in 1993 and continues to the present date – U.C.R. has photos of Kuwait’s 1999 MIAT charter jet loaded up, exporting falcons from Ulaanbaatar when the Mr. Banzragch, as the GOM CITES Management Authority, is stating Kuwaiti falcon exports do not exist. *See [Tab Enclosure: 87 in ENCLOSURES TO EXHIBIT I](#)* Courier aircraft in that photo carried falcons to the Kuwaiti Emir, on behalf of the GOM Ministry of Nature and the Academy of Sciences.

interviews of U.C.R. *Personnel* – undertaken while Conover and *Interior's Employee* resided at U.C.R.’s private Ulaanbaatar residence – not a word appeared in the [Smithsonian](#).

³³ *Altai* Gyrfalcons are either pure Gyrfalcons, geographically isolated in the Altai mountains, comprising a distinct subspecies of Gyrfalcon OR they are unique in the falcon world, representing a naturally occurring hybrid between Saker falcons and Gyrfalcons. According to C.I.T.E.S., if one or more parents are classed by C.I.T.E.S. as “Schedule I, Endangered”, the offspring is treated as “Schedule I, Endangered”. Current research indicates the *Altai* Gyrfalcon is a distinct subspecies of Gyrfalcon.



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EXHIBIT I discloses how this interchange with Banzragch was after the Embassy's Deputy Chief of Mission Ronald Deutch had intervened to try to stop the Interior Department's leading raptor scientist from returning to Mongolia in 1998.

This occurred at the same time United Arab Emirates' commercial falcon interests were desperately seeking to locate Altai Gyrfalcons under the disguise of "biology". During the same time, Saudi Arabian Princes served by the GOM (via Mr. Buyandelger and Pakistani implementing agents) were exporting Peregrine falcons and Gyrfalcons, *including adult, breeding falcons*. During this time, Mr. Seseer at the Mongolian Ministry of Foreign Affairs was brokering C.I.T.E.S. export permits to Kuwait and Saudi Arabia. At the same time, the United Arab Emirates were bidding into Mongolia for lucrative falcon "research" (extraction) Contracts, similar to those previously consummated by Kuwaiti and Saudi Arabian Royal Princes. All of these licenses were purchased with unofficial payments to Mongolian Government Officials and C.I.T.E.S. representatives – who succeeded in extorting as much money as possible, in their role as "Keepers of the Gate". See **Tab Enclosure: 35 in ENCLOSURES TO EXHIBIT I** The evolution of these extractions, and the *Personnel's* evidentiary data, proves precisely the same techniques used in Kazakhstan to drive Kazakhstan's falcons to regional extinction – were refined and re-enacted in Mongolia.

This secret little approach to the GOM was **just prior** to the Department of Interior's 1999 commencement of an "Internal Staff Action", taken by Interior against their own Employee, for interfering with State Department programs in Mongolia. See **EXHIBIT II** The instigator of that Internal Staff Action – Dr. Nick Fox from the U.A.E. – was operating under instructions from the U.A.E. Crown Prince Sheikh Khalifa bin Zayed and the U.A.E. Minister of Foreign Affairs Sheikh Hamdan bin Zayed. By then Dr. Fox had already stolen the Interior Department Employee's research and falcon nest-site coordinates in Mongolia, while Dr. Fox – on behalf of his U.A.E. Sheikhs – directed Banzragch (GOM C.I.T.E.S.) to intervene at the Interior Department to ban the Employee from working in Mongolia. This ban even included a prohibition imposed upon Interior's *Employee*, to prevent him from visiting Mongolia on private vacation time. This was during a period of unprecedented mayhem against U.C.R. *Personnel*, (including death threats, political imprisonment, assaults and hospitalization, etc.) of which the State Department was fully aware.

The State Department then offered it's position on banning trade in endangered species and offered to be of assistance in the GOM's endeavors. That limited approach was not the U.S. Government's only legal mandate in the matter at hand. That limited approach was hardly a strategy calculated to change policy of the GOM ruling elites, already dependant upon under-the-table income accruing from black market trade between Mongolia and the Arabian Gulf.



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It also appears that, contrary to the *Personnel's* warnings, State or Interior may have solicited, but the State Department definitely coordinated, a remedial visit and offer of technical assistance to the GOM by the Peregrine Fund ³⁴. The Peregrine Fund offered assistance and established cooperative Agreements with Professor Bold – an individual who has profited seriously from falcon sales to Kuwait.

- ❖ *These State Department actions were unconscionable: effectively stealing some of U.C.R. Program initiatives from the Personnel and Interior's Employee, while trying to get them expelled from Mongolia. In fact, the State Department were vigorously opposing the U.C.R. Project, U.C.R. Personnel, and a U.S. Government Employee and his research. In fact, the U.S. State Department was knowingly acting on behalf of Arab governments, the GOM, Kazakhstan, and criminal agents thereof.*

In the Fall of 1998, U.C.R. *Personnel* had no luck advising the Ambassador personally, so they announced to him, well in advance, their intention to disclose the information at a Press Conference to be held in Ulaanbaatar on September 26, 1998. On the day before the Press Conference, the U.S. Embassy hired away the *Personnel's* translator, Ariunbat. On the very morning – the day of that Press Conference – the U.S. Embassy sent Ariunbat on an all-expenses-paid junket from Ulaanbaatar, Outer Mongolia – to a luxury hotel, situated on a Hawaiian beach. The U.S. Embassy hired away two other of the *Personnel's* translators, as well. This is our Government! Is this consistent with State Department rules concerning treatment of U.S. citizens abroad?

Before and after the official GOM Ministry of Foreign Affairs written apology for the incident against U.C.R. *Personnel* in 1997, and continuing through to the year 2000, a strategy of the GOM Ministry of Nature was to try to entrap U.C.R. *Personnel* into any infraction of existing, legal statutes, and to smear them as wrongdoers. This was done in order to “kill the messenger” and create a facially plausible pretext to expel U.C.R.

³⁴ http://www.peregrinefund.org/notes_mongolia.html The *Department of Interior's* invitation for the Peregrine Fund to assist in Mongolia was extraordinary. In the U.S., the Peregrine Fund's mandate from the *Department of Interior*, vis-à-vis falcon conservation, was to establish 200 breeding pairs of Peregrine falcons East of the Mississippi. Contrary to that Federal mandate, the “P. Fund” was in the business of exporting falcons to Sheikh Issa al-Khalifa, Ruler of Bahrain, with these exports classified as “research, non-commercial”. Following exports of “research” falcons, the P. Fund was the beneficiary of a \$200,000 tax-exempt “donation” from the Bahraini Arab leader. There was no data published on the “research” undertaken by Bahrain on those falcons. Furthermore, an agent of the Peregrine Fund, Dr. Charlie Schwartz, was concurrently residing in Bahrain as an employee of the Ruler. Schwartz confesses to selling the Peregrine Fund's “research” falcons to other Arab leaders in neighboring countries. This appearance of commercial activity, by a non-profit, tax-exempt organization, whose mandate is to study and release rare falcons into the continental U.S. – became the training guide, further refined U.A.E. “research” interests. At the very least these and other actions disclosed in OPERATION FALCON disqualified the Peregrine Fund from engaging in environmental reform in Mongolia and Kazakhstan. See [Tab Enclosure: 02 in THE BRIEF with reference to “Field Data Distorted to Promote Private Agendas and Personal Philosophies”](#).



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Personnel from Mongolia, without right of return. The GOM was motivated to prevent further investigation into GOM malfeasance.

However, after the aborted slander lawsuits, the GOM seemed unable to take the actual step of filing litigation and facing the burden of proof. Litigation risked public disclosure of evidence against Mongolian officials, demonstrating official misconduct and high-level corruption, which the GOM Democratic coalition could not survive.

Instead, various Mongolians resorted to Communist-era methods of intimidation and bribery, to wit:

- (a) The Mongolian C.I.T.E.S. Scientific Authority Baddam, on October 31, 1997, leading 18 Ministry, Police, Immigration, and televisions to U.C.R.'s Ulaanbaatar office / apartment complex, where U.C.R. *Personnel* were battered and their passports stolen. This action was supervised by Mongolia's CITES Management Authority Samdangiin Banzragch – a letter of apology was subsequently provided by the GOM Minister of Foreign Affairs to the U.S. Embassy. *See above* [Facts](#)
- (b) Minister of Nature Mendsaikhan's contrived (September, 1999) charge of "Disrespect to a Mongolian public official", on which basis U.C.R. *Personnel* was jailed on a five year charge. During political imprisonment, the *Personnel's* insulin equipment was confiscated. The *Personnel* sustained Grand Mal seizures, ceased breathing, and lost his heartbeat.

Prison guards revived the *Personnel* and took him to a hospital with German witnesses. The *Personnel* was returned to Mongolian prison. The U.S. Embassy refused to meet the prisoner, while refusing to answer calls from his translator – until the German Ambassador Jurgen Elias, telephoned and shouted at Ambassador LaPorta, urgently demanding the U.S. Embassy intervene for it's own citizen. By the time the Embassy arrived at the prison, U.C.R. *Personnel* had sustained two days of Grand Mal seizures. The Ambassador's Second Secretary, Carol Trimble, insisted the prison doctor was adequate, and she refused to help. Her opinion during her visit to the prison was also remarkable, in that Amnesty International characterizes Mongolian prisons as among the world's worst ten.

Finally, another U.C.R. Board Member contacted his friends General Hugh Overholt and Senator Jesse Helms. Senator Helms, as Chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, was in a government position that allowed him to contact Ambassador LaPorta, in order to demand Embassy intervention on behalf of U.C.R. *Personnel*. The *Personnel* was released from prison;

- (c) Baddam (GOM C.I.T.E.S.) and Professor Bold appeared, uninvited, at U.C.R.'s *Personnel's* monumental undercover investigation and police bust of falcon



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smugglers, intending to “claim” confiscated falcons ³⁵. Recognizing U.C.R. *Personnel* were witness to Ministry of Nature and Academy of Sciences malfeasance, Baddam declared to the *Personnel* and to the Police, that it is “unlawful” in Mongolia for the *Personnel* to work with Mongolian police.

In fact, that police operation was directed by U.C.R. *Personnel* (including Canadian police, privately employed by U.C.R.) who were officially granted the authority to train three Mongolian Detectives and the Mongolian Police Chief;

- (d) Ministry of Nature and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs slandering the *Personnel* as falcon smugglers;
- (e) Police Chief Ganbold’s and (C.I.T.E.S.) Baddam’s attempts to enlist the *Personnel* in private enterprises to resell confiscated falcons;
- (f) Buyandelger’s, and arguably Banzragch’s ³⁶ (through his secretary Sijirmaa), attempt to plant or entrap the *Personnel* into buying contraband dinosaur eggs and falcons.

Among other retaliatory steps taken by Minister of Nature Adyasuren ³⁷ against the *Personnel*, was described to them on June 30, 1998, by one Mijid Enkhjargal, an “Inspector” in ‘Foreign Citizen’s Matters’, at the ‘Mongolian State Center for Civil Registration & Information’. She advised the *Personnel*’s attorney Dr. Narangerel, the *Personnel*, and a U.S. Embassy translator, that the Minister of Nature Adyasuren contacted Donjchimbuu, the “Officer in Charge of Legal Matters of Foreign Citizens” in the Ministry of Justice, and asked Donjchimbuu to order the harassment, passport confiscation ³⁸, and deportation from Mongolia of U.C.R. *Personnel*.

Deportation proceedings transpired on several occasions over the next two years. Leading up to early November, 1998, the *Personnel* received demands they appear at the Immigration offices. *Perhaps not coincidentally, and on November 4, 1998, the Personnel’s translator related she was told by a US. Embassy informant, that the*

³⁵ Several of the falcons “claimed” by Baddam and Bold were not released into nature, but were resold to Kuwaiti and U.A.E. “researchers”. The remaining falcons, in poor health and feather, were set free to die.

³⁶ Banzragch is the Mongolia’s C.I.T.E.S. “Management Authority”

³⁷ Other steps by Minister Adyasuren were: (the aforementioned) complaining to the U.S. Ambassador about the *Personnel*, proclaiming Mongolia’s compliance with C.I.T.E.S., and Ministry officials themselves committing assault and battery on the *Personnel* and attempting to entrap them, in their Ulaanbaatar home in the Fall of 1997 – thus provoking the U.S. Embassy (1st Secretary Wendell Albright) to demand and obtain an official letter of apology from the GOM.

³⁸ Before Ambassador LaPorta arrived in Mongolia, *First Secretary* Wendell Albright advised the GOM they broke international law by confiscating U.S. government property, the *Personnel*’s passport. In the letter of apology delivered to the U.S. Embassy, the GOM *Ministry of Foreign Affairs* promised to abide by that law. Nonetheless, the GOM again confiscated *Personnel*’s passport a second time, when the *Personnel* was required to appear at Immigration. The GOM confiscated the *Personnel*’s passport a third time – for a period lasting one month – at the same time U.C.R. *Personnel* were politically imprisoned.



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Ambassador was having the Personnel kicked out of Mongolia and was circulating a letter to all Ministries and organizations in Mongolia asking that U.C.R. Personnel be removed from the country and shunned. On November 6, 1998, Detective Bauarmandah, of the Organized Crime Division, told the *Personnel* that he had received such a letter from the U.S. Ambassador. Is that consistent with State Department rules concerning treatment of U.S. citizens abroad?

Curiously, on that same date, the Ambassador signed a letter to U.C.R. *Personnel* responding to U.C.R.'s request to brief him personally about entrapment, bribery, and death threats, which repeatedly had been directed at U.C.R. *Personnel*. See [Tab Enclosure: 17](#) The Ambassador, refused to meet the *Personnel*, stating that only his Embassy staff would receive such information and, if the *Personnel* would not provide the information to them (as opposed to himself ³⁹), the *Personnel* should consider leaving the Country. Is that consistent with State Department rules concerning treatment of U.S. citizens abroad?

In the morning of November 5, 1998, the *Personnel's* lawyer, Dr. Narangerel ⁴⁰, visited the Mongolian 'State Center for Civil Registration & Information' and again intervened to stop an illegal, impending, and admitted plan by Immigration officials to summons U.C.R. *Personnel*, seize them, and remove them forcibly from the Country.

The Embassy tortiously interfered with the *Personnel's* legal defense and U.C.R.'s Project Contract when, on the afternoon of November 5, 1998, in response to a telephoned invitation **from the Ambassador's wife**, the Ambassador and his wife met with the *Personnel's* prestigious local counsel Dr. Narangerel, who was also the *Personnel's* Mongolian Visa sponsor. That meeting convened, privately and unofficially – in the Ambassador's private residence. The Ambassador stated one of the *Personnel* was a "very bad person," and attempted to have the Mongolian attorney stop representing his clients ⁴¹. The Ambassador offered to sponsor the Dr. Narangerel's family visits to the U.S., promising assistance for his children's university education abroad.

³⁹ By this time the Ambassador was avoiding U.C.R. Personnel like the plague. The Personnel requested meetings directly with the Ambassador to reveal matters pertaining to official misconduct and high-level corruption of GOM and Arab government falcon traders. The material had government-toppling potential, and U.C.R. Personnel insisted on delivering intelligence to the Ambassador, so if improper action were taken by the Embassy, the Ambassador could not blame-shift to expendable, mid-level Embassy officials.

⁴⁰ Narangerel, S., Professor, Dr., and President of the "Association of Mongolian Advocates". Dr. Narangerel has championed the Personnel's campaign against GOM corruption and falcon smuggling. Dr. Narangerel, the Personnel, and the Department of Interior's Employee are recipients of the "Academy of Chingges Khan" diplomas for protecting Mongolian falcons and fighting GOM corruption.

⁴¹ The "Association of Mongolian Advocates" is the Mongolian equivalent to the "American Bar Association". In his capacity as President of the Association, Dr. Narangerel is the sponsor of U.C.R. Personnel visas. He is a strong advocate for their wildlife conservation law reform program in Mongolia.



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During the two hour meeting, the *Personnel* waited in his Dr. Narangerel's car, with his chauffeur. Finally the *Personnel* entered the Embassy compound, to be informed by the receptionist that Dr. Narangerel had never entered Embassy grounds. The *Personnel's* persistent demands to be present with his attorney – now in the Ambassador's private residence – were met with (untrue) denials of Dr. Narangerel's presence in the Embassy compound. Dr. Narangerel is a famous public figure in Mongolia, and at least the Mongolian receptionists, could not have missed his arrival. Then the *Personnel* was surprised to observe that – contrary to strict security protocol – Dr. Narangerel's signature was never entered into the guest book when he passed through the security gate into the compound. i.e. Not only was Professor Narangerel's meeting convening in the private residence of the Ambassador, but it was off-the-record, and with no signature to indicate he had entered U.S. territory to “meet the Ambassador's wife”.

The *Personnel* resorted to waiting in the reception room, in view of Dr. Narangerel's driver. Dr. Narangerel emerged from his meeting with Ambassador LaPorta, highly incensed and offended. With a knowing look over his shoulder at Embassy guards, who previously claimed his attorney had never entered the Embassy, the *Personnel* exited the Embassy with Dr. Narangerel, for a briefing on Embassy strategy. As soon as the doors closed in the attorney's vehicle, Dr. Narangerel shouted, “American Ambassador...NOT GOOD! NOT GOOD!!” [REDACTED] Now, slander, shunning, and isolation are clearly part of the Ambassador's technique. Is that consistent with State Department rules concerning treatment of U.S. citizens abroad?

All sorts of Mongolian official shenanigans followed the U.S. Ambassador's aforementioned slander of the *Personnel*, after the U.S. Embassy cut U.C.R. *Personnel* loose with a wink and a nod to predatory falcon profiteers inside the Ministry of Nature. Notably, these events occurred after the U.S. Ambassador's unsuccessful attempt to have Mongolia physically expel U.C.R. *Personnel* from Mongolia.

In a face-to-face conversation [REDACTED] on October 30, 1998, Dr. Boldbutter, of the Mongolian Academy of Sciences, attempted to sell illegal falcons to the *Personnel*. At the end of the meeting, Dr. Boldbutter promised death if U.C.R. *Personnel* revealed these details to the Press. These threats were witnessed by the *Personnel's* translator, [REDACTED].

A murder attempt was carried out on the *Personnel* at their home in Ulaanbaatar on January 11, 1999. Persons unknown to the *Personnel*, speaking Russian, were gained access into U.C.R.'s Ulaanbaatar apartment. They battered one of the *Personnel*, breaking his back, completely crushing and flattening his T-7 and T-9 vertebrae. Five other vertebrae sustained multiple fractures.

Then two ribs were broken when a ceramic sink was torn off the wall by his assailants and broken over his left side, while he lay prostrate on the floor. The *Personnel*



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lay on the floor unconscious for 10 hours, regaining consciousness when his translator arrived the next morning. It took two hours to move the *Personnel* 15 feet to his bed. The *Personnel* lost two inches in height due to crushed vertebrae. See [Tab Enclosure: 47 in ENCLOSURES TO EXHIBIT I](#) The compressions reduced lung capacity and lung drainage, causing pneumonia from the onset. Not a whisper of this in State Department's cables?

The individual was paralyzed for 8 days, with vomit caked in his hair, with absolutely no food or medical attention. The *Personnel's* translator repeatedly telephoned the Embassy's Staff-persons [REDACTED], who refused her desperate requests for assistance ⁴², by asserting that, for persons in the *Personnel's* circumstances, U.S. law requires the Embassy only provide reference to a telephone number identifying a local hospital. The Embassy Staff person even penned a letter to that effect. See [Tab Enclosure: 18](#) Is that consistent with State Department rules concerning treatment of U.S. citizens abroad?

On February 7, 1999, the injured *Personnel* stood up for the first time and departed from Mongolia for treatment, and for an M.R.I., at the Beijing A.E.A. Hospital. Examining physicians were astounded at the *Personnel's* good fortune at not being permanently paralyzed. The *Personnel* returned to Mongolia on March 4, 1999, and left again on April 4, 1999. He returned home for further treatment and recovery, including treatment at Joslin Hospital in Boston. In what must have appeared like Phoenix rising from the ashes, he returned again to Mongolia on June 25, 1999.

During the falcon harvest season, in the Fall of 1999, the cumulative improprieties by the Ministry of Nature, the Academy of Sciences, and other public officials were the subject of much adverse Press and television attention. Deals cut by Banzragch (GOM CITES) and other public officials – authorizing ongoing, large-scale commercial exports of falcons to Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, and the U.A.E., were explosive topics in the Press.

On September 10, 1999, one Ganbat, of the Ministry of Nature, called the *Personnel's* landlady and asked when the *Personnel* were going to leave Mongolia.

⁴² [REDACTED] the *Personnel's* Mongolian translator, moved into the residence, in order to apply hot water bottles day and night. The *Personnel* suffered from violent muscle spasms that impeded breathing, recurring every 15 minutes. Five vertebrae were completely mobile, feeling and sounding like loose marbles. The *Personnel* refused bottles of Morphine and syringes thrown onto his bed by a Mongol doctor, obviously terrified at seeing the *Personnel* in wrenching spasms, covered with blood and vomit. Pain killers were refused because, due to the lack of a brace and qualified medical attention, pain was the only gauge by which the *Personnel* could avoid further damage to the spine. Throughout this period, U.C.R. staff repeatedly pleaded with the U.S. Embassy for assistance. Requests for medical help were refused. The Embassy refused to assist moving *Personnel* to the Russian hospital. At this time U.C.R. did not have a Russian translator, and Mrs. Trimble really drove the nails into the coffin by also refusing to provide a Russian translator from the Embassy. Trimble explained in an icy tone that, according to U.S. law, she was only obligated to refer injured Americans to telephone numbers of local medical facilities.



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Immigration started demanding the *Personnel's* presence at their offices, allegedly to repeat his "residence registration". On September 24, 1999, Immigration officials camped outside the *Personnel's* home all day and demanded to see the *Personnel's* passports. They left a written demand to appear at their offices.

Members of Parliament from Enkhbayar's M.P.R.P. political opposition, prevailed upon the new Minister of Nature Mendsaikhan to send his Ministry officials with the *Personnel* to the Middle East, in order to verify once and for all the phony public debate about competitive market prices paid for falcons, as compared to the "official" \$2,760 fee the Ministry lobbied the Mongolian Parliament to set in 1996. There really was no private doubt among Mongolian officials as to the genuine market value of falcons, as numerous Mongolian Government officials had been collecting into personal accounts as much a \$25,000, per bird from exporters since 1994. But it was a standard diversionary method of the Ministry of Nature and Dr. Fox to state publicly the value of falcons were not very high, and to declare that the *Personnel's* evidence to the contrary was wrong.

On September 22, 1999, the new Minister of Nature Mendsaikhan summoned the *Personnel* to a meeting in his Office. The purpose of that meeting was to discuss a letter of permission for the *Personnel* to export Mongolian falcons, for the falcon price-confirmation process that M.P.R.P. political opposition Members of Parliament had demanded from the Democratic Ruling Coalition government – but at an extortionate price (set by the Minister) of \$20,000 per bird – far above the fee Mendsaikhan was officially authorized to charge. See [Tab Enclosure: 19](#) This was a request for bribery.

The *Personnel* refused. The *Personnel* told the Minister of Nature that, despite official Ministry representations to the Press and Parliament to the contrary – a member of the Press, guided by U.C.R. *Personnel*, had observed a Saudi Arabian, Abdulatif al-Manea, in Mongolia, carrying a Pakistani passport, capturing and smuggling falcons for a Saudi Prince Mohammed bin Naif bin Abdulaziz – and with Mongolian State protection. The Ministry had represented to Parliament no such exports were approved for 1999. Minister Mendsaikhan conceded the truth of these facts, thus demonstrating his Ministry's claims of no Saudi exports in 1999, were actually part of a larger cabal. Furthermore, Prince Mohammed was undertaking these actions on behalf of his father, the Saudi Arabian Minister of Interior Prince Naif bin Abdulaziz – who authorized a **Saudi government-owned Tri-Star courier jet** to move these falcons across international borders – illegally and in violation of C.I.T.E.S.

Numerous death threats had been made through the (double steel) doors of the *Personnel's* apartment over the years. However, one particularly ominous one *was actually made in the name of the Ministry of Nature*. On September 28, 1998, one of the *Personnel* presented himself to the Embassy requesting "protective asylum" to save his life.



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This was denied, with the Embassy official stating it is not legal to provide “political asylum” to American citizens. The *Personnel* repeatedly clarified he was not asking for “political asylum”, but that he was seeking protective refuge in the Embassy to escape his own assassination. Each time he repeated his urgent request, he was met with the same stiff response, “The U.S. Embassy does not provide ‘political asylum’ to American citizens”.

Later, a group of four Embassy employees and Embassy guards crossed their arms and blocked the doorway, declaring the *Personnel* could not enter and gain protective asylum in the Embassy “because there is only one toilet here”. The *Personnel* leaned forward only inches away, to hear a U.S. Embassy guard again repeat they could not help save an American’s life, because there is only one toilet in the compound.

The *Personnel* resorted to sitting in Visa applicant waiting room, outside the Embassy compound, but still located on U.S. soil ⁴³. By late evening, most potential witnesses (who were not subject to the influence of the Ambassador) had departed the Embassy. Immediately prior to the exit of Ambassador LaPorta’s U.S.-flagged limousine through Embassy gates, witnessed by the *Personnel* from his window in the Visa section, the Ambassador gave the order for local Mongolian police – employed by the Embassy – to handcuff the *Personnel* who was forcibly thrown out onto the street, while suffering a beating and one broken tooth, and while still handcuffed with his hands behind his back. Throughout this protracted battering, there were six Americans standing under a floodlight inside the Embassy compound, watching silently while the *Personnel* screamed and begged for their intercession and help. Is that consistent with State Department rules concerning treatment of U.S. citizens abroad?

Thus, instead of protecting U.C.R. Personnel from murder threats, the United States Embassy threw the Personnel back into the streets: a clear breach of State Department Rules and a signal to the Mongols – if ever they needed it – that they would be doing the U.S. Embassy a big favor if they would fulfill their promise to murder the Personnel.

Minister of Nature Mendsaikhan quickly swore out an affidavit for the arrest and incarceration of one of the *Personnel*. The pretext was a false allegation of “disrespectful behavior to a public official” – a charge punishable by a five year sentence in Mongolian prison – with the Minister’s charge premised upon a shouting match the Minister himself actually started during the forgoing (September 22) meeting ⁴⁴, and a fallacious allegation

⁴³ The intent was to remain in the Visa room until a translator organized a flight out of the country. Once the flight was arranged, the *Personnel* intended to request safe transport from the Embassy to the aircraft.

⁴⁴ In this meeting the Minister attempted to extort \$800,000 from the *Personnel*. This transaction represented the “unofficial” price for 40 falcons, normally accruing to private pockets of GOM Officials.



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of spitting ⁴⁵.

On September 29, 1999 – **the day after** the Ambassador threw the *Personnel* to his fate at the hands of the Mongols – the *Personnel* was summoned to Ulaanbaatar Central Police Station for “routine questions”. The *Personnel* were assured they would not be detained. After three hours of threats, shouting, and relentless interrogation by the Police Chief Munkhbat, the *Personnel’s* passport was again confiscated. The *Personnel* was thrown into a jail cell occupied by 18 other men, where only three men could sit at one time, and where the air intake for 19 men was a hole in the door measuring approximately 3”x6”.

This jail is rated among the world’s ten worst by Amnesty International ⁴⁶. The guards apologized to the *Personnel*, explaining his treatment was all orchestrated through the Minister of Nature’s orders.

The *Personnel* established a rapport with his prison guards, most of whom were sympathetic to his campaign to save Mongolian falcons, discreetly voicing support for the *Personnel’s* opposition to GOM corruption. The guards allowed the *Personnel* to call the U.S. Embassy “Duty Officer”, in which call he begged for food, Insulin, catheters for his insulin pump that were taken by the Police, sterile “Hibiclens” for management of his catheters, competent medical attention – and the apology letter from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, wherein the GOM promised to not endanger the *Personnel* by interfering with his diabetic requirements. The *Personnel* explained he would not survive without his insulin pump and supplies, which were confiscated “on the orders from the Minister”, as admitted by his prison guards. After the first call, the U.S. Embassy did not take additional calls from the *Personnel* (they had caller I.D.). The *Personnel’s* local lawyer, Dr. Narangerel, and his translator both made similar calls to the Embassy Duty Officer – and all of their calls were not answered, following their first initial telephone call, when they identified themselves as representing U.C.R. *Personnel*.

Deprived of his means to administer insulin safely, the *Personnel* suffered violent Grand Mal seizures, sustained over a two hour period, until he fell unconscious, losing all pulse and respiration. The guards got him breathing again. A German national, Detlef Speckmann, was telephoned by the prison guards. Mr. Speckmann was permitted to

⁴⁵ In order to justify the Minister’s claim the *Personnel* “showed disrespect to a Mongolian government official” – for which the *Personnel* was subject to a five year jail sentence – the Minister falsely claimed to the Media, that the *Personnel* spat on his office carpet. In his defense, U.C.R. *Personnel* sent a message from prison, delivered & printed in local newspapers through [REDACTED], promising a \$20,000 reward to any Mongolian citizen who recovers a piece of the Minister’s carpet containing his DNA.

⁴⁶ Following release from Mongolian prison, the *Personnel* felt obliged to give information to an international commission that was visiting Mongolia to interview prisoners and Officials, to facilitate an international report on prison conditions in Mongolia. The *Personnel* contacted the U.S. Embassy to learn how to contact the investigators. The Embassy refused to provide contact details.



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enter the prison with food necessary to revive the prisoner. That night, the police and Speckmann took the *Personnel* on a gurney to the Hospital. The attending Doctor took his pulse, said he knew about diabetes, said he knew this was the individual criticizing his Government's illegal falcon business, then said "He's not dead, so send him back to jail." So much for the Hippocratic oath!

The Embassy did nothing. The next day, upon receiving a call from the German Ambassador Jurgen Elias who shouted and threatened Ambassador LaPorta into action, the U.S. Ambassador sent the Embassy's Staff-person, Carol Trimble, to visit the *Personnel* in jail. She denied him the letter of protection wherein the GOM admitted knowledge of the *Personnel's* diabetic requirements. She denied the Embassy's provision of competent medical assistance, insisting the prison doctor, attending *Personnel* were competent. The *Personnel* explained to the Embassy Staff, the jail Doctor to whom the Staff-person was referring had officiated over his demise the prior night, and displayed such competence that, insisting his insulin pump was a pager, she tried to confiscate it! ⁴⁷ After the Embassy Staff-person departed the prison, the *Personnel* **was still** deprived of catheters, insulin delivery, and food. Another session of Grand Mal seizures ensued. Is that consistent with State Department rules concerning treatment of U.S. citizens abroad?

The *Personnel* was kicked by one sadistic guard ⁴⁸, and released from jail the next day. A series of interrogations then was ordered by Munkbhat, of the Mongolian police, almost daily over a period of weeks. These demands were made under threat of further incarceration and deportation if the *Personnel* did not appear ⁴⁹. Munkbhat demanded the *Personnel* sign statements, false confessions, and written admissions against his interests, with respect to Minister of Nature Mendsaikhan's charges. The presence of counsel repeatedly was denied.

The investigation was inexplicably dropped, conditioned upon the *Personnel's* agreement not to divulge details of the investigation and interrogations publicly or in the press. Immediately prior to the *Personnel* being released from jail, Senator Jesse Helms – as Chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, contacted Ambassador LaPorta – intervening on behalf of General Hugh Overholt, Senator Collins, and the *Personnel*, to

⁴⁷ The *Personnel* succeeded in retaining his insulin pump, but was deprived of catheters necessary to deliver the insulin from the pump. Upon being informed the *Personnel* is diabetic, the prison doctor withheld food, and after being informed of his need for food, refused to recommend feeding the prisoner.

⁴⁸ Most of the prison guards were sympathetic to the *Personnel*, apologizing for their government's orders. However one guard obviously enjoyed his work, and relished beating prisoners.

⁴⁹ The *Personnel* was informed numerous times, that if he were one minute late for his interrogations, he would be jailed. This forced the *Personnel* to remain at home, to sit by the telephone – preventing his visiting sympathetic political supporters in Ulaanbaatar. Consequently, Members of Parliament resorted to visiting and assisting the *Personnel's* investigation from his home – including members of the political opposition and the leader of the M.P.R.P., Enkhbayar, who is the current Mongolian Prime Minister.



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the Mongol government.

It is notable that, due to Senator Helms intervention that expedited the *Personnel's* early release from Mongolian prison – the *Personnel* was able to immediately collect his staff and three Mongolian detectives, to lead them in the significant interception of the private courier jet on loan from the Turkmenistan President to the U.A.E. Crown Prince Sheikh Khalifa. See [Tab Enclosure: 26 in ENCLOSURES TO EXHIBIT I](#) This jet has been monitored traveling weekly from the U.A.E. to Kazakhstan, Mongolia, China, and Siberia – as a dedicated courier jet for contraband falcons. See [Tab Enclosure: 27 in ENCLOSURES TO EXHIBIT I](#) and [Tab Enclosure: 28 in ENCLOSURES TO EXHIBIT I](#) and [Tab Enclosure: 29 in ENCLOSURES TO EXHIBIT I](#) There is some question as to whether the *Personnel's* political imprisonment was scheduled to prevent interdiction of the Turkmenistan jet.

Resuming his anti-smuggling campaign with renewed vigor, and after a Press conference in which the *Personnel* played their recordings of a Mongolian Government official offering the *Personnel* falcons for a price – U.C.R. staff received a midnight visit by sinister characters at their apartment in Ulaanbaatar, who offered the *Personnel's* newly arrived bodyguards a \$50,000 bribe to get the *Personnel* out of the country.

On December 9, 1999, one of U.C.R.'s *Personnel* was summoned to appear before an investigative panel of the Mongolian Parliamentary Standing Committee on Nature. See [Tab Enclosure: 20](#) His Visa extended for that purpose, against the objections of the Minister of Nature, the *Personnel* appeared before the six-member panel ⁵⁰ in Mongolia's Parliament building, on January 06, 2000.

The Panel Chairman M.P. Otgonbayar asked the *Personnel* to disclose his evidence of official corruption. The *Personnel* gave an inventory list, and offered to put together and submit the actual evidence in one week. Included in the January 06 list were:

- (1) photographs and details of the Turkmenistan President's private jet ⁵¹ loaded with contraband falcons. A brief description was provided about how the jet was visiting Mongolia weekly, and how it was intercepted by UCR *Personnel* and his Mongolian Detectives immediately following his release from Ulaanbaatar prison;
- (2) The *Personnel* also disclosed his possession of evidence, [REDACTED], demonstrating how the Mongolian Ambassador to Arab States – Ambassador Sairan – was smuggling & marketing falcons across Arabia;
- (3) that Arab and Mongolian smugglers were residing at Ambassador Sairan's house;

⁵⁰ Other officials present were MP Uuld, MP Gombichov, and MP Batbayar. The translator was Odmaa.

⁵¹ This jet was loaned by the Turkmenistan President to the U.A.E. Crown Prince Sheikh Khalifa, as a dedicated "courier jet" for smuggling falcons. It is conceivable the *Personnel* was imprisoned to prevent his intercepting this jet, as his early release from prison, permitted the *Personnel* to direct his Mongolian Detectives in interdiction of smugglers that would not have happened if the *Personnel* were still in prison;



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- (4) that a renowned Saudi smuggler of Mongolian falcons – Abdulatif al-Manea – was in Mongolia, as an official guest residing within a fenced, government compound called “Children’s Welcome Camp” under heavy GOM police protection, and
- (5) there were in Mongolia numerous other Saudi and U.A.E. smugglers operating in Mongolia (some of whom were visiting Mongolia under counterfeit Pakistani passports), despite Ministry representations made in the Parliament to the contrary.

An uneasy pall appeared over the Parliamentary panel. Obviously, Evidentiary Exhibits, [REDACTED] could not be wiggled out of. Previous murders of two Mongolian Members of Parliament ⁵² had followed similar scandal and corruption investigations undertaken by Parliament. The Parliamentary Committee invited the *Personnel* to come back in one week, and adjourned.

On January 12, 2000 Michael Kohn – an American reporter ⁵³ for the Mongol Messenger Newspaper – reported artfully that M.P. Batbayar ⁵⁴ stated “the *Personnel* are no longer needed for the Parliamentary investigation”, and that the *Personnel* should be deported from Mongolia “because he has repeatedly broken the law.” See [Tab Enclosure: 21](#) This, of course, was slander and air cover for suppressing yet another National scandal by members of the ruling government’s political coalition. Committee

Their Visas expired, U.C.R. *Personnel* left Mongolia on January 24, 2000. The Mongolian Ambassador Choinhor later informed the *Personnel* that the Mongolian Ministry of External Relations sent a wire advising all Mongolian Ambassadors not to grant a return Visa to any U.C.R. *Personnel*, without written approval from Ulaanbaatar.

In China, while en route to the United States, the *Personnel’s* bodyguard was put through a tortuous process by the U.S. Embassy and ultimately, denied a tourist or other visa to accompany U.C.R. *Personnel* to the U.S. The bodyguard had previously received U.S. visas, and had visited the U.S. before. He was in good standing with the I.N.S., and certainly demonstrated no flight risk – with gainful employment, a family with children,

⁵² M.P. Dashbalbar died on October 16, 1999. On his deathbed this M.P. – an acquaintance of U.C.R. *Personnel*, insisted he had been poisoned by enemies in the Great State Hural (Mongolian Parliament). His claims were repeated until his last breath. The cause of death was officially listed as “liver failure”. M.P. Zorig was brutally murdered on October 02, 1998. Zorig actively opposed the Arab falcon Mafia, by collecting information that was shared with U.C.R. *Personnel*, who visited Zorig in his Parliamentary office several times, to review his material and the contents of these *Evidentiary Exhibits*.

⁵³ Mr. Kohn accompanied U.C.R. staff on several extended investigatory field trips over a period of two years. When the association became known to the *Minister of Nature*, Kohn was called to the *Ministry of Nature* and threatened by then-*Minister of Nature* Adyasuren with a lawsuit and deportation if he continued to investigate and report on GOM falcon smuggling.

⁵⁴ M.P. Batjargaliin Batbayar represented the Ruling Democratic Coalition government. He was also a close ally of the Minister of Nature. He met UCR *Personnel*, including Canadian police, in New York at the Polo Club on September 07, 1996. At this meeting the “Minister of Nature” Adyasuren, Batbayar, and Boldhet were only keen to confirm black market prices paid to smugglers, arrested by Canadian police.



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and property in Russia. But the Embassy Political Officer Donovan told the *Personnel*, “I know all about you...I know everything!” – indicating he read classified dispatches about the *Personnel*, sent from the U.S. Embassy in Mongolia. Clearly, the Ulaanbaatar Embassy put it’s own “spin” out there, to work against and oppose the *Personnel* and the U.C.R. Project.

U.C.R. security staff applied for a U.S. Visa three times, during a stay of more than one month in Beijing. Support letters from U.S. Congressmen and other notables accompanied every application – and the Beijing Embassy rejected each Visa application.

This delay appears to be due to a covert U.S. intelligence agency attempt either to steal the *Personnel*’s physical evidence of official corruption in Mongolia, or to entrap the *Personnel* in a U.S. Immigration offense. On January 28, 2000, a swarthy American named “Kevin” AKA Bjorn Lyarsson [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] claiming to be a “security guard” for Japanese businessmen, and a resident of Thailand, engaged the *Personnel* in conversation as soon as they exited the U.S. Embassy, Beijing. The *Personnel* smelled a rat from the get-go, as Kevin’s manner was very plastic, and he hailed a cab driven by an Asian with a Marine buzz-cut – parked in front of the Embassy. The Asian cab driver obviously understood English while he observed the *Personnel* and his bodyguard, intently watching the *Personnel* in his rear view mirror – often ignoring the roadway and dense Beijing traffic.

Over coffee, Kevin showed a Canadian passport, claiming to be a dual citizen of both the United States and Canada. He stated he sells contraband/stolen passports. Being told the significance of the 40 kilograms of physical evidence held in two briefcases and a small suitcase, held by the *Personnel*, Kevin offered a fake U.S. tourist Visa to the *Personnel*’s bodyguard, simultaneously promising to safeguard the *Personnel*’s evidence, and to deliver it to the *Personnel* in the United States. These offers were refused.

The *Personnel* reported the incident to Laura Stone, Staff Aid to Joseph Prueher, the U.S. Ambassador to China. Rather than taking information on Kevin, and pursuing a low-cost, high-yield prosecution for State, Ms. Stone said there were many people selling fake American Visas, and that the U.S. Embassy is not interested in pursuing the matter. The *Personnel* interpreted this to indicate the Embassy already knew Kevin.

On January 31st, Kevin offered to help with the bodyguard’s visa application. To the incredulity of the *Personnel*, this professed Visa outlaw walked right into the U.S. Embassy with the *Personnel*, in full view of security cameras. Clearly, Kevin did not fear detection of his identity or his business, inside the U.S. Embassy.

One day later, the individual claimed somehow to have just “bumped into” the *Personnel* at night: Kevin appeared suddenly from out of a dark alleyway filled with refuse, behind the *Personnel*’s residence at the Gloria Plaza hotel – miles from Kevin’s



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Beijing residence. Kevin came to the *Personnel's* hotel suite and, among other things, again offered the bodyguard a fake visa to the U.S. He offered anew, and rather adamantly, to take possession and deliver U.C.R.'s evidence to the United States .

These offers were again refused ⁵⁵.

U.C.R. staff ultimately entered the U.S. through the intervention of an ally, Ambassador Arthur Hartman, who prevailed upon his friend Ambassador J. Collins to authorize Visas.

END OF ACTIONS OF STATE – PART I *important milestones follow:*

Editor's Update: outstanding events from May, 2001 – May, 2003:

- (a) **May 14, 2001:** Five 'Evidentiary Exhibits', now disclosed on this website, were submitted by Earl Silbert, Esq., on behalf of U.C.R., to the F.B.I., with limitations on disclosure protocol.
- (b) **May 29, 2001:** only one of the five Exhibits (**THE BRIEF**) was submitted to the Department of Interior, docket-stamped by Interior's Executive Secretariat Office. See **Tab Enclosure: 26 in THE BRIEF** Review of this document started a panic among administrators, who recognized that Interior and C.I.T.E.S. failed their mandate completely, vis-à-vis falcon conservation and C.I.T.E.S. Treaty implementation.

The impact of Department of Interior and C.I.T.E.S. failures were amplified, because the entirety of research demonstrating these facts were documented by U.C.R. as an N.G.O., rather than by a Government agency under the influence of the U.S. State Department.

Urgently seeking to recover from the appearance of "falling asleep at the wheel", the Department of Interior conveyed the contents of **THE BRIEF** to the Geneva C.I.T.E.S. Secretariat, which extracted the information contained therein – while making no commendation to U.C.R. as the supplier of intelligence. Nevertheless, reacting to the content revealed within **THE BRIEF**, the State Department and/or C.I.T.E.S. Secretariat took remedial action by:

- (c) **July, October, & November 20, 2001:** not waiting for a meeting of the *Parties* to pass judgment on U.A.E. malfeasance – and by urgently sending the Secretariat's John Sellar to visit the U.A.E. (July and October, 2001) to confirm that indeed the U.A.E. is smuggling falcons as detailed within the contents of **THE BRIEF**. This

⁵⁵ *Editor's note:* In his first contact with the Personnel since February 1st, 2000, Kevin telephoned the Personnel on January 4, 2003. [REDACTED] Kevin confessed that he works for a U.S. intelligence agency. Kevin again acknowledged these facts in e-mails to the Personnel, dated January 06 and January 08, 2003. See **ACTIONS OF STATE–PART II with reference to Official Malfeasance.**



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action was authorized by the C.I.T.E.S. Standing Committee – Chaired by USFWS Ken Stansell. Immediately following his U.A.E. investigations in July & October, Mr. Sellar recommended C.I.T.E.S. impose trade sanctions upon the U.A.E. – which occurred in November. See [Tab Enclosure: 25 in ACTIONS OF STATE](#)

Curiously, while visiting the U.A.E. to conduct his investigation on behalf of the Secretariat, Mr. Sellar refused to meet U.C.R. *Personnel* residing at a nearby hotel. Mr. Sellar stated his U.A.E. visit was “Official”, and he was required to reveal to U.A.E. authorities, every person whom he interviews inside the Country.

Appreciating that the Secretariat would not sign a non-disclosure Agreement, to enable U.C.R. to pass the complete Evidentiary Exhibits to their possession – U.C.R. *Personnel* offered to pass by Mr. Sellar’s Dubai hotel to permit him to “read and study the Exhibit material”. This offer was again refused, on Mr. Sellar’s claim that he was not permitted to meet parties that were not scheduled and approved by the U.A.E. Government.

Contrary to his expressed prohibition against “unofficial” meetings: Mr. Sellar had several unofficial, off-the-record meetings with individual reporting on illegal zoo trade in the U.A.E. These meetings were not reported to the U.A.E. Government.

- (d) **October 06, 2001 – at the U.S. Embassy in Abu Dhabi, U.A.E.:** Congressman Stephen Solarz – a U.C.R. Board member – met with the U.S. Ambassador Theodore Kattouf, Ms. Deborah Jones, and Mr. Tom Williams to advocate the U.C.R. Program (See [Tab Enclosure: 02 in THE BRIEF](#)) as a painless, forward-thinking way to (1) stop falcon smuggling (2) bring environmental reform and save the falcons, (3) promote *sustainable-use*, Arab falconry (4) alleviate poverty in falcon supply-States. In the course of his presentation, Congressman Solarz explained the gravity of U.C.R. evidence regarding Arab government malfeasance.

As the State Department’s representative, the U.S. Ambassador Kattouf did not recommend the U.C.R. Program to U.A.E. leaders. This lack of advocacy by the U.S. Embassy contradicted several earlier letters of support from the same Embassy’s Deputy Chief of Mission in 1998, delivered to the U.A.E. President Sheikh Zayed, with subsequent letters delivered to the U.A.E. “Triad Sheikhs”. See [Tab Enclosure: 06 in ACTIONS OF STATE](#)

What influenced the U.S. Embassy (Abu Dhabi) to reverse it’s previous position of active support and advocacy for the U.C.R. Program? Did U.A.E. leadership instruct the U.S. State Department, to not obstruct falcon and Houbara smuggling undertaken between Central Asian and Middle East Governments?

- (e) **Week of December 10, 2001:** Tom Williams – Acting Deputy Chief of Mission – telephoned U.C.R. *Personnel* in the Abu Dhabi Baynunah Hilton to read the script of a “classified” transmittal to the Washington State Department.



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As a preface, Mr. Williams explained on the telephone, that he attempted to meet several leading U.A.E. Sheikhs whose secretaries agreed to schedule meetings. Only when the subject of C.I.T.E.S. trade sanctions, in connection with falcon smuggling, was revealed as the subject to be tabled with each Sheikh – only then did each Sheikh suddenly become “unavailable” for meeting Embassy personnel. The U.S. Embassy couldn’t meet even one Arab leader about falcon smuggling.

Confident the U.A.E. wire-tapped the Baynunah U.C.R. telephones, Williams read the text of his classified document over the telephone, trusting its content would be relayed to the Sheikh Hamdan bin Zayed, the U.A.E. Foreign Minister who is also a “Triad Sheikh” (See [Tab Enclosure: 02 in THE BRIEF](#) with reference to “Tribal Conspiracies Compel Mandatory & Independent Resource Controls”).

In this extraordinary communiqué Mr. Williams stated in resolute language, that the U.S. State Department could no longer provide cover and protection to U.A.E. Sheikhs and Government Officials who are smuggling falcons out of Central Asia. This “classified” document stated that, because the (U.C.R.) Evidentiary Exhibits are compiled and owned by a private N.G.O. that is not under the purview of the State Department, the U.A.E. would be well-advised to implement reforms as necessary to stop falcon smuggling. Mr. Williams asked U.C.R. *Personnel* what he thought of the draft letter. The *Personnel* concurred with Mr. Williams, who confirmed that it would be sent immediately to the State Department.

Following this call, the *Personnel* telephoned Ambassador Chas. Freeman in the U.S. to inquire if this call was more likely intended as an advertisement to the U.A.E. Government, understood to be monitoring U.C.R. telephone lines. Ambassador Freeman agreed that it is not normal for an Embassy employee of Mr. Williams stature to confide in a private citizen, regarding the content of “classified” State Department documents. Freeman agreed the call was, most likely, intended to inform the U.A.E. Government their days of immunity are over.

- (f) **December 19, 2001:** formulating a Notification paper concerning *ex situ* research and *ex situ* captive-breeding farms that actually obstruct and interfere with *in situ* conservation measures (i.e. measures required to recover and maintain wild falcons). See [Tab Enclosure: 23 in THE BRIEF](#) While this position was long ago established (C.I.T.E.S. **Decision 11.102**), it is also straight from the U.C.R. play-book and **THE BRIEF** – without giving credit to U.C.R. and **THE BRIEF** as (a) a source of current, real-time evidence that the problems identified in **Decision 11.102** continue unabated, and (b) as a source of remedial measures to the problems and challenges identified within this C.I.T.E.S. Notification.

It is believed that CITES chose not to credit U.C.R. for raising the alarm with the F.B.I., the Department of Interior, and C.I.T.E.S. – because to do so underscores



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the fact that C.I.T.E.S. grossly neglected Convention mandates – and with regard to falcon traffic, **Decision 11.102** has not resulted in any remedy whatsoever.

Furthermore, while the U.C.R. Program (*See [Tab Enclosure: 02 in THE BRIEF](#)*) promises to remedy concerns itemized in **Decision 11.102** and within **Tab Enclosure: 23 in THE BRIEF** – the State Department couldn't concede implementation of environmental reform to U.C.R., which is known to be a strict wildlife conservation/law enforcement N.G.O., opposing the same Arab Government-sponsored smuggling cartels – to which the State Department has provided cover, at least since 1976 **Tab Enclosure: 01 in ACTIONS OF STATE**

Consequently State and Interior collaborated with USFWS Kenneth Stansell – as Chairman of the C.I.T.E.S. Standing Committee – to recommend reform measures to be undertaken by the I.U.C.N. *See [Tab Enclosure: 23 in THE BRIEF](#)* The I.U.C.N. is an organization whose membership includes Middle East extraction interests that are disinclined to threaten Arab Governments engaged in smuggling. Once again, the Middle East oil card and influence on the Hill reign supreme – to the point of abrogating advocacy for interests of the United States, at home and abroad.

- (g) **January 17, 2002:** One of the U.A.E. “Triad” Sheikhs responsible for giving life to the black market – the U.A.E. Foreign Minister Sheikh Hamdan bin Zayed – appoints Mohammed al-Bowardi as the U.A.E. C.I.T.E.S. Management Authority. *See [Tab Enclosure: 26 in ACTIONS OF STATE](#)*

Both Sheikh Hamdan and Bowardi are identified as primary “dons” in the market – and the Secretariat was forewarned as to the liability of collaborating with Bowardi as a leader of environmental reform, and as a C.I.T.E.S. Official. Nevertheless, the Secretariat agreed to work with Bowardi, during a period of time (trade sanctions) when the Secretariat has enough influence to request an alternative to Bowardi, as the new U.A.E. C.I.T.E.S. Management Authority.

- (h) **March 07, 2002:** The C.I.T.E.S. Secretariat and Mr. Sellar requested access to the complete five Evidentiary Exhibits demonstrating Middle East/Central Asian falcon smuggling. U.C.R. agreed to share the Exhibits, conditional upon a non-disclosure Agreement to protect informant identities and information-gathering protocols. The Secretariat was unwilling to agree.

U.C.R. was informed by Mr. Sellar that Mohammed al-Bowardi's U.A.E. delegation was arriving in Switzerland, to lobby the Secretariat to remove trade sanctions. Mr. Sellar stated that, unless U.C.R. surrendered the Evidentiary Exhibits to the Secretariat, trade sanctions upon the U.A.E. would be removed.

In the absence of a non-disclosure Agreement for the five Evidentiary Exhibits – U.C.R. instead chose to provide an 8 page letter detailing precisely how six of the



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most prominent U.A.E. Sheikhs broke trade sanctions after November 20, 2001. See [Tab Enclosure: 27 in ACTIONS OF STATE](#) This letter was sufficient to sustain ongoing C.I.T.E.S. trade sanctions on the U.A.E. – for the first time with specific reference to illegal falcon trade.

- (i) **On or about March 12, 2002:** the U.A.E. delegation arrived in Switzerland, confident they could demonstrate (1) new laws protecting wildlife (2) new border controls (3) education programs for the U.A.E. C.I.T.E.S. inspectors and (4) the beginnings of a “registration system” to control captive-held falcons in the U.A.E.

Mr. Sellar held up the 8 page letter in [Tab Enclosure: 27 in ACTIONS OF STATE](#). He explained the Secretariat would not remove trade sanctions because six of the highest U.A.E. Government Officials – who are Sheikhs – knowingly broke trade sanctions. The U.A.E. delegation was apoplectic, when the Secretariat stated it could not remove U.A.E. “recommendations against trade”. This was the first time the Secretariat was able to impose trade sanctions with specific reference to falcon smuggling. See [Tab Enclosure: 28 in ACTIONS OF STATE](#)

It is notable that since the time U.C.R. Evidentiary Exhibits were submitted to the Department of Interior on May 29, 2001, the Secretariat sought and failed to gain access to the total (5) Exhibits in order to demonstrate specific falcon smuggling violations by U.A.E. Sheikhs. Failing to acquire specific evidence of U.A.E. falcon smuggling – Sellar’s investigative visits during last July / October, and C.I.T.E.S. trade sanctions last November 20 were, by necessity, comprehensively imposed *upon all* U.A.E. wildlife trade.

On November 20, black market Caviar trade was disclosed by the Secretariat as the only basis for trade sanctions – yet the Secretariat did not selectively apply sanctions in a limited fashion to caviar trade, and the Secretariat did not impose trade sanctions upon Russia as the supplier of illegal U.A.E. caviar. Instead, the Secretariat imposed trade sanctions *upon all* U.A.E. wildlife. At this time the Secretariat was madly rushing about trying to obtain the five Evidentiary Exhibits – or at least, similar evidence to demonstrate U.A.E. falcon smuggling.

Ultimately, U.C.R. finally provided that “similar information” within the pages of [Tab Enclosure: 27 in ACTIONS OF STATE](#). Then, for the first time, trade sanctions were selectively applied against U.A.E. falcon traffic.

- ❖ **Curiously**, the Secretariat made no mention of falcon-supply States in Central Asia. No C.I.T.E.S. trade sanctions or punitive measures were levied against Mongolia and Kazakhstan for collaborating with the U.A.E. and Saudi Arabia to supply falcons to the black market – at the rate of 14,000 specimens each year.

However, while U.C.R.’s evidence of six U.A.E. Sheikhs breaking trade sanctions was sufficient and actionable enough to maintain C.I.T.E.S. trade sanctions – this



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information was not *publicly* disclosed by the Secretariat. Rather, this information, and U.C.R.'s letter itself, was privately passed by Mr. Sellar directly to U.A.E. criminal offenders, sitting in the Secretariat's Geneva conference room.

That same day, U.A.E. police initiated a three-day stake-out at the UAE Baynunah hotel, culminating in the political imprisonment of U.C.R. *Personnel* and security staff in Abu Dhabi. Passports were confiscated, telephone calls to the US Embassy were not allowed, and \$30,000 in hotel fees, airline tickets, and excess baggage fees were paid by the U.A.E. to remove U.C.R. staff from the Country within a matter of several frantic hours.

Deportation of U.C.R. staff coincided with the forced deportation of a Syrian journalist, Dawood al-Mahi, and his family. His inquiries and investigations into U.A.E. Sheikhs was intolerable to al-Bowardi, who gave the order to find everyone who is not in the pocket of U.A.E. smugglers, and to remove them from the Country in order to prevent more embarrassing independent investigations.

It was unconscionable for Mr. Sellar to (1) act on U.C.R. intelligence in order to (2) justify ongoing trade sanctions (3) but not publicly disclose the information on six sanction-busting Sheikhs, while (4) passing the information and it's source to U.A.E. smugglers. Mr. Sellar – a law Scottish enforcement officer himself – was cognizant that his disclosures endangered the lives of U.C.R. *Personnel*.

This is comparable to a scenario where an unscrupulous law enforcement agent learns the whereabouts of Osama bin Laden – then captures the al-Qaeida leader – then hides his capture from the public and the media – then discloses to Osama bin Laden, the source of information that led to his capture, knowing full well that the terrorist will do the dirty work to remove the source – and then finally working out a quiet “arrangement” so that a grateful OBL continues to go about his business.

- (j) **April 09, 2002:** having finally acquired information on U.A.E. falcon smuggling, the Secretariat removed all trade sanctions on cross-border movement of wildlife for non-commercial purposes *except for falcons*. See [Tab Enclosure: 29 in ACTIONS OF STATE](#) Commercial U.A.E. wildlife trade was still prohibited, subject to a review by Ken Stansell's Standing Committee, scheduled to meet in November, 2002.
- (k) **May 02, 2002:** U.C.R. notified the Secretariat about trade sanction-busting by the U.A.E. – undertaken by the U.A.E. C.I.T.E.S. Management Authority Mohammed al-Bowardi, who accompanied 102 falcons on a courier jet to Pakistan! This was the *seventh time* the top U.A.E. leaders were monitored and confirmed breaking U.N. trade sanctions. See [Tab Enclosure: 30 in ACTIONS OF STATE](#)
- (l) **May 14, 2002:** One of the U.A.E. “Triad” Sheikhs, Sheikh Mohammed bin Zayed, met V.P. Dick Cheney in the U.S. Sheikh Mohammed and his brother the



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Minister of Information, Sheikh Abdullah bin Zayed al-Nahyan convened meetings on matters of mutual concern between the United States and the U.A.E.

Notably, U.C.R. confirmed a renowned falcon smuggler – Mr. Yousef al-Otaiba – was another U.A.E. Official present in the delegation. The presence of Mohammed al-Bowardi was not confirmed – though Mr. Yousef himself indicated to U.C.R.’s informant that al-Bowardi was not in their small group.

The presence of two hard-core U.A.E. falcon smugglers in company with Dick Cheney may have provided a convenient venue for a request that – as in times past – the U.S. administration advise the State Department to instruct Interior to enable ongoing U.A.E.-Government-sanctioned smuggling, this time by removing CITES trade sanctions imposed upon the U.A.E. Such a request would naturally stipulate lifting CITES trade sanctions during August, in time for the 2002 falconry season.

Link chart analysis already demonstrate a protocol where State contacts Interior, which then contacts Kenneth Stansell who – as Chairman of the C.I.T.E.S. Standing Committee – implements the State Department’s political agenda.

On May 16, 2002 U.C.R. provided written and telephoned notifications to Mr. Stansell indicating that – due to the presence of two U.A.E. smugglers currently in Washington, whose strong vested black market interests may serve to mislead the Bush Administration to facilitate their agenda – Stansell might be contacted by his supervisors, requiring his abrogation of responsibilities as a wildlife conservator, in favor of political advocacy for the State Department and the Persian Gulf.

Successive U.S. administrations – cognizant of the importance of falconry to Arab oil barons – have been acutely aware of a requirement for Arab access to hunting falcons. ⁵⁶ See [Tab Enclosure: 01 in ACTIONS OF STATE](#) and [Tab Enclosure: 84 in ENCLOSURES TO EXHIBIT I](#) and [Tab Enclosure: 85-A in ENCLOSURES TO EXHIBIT I](#) and [Tab Enclosure: 86 in ENCLOSURES TO EXHIBIT I](#)

(m) **Week of September 29, 2002:** U.C.R. *Personnel* flew to Geneva to meet John

⁵⁶ Only days prior to the Gulf War, U.C.R. was summoned to the Riyadh Intercontinental Hotel, for a private meeting between Neil Bush and Prince Faisal bin Fahd – the son of the Saudi Monarch, King Fahd. Prince Faisal asked U.C.R. *Personnel* to bring several falcons to the meeting. Prince Faisal said to Neil, “Do you know what this is?” Bush said, “It’s a bird.” Faisal said, “No. It is not a *bird*. This is the most valuable commodity in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia. It is worth \$300,000 of your U.S. dollars!” During the Gulf War, General Schwarzkopf went falcon hunting with one of the U.A.E. Triad Sheikhs, Mohammed bin Zayed. On another occasion U.C.R. *Personnel* informed President George Bush Sr. about the importance of Arab falconry, and a prized Royal falcon named “Bush”. Every Houbara killed by “Bush” was summarily decapitated by the Bedouins, who rejoiced at naming the corpus delicti “Saddam”. See [Tab Enclosure: 36 in ACTIONS OF STATE](#) And in March, 2003 Wallace Cole III – a Middlesex prep school classmate of U.C.R. *Personnel* – briefed his uncle, President George Bush Sr. during a Florida family gathering, on the political liabilities of ongoing Saudi Arabian / U.A.E. smuggling cartels.



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Sellar and his supervisor. Because the Secretariat would not provide a non-disclosure Agreement, meetings convened to allow Mr. Sellar to read the Evidentiary Exhibits. U.C.R. *Personnel* met a wall of hostility at the Secretariat.

Mr. Sellar spent four hours reading the Exhibits. Not one question was asked.

- (n) **Friday, August 02, 2002:** Mr. Sellar explained the final decision on maintaining or removing trade sanctions would be determined only after a Secretariat meeting to review U.A.E. compliance to the Treaty, with that meeting to occur on Thursday, August 08 or Friday, August 09.
- (o) **Sunday, August 05, 2002:** U.C.R. *Personnel* met young Sheikh Mohammed bin Hamad bin Tahnoon, to express disapproval of U.A.E. subterfuge before and during C.I.T.E.S. trade sanctions, and to request his intervention with the U.A.E. President to stop U.A.E. malfeasance with the United Nations and falcon trade.

Sheikh Mohammed telephoned Sheikh Mohammed bin Zayed – one of the U.A.E. Triad Sheikhs. Sheikh Mohammed explained that Mr. Sellar had made a personal visit to the private residence of the U.A.E. President Sheikh Zayed bin Sultan, and not to worry about U.C.R., “because everything has been taken care of”.

Sheikh Mohammed bin Zayed reassured Sheikh Mohammed bin Hamad that, when Mr. Sellar met the U.A.E. President, the President received absolute assurances from Mr. Sellar that trade sanctions would be removed in time for the falconry season.

Mr. Sellar’s meeting with the U.A.E. President was also notable in that, due to failing health, Sheikh Zayed will not even meet the U.S. Ambassador on substantive matters, consequently managed by his sons as intermediaries between the President Sheikh Zayed and the U.S. Ambassador.

The Secretariat’s decision to remove U.A.E. trade sanctions, was in fact made *weeks prior* to the Secretariat’s August 09 Committee review meeting.

U.C.R. *Personnel* brought this to the attention of Mr. Sellar – openly comparing his collaboration with U.A.E.-Government smugglers as equivalent to Neville Chamberlain standing in the doorway of his aircraft – proclaiming “Peace is at hand!” while waving his non-aggression treaty signed by Adolph Hitler. Sellar explained that his law enforcement education was in fact paid by a financial grant from the Winston Churchill foundation.

- (p) **August 09, 2002:** Recommendations against U.A.E. commercial wildlife trade were scheduled for review (and removal) by the C.I.T.E.S. Standing Committee meetings during November, 2002. However, in advance of the Standing Committee’s November review meetings – the Secretariat actually removed trade sanctions against falcon trade. Not surprising, when considering recent events.



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But this is extraordinary: when black market falcon trade was the primary causative factor for U.A.E. trade sanctions – the Secretariat expedited lifting of sanctions against falcon trade **just in time for the September falconry season**. See [Tab Enclosure: 31 in ACTIONS OF STATE](#)

- (q) **August 09, 2002:** C.I.T.E.S. requires wildlife trade to be subject to review by Scientific and Management Authorities, with a determination of “no detriment” to be found, prior to issuance of C.I.T.E.S. import and export licenses.

All this protocol is now waived for Middle East falconers. The C.I.T.E.S. licensing system that is the law for the United States and other Countries, is not required for Gulf falconers. Instead, they need only apply for a non-descript falcon “passport” – without independent identification forensics. Passports can be re-used without “no detriment” findings, and without any licensing protocol whatsoever. See [Tab Enclosure: 31 in ACTIONS OF STATE](#)

Thus, contraband falcon trade has suddenly ceased to exist in the Middle East – because large-scale unverified, unlicensed trade in falcons has been made legal by the Secretariat. The Secretariat has given birth to an “environmental Enron”.

- ❖ It is remarkable that the Secretariat classifies today’s \$300,000,000 falcon trade as “non-commercial” and for “personal effects”. Indeed, while C.I.T.E.S. may classify the sale of a \$50,000 falcon as “non-commercial” – the I.R.S. does not – because the marketer’s failure to pay commercial sales tax on the sale of a \$50,000 bird is a criminal offense.
- ❖ It is notable that falcon trade was resumed by the U.A.E., with no mention of the plight of C.I.T.E.S. “Schedule I” Lesser McQueen’s Bustards (Houbara) – already hunted to extinction in many regions. So today, the Secretariat has presided over creating a \$300,000,000 “non-commercial” market, whereby offending States move thousands of contraband falcons under the wire with a meager “passport system” – in lieu of C.I.T.E.S. licenses and *no detriment* studies – to facilitate mass-killing of “*Endangered*” Houbara!

- (r) **November 01, 2002:** The Secretariat covered up the U.A.E. C.I.T.E.S. Management Authority’s smuggling 102 falcons on his private courier jet. See [Tab Enclosure: 32 in ACTIONS OF STATE](#) The Secretariat was never “given two days warning of the event by the U.A.E.” And, no public mention was made by the Secretariat, that 25 of the 102 falcons were imported illegally into the U.A.E. from Qatar.

Both Pakistan and the U.A.E. requested permission to export the falcons, and this permission was not allowed by the Secretariat. Then, the first time the Secretariat learned about the illegal trade-busting exports was through UCR on May 02, 2002. See [Tab Enclosure: 30 in ACTIONS OF STATE](#)



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- (s) **November 15, 2002:** Kenneth Stansell's C.I.T.E.S. Standing Committee convened to remove all wildlife trade sanctions on the U.A.E. See [Tab Enclosure: 33 in ACTIONS OF STATE](#)
- (t) **May 18 – 25, 2003:** The Department of Interior *Employee's* scientific paper and forward-thinking Resolution ⁵⁷ were submitted in Budapest, Hungary at the *World Working Group on Birds of Prey* (WWGBP). The Resolution was first revised and accepted by the Resolution Committee – then thrown out, only several hours prior to the vote of WWGBP membership, in contravention to acceptable WWGBP and Resolution Committee protocol.

The Interior *Employee's* scientific paper, lecture, slide show, and Resolution disclosed publicly for the first time, rampant corruption of C.I.T.E.S. Officials and biologists bribed by Middle East Sheikhs, Princes, smugglers and captive-breeders. The Resolution calls for a 3 year moratorium on Middle East falconry.

As if proclaiming the earth is flat – facts demonstrated in the slide show and lecture, the scientific paper, and the Resolution were effectively ignored and redacted by the leaders of the WWGBP – while once again the I.U.C.N. was delegated as the supervisory agency to lead environmental reform.

It is worth noting the I.U.C.N. has long been delegated by C.I.T.E.S. to remedy concerns detailed in **Decision 11.102**. However the I.U.C.N. hasn't had any real or practical effect in fixing these daunting challenges – vis-à-vis falcon conservation – at least since December 15, 2000. See [Tab Enclosure: 25 in THE BRIEF](#)

WWGBP proceedings conveyed to more than a few members, an impression that the dominant, supervisory role of the I.U.C.N. was a *fait accompli* long before the WWGBP convention. Clearly there were influential Middle East falcon extraction interests who used every facility to over-rule opinions of other scientists – including Interior's *Employee*, whose paper and Resolution were overlooked – despite his status as a member of the WWGBP Resolution Committee.

These Evidentiary Exhibits demonstrate remedial measures proposed by C.I.T.E.S. and the I.U.C.N. have been ineffective, while:

- a. Saker and Gyrfalcon populations – formerly stable and well represented across entire regions of Central Asia – are now completely extirpated in many regions;
- b. *laundering* of falcons and Houbara through captive-breeding operations has

⁵⁷ U.C.R. sponsored attendance at the WWGBP, of law enforcement personnel and the *Department of Interior's Employee*, who is also an unpaid member of U.C.R.'s *Scientific Advisory Board*. Material evidence provided in the paper, the lecture, the slide show, and the Resolution were provided by U.C.R. The complete, unedited scientific paper and the Resolution can be viewed at www.SaveTheFalcons.org, in the biography and publication archives of Dr. David H. Ellis.



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- escalated dramatically, since the days of OPERATION FALCON;
- c. C.I.T.E.S.-licensing for fraudulent “research” and/or “non-commercial” trade in falcons, has become a favored mechanism of Governments engaged in traffic;
 - d. escape and release into Asian ecosystems, of both non-native and captive-bred falcons has reached epic proportions;
 - e. genetic pollution of the few remaining wild gene pools, looms as a threat equal to regional population declines. Genetic pollution is caused by:
 - (1) release of wild non-native specimens into foreign (non-natal) territories, and
 - (2) release of captive-bred falcons (non-native purebreds & Hybrids) into foreign (non-natal) territories.
 - f. revenue accruing from falcon markets (at \$300,000,000 per annum) is awarded to smugglers, biologists, captive-breeders, the Russian Mafia, and other middlemen – rather than to impoverished communities living in close proximity to wild falcon resources. This perverted revenue flow is a breach of **Agenda 21** of the United Nations ‘Biodiversity Convention’.

The failures of the C.I.T.E.S., I.U.C.N., the Department of Interior – as well as political interference by the State Department, in a politically inspired agenda to facilitate the wishes of Arab Governments that promote illicit falcon trade – all demonstrate how current mechanisms are inadequate to save falcons from an avalanche of special interests, political agendas, and Gulf-financed extraction interests.

These five *Evidentiary Exhibits* demonstrate how the solution that is most likely to bring genuine reform, is for the Secretary of Interior to recommend *Pelly Amendment* measures to be selectively applied against Saudi Arabia, the U.A.E., Kazakhstan, and Mongolia.

END OF EDITOR’S UPDATE