

### Secret War In Arabia (SAS Operation)

The third in a series of novels based on the SAS. The regiment is called in to get rid of the communist-backed guerrillas of the People's Front for the Liberation of the Occupied Arabian Gulf – both to free Oman and guarantee the safe passage of Arabian oil to the West.

On 4 May 1980, seven terrorists holding twenty-one people captive in the Iranian Embassy in London's Prince's Gate, executed their first hostage. They threatened to kill another hostage every thirty minutes until their demands were met. Minutes later, armed men in black overalls and balaclavas shimmied down the roof on ropes and burst in through windows and doors. In seconds all but one of the terrorists had been shot dead, the other captured. For months this was their first acquaintance with a unit that was soon to become the ideal of modern military excellence – the Special Air Service regiment. Few realized that the SAS had been in existence for almost forty years, playing a discreet, if not secret, role almost everywhere Britain had fought since World War II, and had been the prototype of all modern special forces units throughout the world. In The Regiment, Michael Asher – a former soldier in 23 SAS Regiment – examines the evolution of the special forces idea and investigates the real story behind the greatest military legend of the late twentieth century.

Secret War in Arabia (SAS Operation)HarperCollins UK

In this book, the Bush administration's war in Iraq is assessed using an interdisciplinary approach and historical analysis that will help readers better understand the results of the U.S. counterinsurgency doctrine from 2003 to the present. • Five case studies of guerrilla conflicts throughout the world in the last 150 years • Findings from unique, primary research on Iraq • Area maps of each conflict in question • A bibliography that includes literature on five important past conflicts, as well as key documentation on the Iraq war, from 2003 to the present

Britain's Secret War

How and why the United Kingdom sponsors conflict around the world

Special Operations Forces from the Great Game to the SAS

The History Thieves

Marine K SBS

The Secret War in Afghanistan

Soldier E: Sniper Fire in Belfast

Michael P. Noonan examines U.S. capabilities to conduct foreign internal defense and unconventional warfare. Using a newly developed typology and nine case studies, he places campaigns within broader contexts of military culture and history, offering 3 findings and 6 policy recommendations for considering when or not to use such capabilities.

The 'Confrontation' between Malaysia and Indonesia in Borneo (January 20, 2006), the war against Indonesian raids across a 900-mile border in some of the world's worst jungle terrain, eventually involved nearly 20,000 British and Commonwealth troops, with air and naval support; and yet, by mutual consent, it was astonishingly little reported at the time. This 'secret war' saw the perfection of SAS jungle tactics; a Parachute Regiment action described as 'a second Rorke's Drift'; and audacious secret missions deep inside enemy territory, including the award to a Gurkha soldier of the British Army's only 'living VC' for 40 years.

July 1989, South Armagh: the cheering mobs stood over the body of a British soldier. He was the ninth to have been killed by the so-called Border Fox, an IRA sniper whose activities had helped to make this area of the United Kingdom the most leared killing ground in Western Europe. The British government was determined to break the tightly-knit South Armagh Brigade of the IRA before more lives were lost. This task would demand unique skills possessed only by the men of the Special Air Service. The SAS men of Ulster Troop are the best in the world at surveillance, unsurpassed in counter-insurgency techniques. And now, once again, they were going to have to prove it. Soldier U SAS: Bandit Country tells the story of their hunt for the Border Fox and the terrorists of South Armagh a murderous, little-publicised war in which every encounter, whether in or out of uniform, was potentially a battle to the death.

Andrew Mumford challenges the notion of a "special relationship" between the United States and United Kingdom in military affairs, the most vaunted and, he says, exaggerated of associations in the post-1945 era. Though they are allies to be sure, national self-interest and domestic politics have often undercut their relationship. This is the first book to combine a history of US-UK interaction during major counterinsurgency campaigns since 1945, from Palestine to Iraq and Afghanistan, with a critical examination of the so called special relationship that has been tested during these difficult, protracted, and costly conflicts. Mumford's assessment of each nation's internal political dynamics and diplomatic exchanges reveals that in actuality there is only a thin layer of specialness at work in the wars that shaped the postcolonial balance of power, the fight against Communism in the Cold War, and the twenty-first-century "war on terror." This book is especially timely given that the US-UK relationship is once again under scrutiny because of the Trump administration's "America First" rhetoric and Britain's changing international relations as a result of Brexit. Counterinsurgency Wars and the Anglo-American Alliance will interest scholars and students of history, international relations, and security studies as well as policy practitioners in the field.

Oman

Eye of the Storm

The Secret Origins of the Special Air Service

Oman's Foreign Policy: Foundation and Practice

Soldier N: Gambian Bluff

Soldier X: Operation Takeaway

Twenty-Five Years In Action With The SAS

In early 1970, the Commanding Officer of 22 SAS flew into the strategically critical Sultanate of Oman on a covert intelligence mission. A Communist rebellion in the South threatened not only the stability of the Arabian Peninsula but more importantly the vital oil routes through the Persian Gulf.

After the British withdrawal from Aden in 1967 the war in Dhofar was a major step in the fight against the spread of communist domination in the Gulf. Dissidents in rebellion against the feudal rule of the old Sultan of Oman exploited the poverty and want in the countryside in order to win converts to their cause and found backing from the communist Yemen. With the help of the British, alarmed by such a threat, the Sultan's son Qaboos deposed his father and promptly set about the modernization of his country and the alleviation of poverty. At the same time Britain sent out a small team from 22 Special Air Service Regiment to aid the Sultan's Armed Forces in their fight against a communist enemy in the Dhofar region of Oman. But an army is only as good as its supplies. However inaccessible the places the patrols were fighting in they had to receive essential supplies. Air Despatch units came into being during the Second World War dropping arms and equipment to Resistance Fighters and Special Forces in Europe and other 'theatres' of war. They also played a vital role at Arnhem, the jungles of Burma and later Malaya and Borneo and also in the deserts of the Middle East. By the time of Dhofar 55 Air Despatch Squadron RCT, to which the author belonged, was a seasoned unit with an exemplary record of performance and several medals for gallantry. In his very readable recollections of the war, David (Geordie) Arkles recounts his sorties flying into extreme danger and of his encounters with the enemy. He also describes the day to day difficulties of living in the desert, and the methods of grappling with the complicated and intricate tasks in dropping a variety of vital supplies to the troops on the ground. First published in 1988 this second edition has been extended to include more detailed accounts of various actions along with the names of those who took part. It also contains many photographs including some not previously published.

In the Central American republic of Guatemala, government-sponsored torture and mass murder had reduced the Mayan Indian population to a despairing acquiescence, and after five hundred years of struggle it began to seem as if the conqueror's peaca could at last be claimed in the capital. Then, at the beginning of 1985, a guerrilla leader whom the authorities had long believed dead sprang mysteriously back to life. No loyal Guatemalan could identify him, and the government was compelled to seek help elsewhere, from one of the two SAS soldiers who had helped to mediate a hostage crisis with the guerrilla almost fifteen years earlier. To the government in Whitehall it appeared a straightforward enough exercise, but for the soldier and his comrades the mission soon turned into a nightmare of impossible choices, and then land of Guatemala, magical and cruel by turns, proved much easier to enter than to escape.

An overview of strategies for dealing with terrorism, ranging from nonforce to counterterrorist operations.

The Indonesian Confrontation 1962 – 66

The Secret War, Dhofar 1971-1972

Secrets, Lies and the Shaping of a Modern Nation

Storm Front

The Regiment

Soldier W: Guatemala - Journey Into Evil

Dangerous Men

Ultimate soldier. Ultimate mission. But will the SAS succeed in freeing Oman from the deadly grip of fanatical guerrillas?

Fresh from the 1943 Aegean Campaign, explosives expert Sergeant Colin 'Tiger' Tiller of the Royal Marines, is selected to undergo covert training in a one-man midget submarine fitted with a newly modified, specialist weapon. Posted to the Far East he enrolls in the Special Boat Section, where he set about ruthlessly destroying Japanese supply ships among the crocodile-infested mangrove swamps along the Arakan coast, raiding enemy-held islands, and employing his deadly skills on Burma's Irrawaddy River.

But he receives special orders to use the midget submarine in his most dangerous raid yet... Marine H SBS: The Burma Offensve – based on real operations mounted during World War II – recounts the death-defying exploits of a group of highly trained individuals pitted against the armed might of the Japanese Empire. This is classic military fiction at its best.

For Captain Don Healey of the SAS, the police anti-terrorist exercise on the outskirts of Heathrow Airport was to have been just another training job. But in the grey suburban sprawl on the edge of London another, far more sinister plot was about to unfold, a plot that would suck him in relentlessly and send him off on a hostage-rescue mission to the Indian subcontinent. Under the auspices of the inscrutable Intelligence chief Sir Anthony Briggs, the operation would reunite him with some of the hardest troopers from Herford, for only such a hand-picked team was capable of storming a terrorist stronghold among the mountain fastnesses of Pakistan. And only the very best would have a chance of coming back alive. Central to the mission was the mysterious Mr Sanji. It was at the cost of precious lives that Don and his men would learn the horrific secret of this Indian subcontinent. In a devastating analysis, T. J. Coles reveals the true extent of Britain's covert foreign policy that supports war, conflict and oppression around the world. Unbeknownst to the broad population, the Shadow State maintains a 'new world order' that allies Britain with America's quest for global power – what the Pentagon calls 'Full Spectrum Dominance'. Coles documents how British operatives have interfered in Syria, Libya, Iraq, Iran and Yemen with the aim of deposing unwanted regimes. In doing so, they have helped create extensive terrorist networks across the Middle East, reviving previously-failing Jihadist groups such as ISIL, which has now transformed into an international terror franchise. In addition to waging clandestine wars in the Middle East, the secret services have used the military to run drugs by proxy in Colombia, train death squads in Bangladesh and support instability in Ukraine, when NATO's strategic encroachment on Russia is drawing the world closer to terminal nuclear confrontation. Coles unearths Britain's involvement in the recent ethnic cleansing of Tamil civilians by the Sri Lankan government, the invasion of Somalia by Somali and Ethiopian warlords, and Indonesia's atrocities in Papua. He also exposes the extensive use of drones for murder and intimidation across the Middle East and elsewhere. Britain's Secret Wars is essential reading for anyone who wants to dig beneath the surface of current events. This expanded edition features a new Preface.

Secret War in Arabia (SAS Operation)
Government Responses to Terrorism
Spies, Special Forces, and the Secret Pursuit of British Foreign Policy
Soldier M: Invisible Enemy in Kazakhstan
SAS: Secret War in South East Asia
The Burma Offensive

The British have never fought against the Soviet army, right? Wrong. In 1980, Ronald Reagan and Margaret Thatcher had taken over the leadership of the West and the Soviets has invaded Afghanistan; the most crucial battle of the cold war was about to begin. In the high mountain passes of the north-west Frontier and the Hindu Kush, the CIA and its Western allies saw an opportunity to bring the mighty Soviet to its knees. Their weapon: the Islamic guerrillas of the Afghan Mujahideen. Their agent: Tom Carew, the first Western agent to link up with the Mujahideen, led a series of daring initiatives inside Afghanistan. His account covers in extraordinary and revealing detail combat action against the Soviet Spetsnaz and Afghan mercenaries; reconnaissance missions leading to the installation of the first West-sponsored training camp for the Mujahideen in Pakistan; and Carew's attempt to hijack an aircraft during a covert arms-buying mission. During these operations, the author was accepted and befriended by the fundamentalist Mujahideen and became as close to them as any European infidel could ever get. In many ways he was a latter-day Lawrence of Arabia. Tom Carew later rejoined his unit. Wry, perceptive and sensitive, Jihad! is a fast-paced account of combat espionage and high adventure, against the backdrop of the last truly wild and lawless country on Earth. It sheds unprecedented light on the sharp edge of the cold war and the conduct of special operations in the modern era.

When Joint Special Operations Command deployed Task Force 714 to Iraq in 2003, it faced an adversary unlike any it had previously encountered: al-Qaeda in Iraq (AQI). AQI's organization into multiple, independent networks and its application of Information Age technologies allowed it to wage war across a vast landscape. To meet this unique threat, TF 714 developed the intelligence capacity to operate inside those networks, and in the words of commander Gen. Stanley McChrystal, USA (Ret.) "claw the guts out of AQI." In Transforming US Intelligence for Irregular War, Richard H. Shultz Jr. provides a broad discussion of the role of intelligence in combatting nonstate militants and revisits this moment of innovation during the Iraq War, showing how the defense and intelligence communities can adapt to new and evolving foes. Shultz tells the story of how TF 714 partnered with US intelligence agencies to dismantle AQI's secret networks by eliminating many of its key leaders. He also reveals how TF 714 altered its methods and practices of intelligence collection, intelligence analysis, and covert paramilitary operations to suppress AQI's growing insurgency and, ultimately, destroy its networked infrastructure. TF 714 remains an exemplar of successful informational learning and adaptation in the midst of modern warfare. By examining its innovations, Shultz makes a compelling case for intelligence leading the way in future campaigns against nonstate armed groups.

Finally, in 1986 Britain successfully waged a secret war to keep the Federation of Malaysia free from domination by Sukarno's Indonesia and by Chinese Communists. At the forefront of this campaign were the men of the Special Air Service the SAS an elite branch of the British military whose essence is secrecy and whose tools are boldness, initiative, surprise, and high skill.Working in four-man patrols, the SAS teams first made friends with the head-hunting border tribes and even trained some of them as an irregular military force. As the conflict continued, SAS teams went beyond the borders into Indonesia, where they tracked down enemy camps, fired on supply convoys, staged ambushes, and attacked enemy soldiers in their riverboats.By talking to those who were there, Peter Dickens has recreated what it was really like to fight in the jungles of Malaysia. He also captures the bravery and relentless pursuit of excellence that make the SAS the elite and prestigious regiment it is.

Ultimate soldier. Ultimate mission. But can the SAS assault team rescue the hostages from the terrorist-held Iranian embassy?

Britain's Secret Wars

Secret War in Arabia

Marine H SBS

Jihad!

The Bush Counterinsurgency Legacy in Iraq

The Counter-Insurgency Myth

Secret Warfare

In the 1940s, in the bleak, snow-capped mountains of Kazakhstan, the SAS return to settle a score which goes back almost half a century and to face a new and terrifying enemy an enemy that is silent, deadly and invisible and that will test their endurance, and their equipment, to the limit. Almost fifty years earlier in 1945, even as treaties were being signed in Berlin, treachery was being planned. An SAS patrol on a routine mission was ambushed and massacred by a cynical and ruthless Russian KGB Major with an insane dream of a new and terrible form of biological warfare. In the past two years captured Nazi medical personnel and the cream of the USSR's scientists were established in a high-security research facility in the remote, mountainous region of Kazakhstan, close to the Mongolian border. Although the complex's inhuman experiments were devastatingly successful and although it was still funded by the KGB, by the early 1980s the virtually autonomous complex, with its well-armed security unit and fanatically independent community, was almost forgotten by the Soviet authorities. Until, that is, sketchy reports of an accident possibly a plague or leak of a mutated virus form a biological experiment filtered through to American intelligence. A Russian army team sent in to investigate disappeared without trace. The Chinese, terrified that their territory might be threatened by the leak, turned to Britain, an unlikely ally, for help. Only one group of men was deemed capable of discovering the truth behind the underground facility the legendary Special Air Service the SAS!

**East Africa, 1975.** The dictator Idi Amin's reign of terror in Uganda is faltering. In a bid to pacify his increasingly mutinous army, he attacks neighbouring Tanzania. His brutal invasion meets little resistance except for one small group of highly-trained British soldiers. However, these were no ordinary soldiers: they were eight men of the legendary Special Boat Squadron. Fighting on the shores of Lake Victoria with only an Mi6 spook for company, the SBS team are charged with blunting the attack of East Africa's strongest military force, knowing that if they are caught, their government will deny any knowledge of their mission. This is classic military fiction at its best.

Only the last ruler of Oman can only recently permits tourism, fearing it would engulf the local culture before it was taken. Today a growing number of visitors are discovering a land of awe-inspiring natural landscapes: mountains, ravines, cliffs, canyons, desert and coastline sweltering under the Middle Eastern sun. In this fully revised and updated Bradt guide, author Diana Darke describes in detail the archaeological wonders, nature reserves and world-class diving sites of this spellbinding sultanate. Visitors can soak up the spicy, perfumed souk atmosphere, watch a camel race or camp out with the Bedouin under the stars. Brimming with up-to-date information on restaurants and bars, hotels, sports facilities and trip itineraries, Bradt's Oman has everything for the traveller who wants to explore the land behind the myth.

Bradt's is the most up-to-date and informative guide to Oman, the Arabian peninsula's most welcoming destination, fully revised and updated by an author who has been living in Oman and Arabia since 1986. Oman is finally reaping the economic benefit of its location between Europe, Africa and Asia with substantial investment in major shipping ports and significant expansion of the national airline with new routes to Western Europe and East Asia. Despite being at the crossroads of great trade routes and empires, Oman has remained an independent country through much of its long history, and today tourism and travel are a major focus for Oman's government. This new edition covers the recent substantial investment in new airport facilities and upmarket accommodation and also features the historic UNESCO towns of Samharan and Al Balid. If you want to live like a local, the guide also tells you how to slow cook the traditional spiced meat shuwa and how to be a perfect guest if invited into an Omani home. Oman is not merely a desert. While it has the classic sand seas - Whibhat Sands - home to the nomadic Bedouin and their camels, this sultanate also boasts lush monsoon-soaked valleys near Salalah, mountain villages surrounded by green terraced fields of fruit trees and rose bushes, and the reef-fringed Ad Dimaniyyat Islands. With such a varied wilderness there is huge scope for adventure. Oman is increasingly perceived as a high-end cultural destination. The new Opera House has opened, directly supported by the Sultan, with top-notch international performers like Placido Domingo. The guide includes advice on property buying, since Omani law changed to allow expatriates to buy, explaining the rules and regulations. There is also a detailed overview of language schools teaching Arabic, not found in other guides. With advice on cultural etiquette, basic Arabic phrases and political history - as well as full practical information on where to stay and eat, and what to see and do - this fully updated edition remains the essential guide for travellers looking to discover the real Oman.

Soldier U: Bandit Country

Gold Rush

The British Experience of Irregular Warfare

Contesting History: The Bush Counterinsurgency Legacy in Iraq

Transforming US Intelligence for Irregular War

Foundation and Practice

The War That Never Was

A clear-headed critique of the SAS cult ... an incisive challenge to the mindless worship of 'the Regiment.' --Boyd Tonkin, Independent

This book examines the complex practice of counter-insurgency warfare through the prism of British military experiences in the post-war era and endeavours to unpack their performance. During the twentieth century counter-insurgency assumed the status of one of the British military's fortes. A wealth of asymmetric warfare experience was accumulated after the Second World War as the small wars of decolonisation offered the army of a fading imperial power many opportunities to deploy against an irregular enemy. However, this quantity of experience does not translate into quality. This book argues that the British, far from being exemplars of counter-insurgency, have in fact consistently proved to be slow learners in counter-insurgency warfare. This book presents an analysis of the most significant British counter-insurgency campaigns of the past 60 years: Malaya (1948-60), Kenya (1952-60), South Arabia (1962-67), the first decade of the Northern Irish 'Troubles' (1969-79), and the recent British counter-insurgency campaign in southern Iraq (2003-09). Colonial history is used to contextualise the contemporary performance in Iraq and undermine the commonly held confidence in British counter-insurgency. Blending historical research with critical analysis, this book seeks to establish a new paradigm through which to interpret and analyse the British approach to counter-insurgency, as well as considering the mythology of inherent British competence in the realm of irregular warfare. It will be of interest to students of counter-insurgency, military history, strategic studies, security studies, and IR in general.

British leaders use spies and Special Forces to interfere in the affairs of others discreetly and deniably. Since 1945, Mi6 has spread misinformation designed to divide and discredit targets from the Middle East to Eastern Europe and Northern Ireland. It has instigated whispering campaigns and planted false evidence on officials working behind the Iron Curtain, tried to ferment revolution in Albania, blown up ships to prevent the passage of refugees to Israel, and secretly funnelled aid to insurgents in Afghanistan and dissidents in Poland. Mi6 has launched cultural and economic warfare against Iceland and Czechoslovakia. It has tried to instigate coups in Congo, Egypt, Syria, Saudi Arabia, Iran, and elsewhere. Through bribery and blackmail, Britain has rigged elections as colonies moved to independence. Britain has fought secret wars in Yemen, Indonesia, and Oman—and discreetly used Special Forces to eliminate enemies from colonial Malaya to Libya during the Arab Spring. This is covert action: a vital, though controversial, tool of statecraft and perhaps the most sensitive of all government activity. If used wisely, it can play an important role in pursuing national interests in a dangerous world. If used poorly, it can cause political scandal—or worse. In Disrupt and Deny, Rory Cormac tells the remarkable true story of Britain's secret scheming against its enemies, as well as its friends: of intrigue and manoeuvring within the darkest corridors of Whitehall, where officials fought to maintain control of this most sensitive and seductive work; and, above all, of Britain's attempt to use smoke and mirrors to mask decline. He reveals hitherto secret operations, the slush funds that paid for them, and the battles in Whitehall that shaped them.

The Jewel Game was a memory technique taught to British agents in India, as they prepared to take on their Imperial Russian adversaries. A century later, this technique is used by British special forces as they prepare for operations against the IRA. This book explores the evolutionary path of special forces from the 19th century to modern elite forces used in the Gulf War, the Falklands and Vietnam. The book takes in such diverse figures as Lawrence of Arabia and Sir Peter del la Billiere, and examines the record of special forces in war and peace, explaining what they do, why they do it and whether they are effective.

The East African Mission

Marine J SBS

Embassy Siege (SAS Operation)

Task Force 714 in Iraq

Disrupt and Deny

Raiders from the Sea

Small-Scale U.S. Interventions Abroad

A mean and dirty war is being waged on British soil. In the 1970s that war was at its bloodiest. Sectarian violence was an almost daily occurrence and the terrorist groups, who financed their operations through robbery, fraud and extortion, engaged in torture, assassination and wholesale slaughter. To cope with the terrorists' activities in the British Army needed the support of exceptional soldiers who could operate deep undercover. The group chosen as most suitable for this task was the legendary Special Air Service the SAS! Deployed in Northern Ireland in 1976, the regiment was soon embroiled in some of the most secretive, dangerous and controversial activities in its history. These included plain-clothes work in the towns and cities, the running of operational posts in rural areas, surveillance and intelligence-gathering, ambushes and daring cross-border raids. Soldier E SAS: Sniper Fire in Belfast is the fifth in a series of novels based on this extraordinary regime a thrilling 'factoid' adventure about the most daring soldiers in military history: the SAS!

In 1889, the first Official Secrets Act was passed, creating offences of 'disclosure of information' and 'breach of official trust'. It limited and monitored what the public could, and should, be told. Since then a culture of secrecy has flourished. As successive governments have been selective about what they choose to share with the public, we have been left with a distorted and incomplete understanding not only of the workings of the state but of our nation's culture and its past. In this important book, Ian Cobain offers a fresh appraisal of some of the key moments in British history since the end of WWII, including: the measures taken to conceal the existence of Bletchley Park and its successor, GCHQ, for three decades; the unreported wars fought during the 1960s and 1970s; the hidden links with terrorist cells during the Troubles; the sometimes opaque workings of the criminal justice system; the state's peacetime surveillance techniques; and the convenient loopholes in the Freedom of Information Act. Drawing on previously unseen material and rigorous research, The History Thieves reveals how a much larger bureaucratic machine has grown up around the British state, allowing governments to evade accountability and their secrets to be buried.

For 35,000 years ancient Afghanistan was called Aryana (the Light of God) has existed. Then in 747 AD what is today called Afghanistan became Khorasan (which means Sunrise in Dari) which was a much larger geographical area. In the middle of the nineteenth century the name Afghanistan, which means home of the united tribes, was applied originally by the Saxons (present day British) and the Russians. During the Great Games in the middle of nineteenth century, the Durand Line was created in 1893 and was in place until 1993. Saxons created the state of Afghanistan out of a geographical area roughly the size of Texas: in 1893 before which there were 10 million square kilometers, larger than the size of Canada, as means to act as a buffer zone between the Saxon-India & Tsarist-Russia and the Chinese.

Peter Ratcliffe served in the SAS for twenty-five years. Blooded in Oman in the 1970s, he also saw action in Northern Ireland, in the Falklands War, and in the Gulf campaign. From his early days in the Paras to his time as Regimental Sergeant-Major in the Gulf, he has lived and fought by the motto 'Who Dares Wins'. Eye of the Storm is his insider's account of that exceptional career. Fastpaced, earthy, dramatic, funny, occasionally disturbing, it is laced with firsthand descriptions of ferocious and bloody fighting, sudden death and incredible heroism, and peopled with a cast of extraordinary individuals. Beyond that, however, it corrects many of the distortions and exaggerations of other books, and explodes several long-standing myths about the Regiment. Here - at last - is the authentic voice of the SAS. This enhanced edition contains additional audio and text material: - Audio Recording of an SAS Firefight in Oman, 1973 - The Little Book of SAS by Peter Ratcliffe, an extensive glossary of SAS Terms

SAS Operations

Irregular Soldiers and Rebellious States
Soldier C: SAS
Hijacking and Hostages

Marine L SBS

The Special Relationship on the Rocks
Oliver's Army

In the arid deserts and mountains of Arabia a 'secret war' is being fought. While the Communist-backed guerrillas of the People's Front for the Liberation of the Occupied Arabian Gulf have been waging a campaign of terror against Oman, British Army Training Teams have been winning the hearts and minds of the people with medical aid and educational programmes. Now the time has come to rid the country of the guerrillas, known as the Adoo, not only to free Oman, but also to guarantee the safe passage of Arabian oil to the West. Only one group of men is capable of doing this job the legendary Special Air Force the SAS! On the night of October 1, 1971, two squadrons of SAS troopers, backed by the Sultan's Armed Forces and fierce, unpredictable Firqat Arab fighters, start to clear the fanatical Adoo from the summit of the mighty Jebel Dhofar a mountain 3,000 feet high and scorched by the desert sun. In doing so, the men of the SAS embark on one of their most daring and unforgettable adventures. Soldier C SAS: Secret War in Arabia is the third in a series of novels based on this extraordinary regiment a thrilling 'tactoid' adventure about the most daring soldiers in military history: the SAS!

When Oliver 'Lo' Lawrence was recruited for an undercover assignment in the Arabian Gulf, the stakes were as high as they get: the players were gambling with the lifeblood of the industrialized world - the flow of oil.

This is the first book in more than a decade to look systematically at the foundations and practices of Oman's foreign policy and its impact on the production and distribution of oil. At the end of July 1981, world heads of state gathered in London for the wedding of Prince Charles and Lady Diana Spencer. Among those present was President Jawara of the Gambia, whose absence was exploited by Marxist rebels to overthrow him. Rightly fearing armed intervention from neighbouring Senegal, the new revolutionary council seized hostages including one of the President's wives and several of his children and emptied the prisons in a desperate search for allies in the coming struggle. In the first couple of days, as opposing factions of the Gambian police force wrestled for control, many of the released prisoners succumbed to the temptation to settle old scores, and almost two thousand Gambians lost their lives. In tourist beach hotels several hundred Europeans walked and feared the worst. Only one group of men was considered capable of stabilising the situation the legendary Special Air Service the SAS! So, at Jawara's request, three men of SAS 22 Regiment were sent into this cauldron, supposedly to advise the President and his Senegalese allies. But within days, circumstances and the men's bravado turned them into the spearhead of the counter-revolution, heavily embroiled in both the pursuit of heavily armed criminals and the dangerously delicate business of rescuing hostages. Soldier N SAS: The Gambian Bluff is the electrifying story of how, against all the odds, these three highly skilled soldiers defeated the rebels and restored President Jawara to power.

The Real Story of the SAS

SAS Zero Hour

Counterinsurgency Wars and the Anglo-American Alliance

Soldier C: Secret War in Arabia

The SAS and Popular Culture

A Concise History of Afghanistan in 25 Volumes

*This title tells the story of a secret war fought by British mercenaries in the Yemen in the early 1960s. The book features British military history, much in the spirit of Ben McIntyre's 'Agent Zigzag' and 'Operation Mincemeat'.*

*Barents Sea, 1942. After a German attack, HMS Edinburgh sinks into the icy depths with over five tons of Russian gold aboard, leaving boy seaman Mike Cox as one of the survivors. Forty years later, after a successful career in the Special Boat Squadron and then as a top commercial diver, Cox is obsessed with the dream of raising the treasure from its watery grave. His own plans thwarted, he is blackmailed by a greedy American arms dealer into infiltrating an intergovernmental operation to salvage the gold. Caught in a deadly trap, his only hope may be the men of his old unit: the legendary SBS. This is classic military fiction at its best.*

*In the aftermath of the Dunkirk evacuation in 1940, Roger 'Jumbo' Pountney is ordered to form and train a small group of canoeists. Taking as his paddler and second-in-command Lieutenant Philip Ayton of the Royal Marines, they command a body of men, known as No.1 Special Boat Section, who are as ruthless and independent as any that fought in World War II. They employ Folbot kayaks to get ashore from submarines to attack vital enemy targets in the Mediterranean and in these hazardous clandestine operations, skill and stealth count just as much as bravery. It is in the midst of these battles that the reputation of the legendary SBS would be forged. Based on early SBS missions undertaken during World War II, this is classic military fiction at its best.*

*The historian and author of Postwar Counterinsurgency and the SAS reveals the full story of how the Special Air Service Regiment began during WWII. Britain's elite Special Air Service Regiment is one of the most revered special-ops units in the world. Its high-profile operations include the storming of the Iranian Embassy in London in 1980 and the hunt for Osama bin Laden in southern Afghanistan following 9/11. Since its inception during the Second World War, the SAS has become a byword for the highest possible standards in both conventional and unorthodox methods of warfare. In SAS Zero Hour, military historian and SAS expert Tim Jones offers fascinating new insight into how this elite regiment began. It is commonly held that the unit was the brainchild of just one man, David Stirling. While not dismissing Stirling's considerable contribution, Jones's historical investigation reveals many other factors that played a part in shaping the SAS, including the roles of military deception specialist Dudley Clarke, Field Marshals Archibald Wavell and Claude Auchinleck, and others. Drawing extensively on primary sources, as well as reassessing the more recent regimental histories and memoirs, SAS Zero Hour is "The most comprehensive and enlightening version of these seminal events yet" (Sir Ranulph Fiennes, From the Forward).*