

British intelligence (GCHQ) Put Investigative Journalists Among Terrorists and Hackers on Threat Assessment List

By [Nadia Prupis](#)

Global Research, January 20, 2015

[Common Dreams](#) 19 January 2015

Region: [Europe](#)

Theme: [Intelligence](#), [Police State & Civil Rights](#)

The Government Communications Headquarters (GCHQ) building in Cheltenham, Gloucestershire. (Photo: [UK Ministry of Defence/flickr/cc](#))

British intelligence swept up private communications of journalists of some of the largest media outlets in the UK and U.S., a new *Guardian* analysis of whistleblower Edward Snowden's NSA files [reveals](#).

Emails exchanged between journalists and editors at the *Guardian*, the BBC, Reuters, the New York Times, the Washington Post, Le Monde, the Sun, and NBC were harvested, saved, and shared in November 2008 among intelligence agents during a Government Communications Headquarters (GCHQ) test exercise, according to the analysis by *Guardian* reporter James Ball, published Monday.

The surveillance sweep collected 70,000 emails in less than 10 minutes.

Press releases, story revisions sent between reporters and editors, and other communications were all harvested as part of a test of a GCHQ tool that was developed to "strip irrelevant data out of the agency's tapping process," Ball writes. After being retained, the emails were made available on GCHQ's intranet to cleared personnel.

While there was no evidence to suggest whether those reporters were intentionally targeted, a separate set of UK intelligence documents show that "investigative journalists" were placed on a security threat assessment list alongside terrorists and hackers.

One internal document intended for army intelligence stated that "journalists and reporters representing all types of news media represent a potential threat to security."

Monday's analysis of the NSA files comes amid heated debate over government surveillance and its risks to civil liberties. UK Prime Minister David Cameron has repeatedly [called](#) for stronger surveillance power for British intelligence, [proposing](#) legislation in the wake of the attacks on Charlie Hebdo that would allow British police to break into encrypted communications of "suspected terrorists."

In response to those heightened demands and continuing Snowden revelations, more than 100 editors signed a [letter](#) Monday coordinated by the Society of Editors and Press Gazette urging Cameron to put an end to police spying on journalists.

“The code needs to balance the seriousness of the alleged crime against the public interest in protecting the confidentiality of all journalistic sources and potential whistleblowers,” the letter states.

Records obtained under RIPA without warrants must be kept as one of the agency’s top secrets, the NSA files show.

A GCHQ spokesperson defended the agency’s policies, telling the *Guardian*, “[T]he UK’s interception regime is entirely compatible with the European convention on human rights.”

The original source of this article is [Common Dreams](#)

Copyright © [Nadia Prupis](#), [Common Dreams](#), 2015

[Comment on Global Research Articles on our Facebook page](#)

[Become a Member of Global Research](#)

Articles by: [Nadia Prupis](#)

Disclaimer: The contents of this article are of sole responsibility of the author(s). The Centre for Research on Globalization will not be responsible for any inaccurate or incorrect statement in this article. The Centre of Research on Globalization grants permission to cross-post Global Research articles on community internet sites as long the source and copyright are acknowledged together with a hyperlink to the original Global Research article. For publication of Global Research articles in print or other forms including commercial internet sites, contact: publications@globalresearch.ca
www.globalresearch.ca contains copyrighted material the use of which has not always been specifically authorized by the copyright owner. We are making such material available to our readers under the provisions of "fair use" in an effort to advance a better understanding of political, economic and social issues. The material on this site is distributed without profit to those who have expressed a prior interest in receiving it for research and educational purposes. If you wish to use copyrighted material for purposes other than "fair use" you must request permission from the copyright owner.

For media inquiries: publications@globalresearch.ca