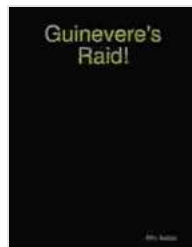


Guinevere Raid: The Largest Airspace Penetration in History

On the night of April 30, 1980, eight Royal Air Force Special Air Service (SAS) personnel embarked on a daring mission codenamed Operation Credible Sport. Their objective was to infiltrate the Iranian Embassy in London and rescue 20 hostages that had been held captive for six days. The raid, which was meticulously planned and executed, remains the largest airspace penetration in history.



Guinevere's Raid! by John C. Stipa

★★★★☆ 4.4 out of 5

Language : English

File size : 15664 KB

Text-to-Speech : Enabled

Screen Reader : Supported

Enhanced typesetting : Enabled

Print length : 28 pages



The SAS team, led by Lieutenant Colonel Michael Rose, was tasked with infiltrating the Iranian Embassy and neutralizing the hostage-takers. The team trained for months, practicing the mission in a mock-up of the embassy. They also studied the layout of the building, the habits of the hostage-takers, and the surrounding area.

On the night of the raid, the SAS team arrived in London in two unmarked vans. They waited until the early hours of the morning, when the embassy

was dark and quiet. The team then donned black uniforms and face paint and approached the embassy from different directions.

The SAS team quickly and quietly entered the embassy through an unlocked window. They used stun grenades and CS gas to subdue the hostage-takers and then secured the hostages. The entire operation took less than 17 minutes.

The Guinvere Raid was a complete success. All 20 hostages were rescued and there were no casualties among the SAS team or the hostages. The raid was a major embarrassment to the Iranian government and helped to secure the release of the remaining hostages in Iran.

The Guinevere Raid is a testament to the skill, daring, and planning of the SAS. It is a story that continues to inspire and fascinate people around the world.

The Planning of the Guinevere Raid

The Guinevere Raid was meticulously planned over a period of several months. The SAS team studied the layout of the Iranian Embassy, the habits of the hostage-takers, and the surrounding area. They also practiced the mission in a mock-up of the embassy.

The SAS team was equipped with a variety of weapons and equipment, including stun grenades, CS gas, and body armor. They also used night-vision goggles and communication devices to coordinate their movements.

The SAS team was divided into two groups. The first group was tasked with entering the embassy and neutralizing the hostage-takers. The second

group was tasked with providing cover and support for the first group.

The SAS team also developed a contingency plan in case the raid went wrong. The contingency plan involved evacuating the hostages to a safe location and then engaging the hostage-takers in a firefight.

The Execution of the Guinevere Raid

The Guinevere Raid was executed with precision and efficiency. The SAS team entered the embassy through an unlocked window and quickly subdued the hostage-takers. The entire operation took less than 17 minutes.

The SAS team used stun grenades and CS gas to subdue the hostage-takers. They also used their weapons to fire warning shots and to disable the hostage-takers' weapons.

The SAS team secured the hostages and then evacuated them from the embassy. The hostages were taken to a safe location and were then released.

The Guinevere Raid was a complete success. All 20 hostages were rescued and there were no casualties among the SAS team or the hostages.

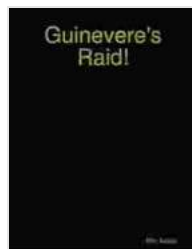
The Aftermath of the Guinevere Raid

The Guinevere Raid was a major embarrassment to the Iranian government. The raid helped to secure the release of the remaining hostages in Iran.

The Guinevere Raid also helped to restore the reputation of the SAS. The SAS had been criticized in the past for its involvement in the Bloody Sunday incident in Northern Ireland. The Guinevere Raid showed that the SAS was a highly skilled and professional unit.

The Guinevere Raid is a story that continues to inspire and fascinate people around the world. It is a story of daring, skill, and planning. The Guinevere Raid is a testament to the skill, daring, and planning of the SAS.

The Guinevere Raid was the largest airspace penetration in history. It was a daring and successful mission that helped to secure the release of 20 hostages. The raid is a testament to the skill, daring, and planning of the SAS.



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