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The Missing 727
A Flying Bomb?

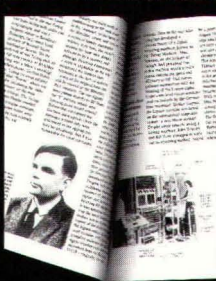
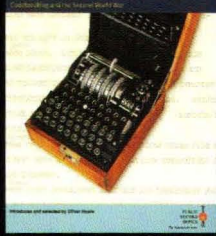
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OLIVER HOARE joined the Public Record Office in 1991 and is currently PRO-Online Content Manager. He specialises in intelligence and military records; in 2001 he organised an international history conference *The Missing Dimension?* and associated exhibition regarding the impact of recently released files. He is also editor of *Camp 020: MI5 and the Nazi Spies* (available through Eye Spy) and the proceedings of the *Mission Dimension?*

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Masters of Spin

MICHAEL SMITH, Eye Spy's new Associate Editor takes a candid look at the mess over WMD, and the Hutton Inquiry into the death of Dr David Kelly



Red Dawn Rising

Pentagon admits China grabbed much technology when it forced a US Navy spyplane to land. Eye Spy examines just what sort of technology may have been taken

70 British Spies



Eye Spy takes a sneak preview of an art exhibition whose subjects all come from the shadowy world of espionage.



EYE SPY

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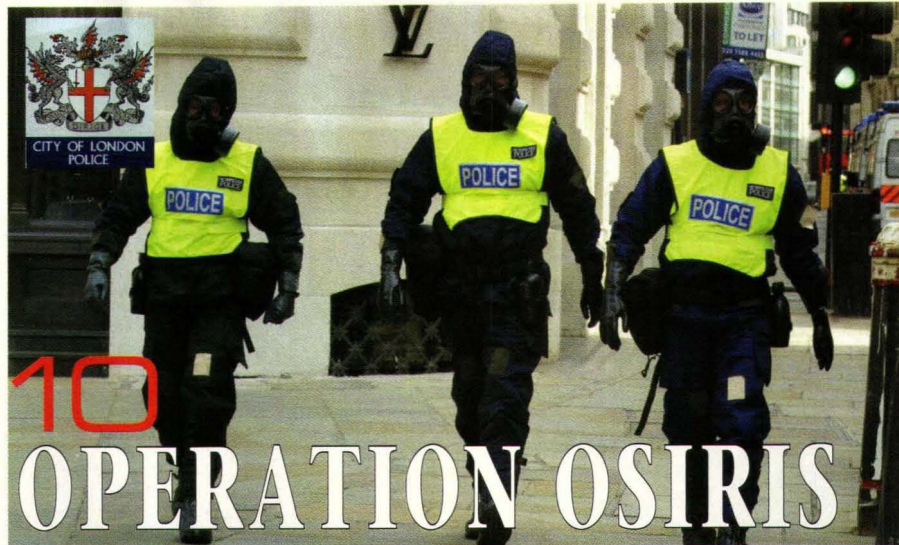
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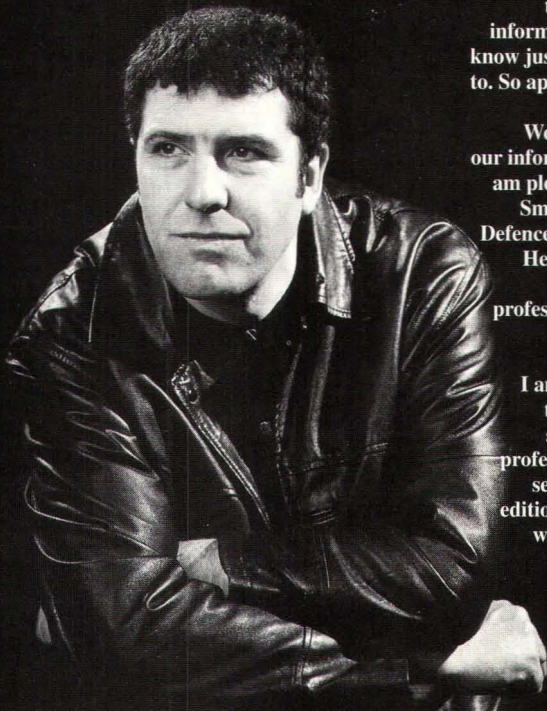


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from the editor

Mark Ian Birdsall



It seems so much has happened in the last few months that those involved in the world of intelligence have hardly had time to draw breath. Indeed, at times Eye Spy receives so much information that it is often difficult to know just what to publish and what not to. So apologies if we miss the odd item!

We are always looking to enhance our information gathering ability, and I am pleased to announce that Michael Smith, the UK's Daily Telegraph's Defence correspondent, and America's Henry Hockeimer have joined the editorial board. Both are professionals and hugely experienced in the world of intelligence.

I am also pleased to say that while the world is awash with trouble spots, the world's second oldest profession continues apace. We have several excellent spy cases in this edition, and two books are definitely worth your attention - Advanced Surveillance and Spy's Guide.

Thank you for your support

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INTELLIGENCE DIGEST

Controversy as Libya Accepts Responsibility over Lockerbie

Colonel Gaddafi has accepted responsibility for his country's role in the destruction of Pan Am Flight 103 over Lockerbie, Scotland on 21 December 1988. 270 people died in the blast. Libya has agreed to pay \$2.7 billion (£1.7 billion) in compensation to the families of the victims. In return, Britain is pressing the United Nations to lift sanctions against Libya. The deal means that each family will receive between \$5-10 million each. The deal was initially jeopardised by France's insistence that it receives "equitable" compensation for the

bombing of a French UTA flight in 1989 over Niger. 170 people died in that attack. In 1999, Libya agreed to pay compensation of \$33 million to the relatives of the dead, but has now agreed to pay more.

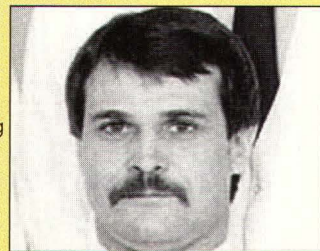
Many relatives are unhappy that Gaddafi will not have to answer any questions over Libya's involvement in the bombing, or that of Iran and Syria. Analysts say the CIA and MI6 have "overwhelming evidence" of the roles played by Iran and Syria in organising the worst terrorist act in Britain. Ayatollah Mohtashemi was

a senior figure in Iranian politics at the time of the disaster. In 1988 he said Iran would avenge the accidental shooting down of an Iranian airliner by the USS Vincennes with a "similar explosion". It is also believed Teheran paid known terrorist Ahmed Jibril - then based in Damascus, Syria - about \$6 million for his involvement in the Pan Am Flight 103 operation. This has been vehemently denied by Majid Ghahremani, Charge d'affaires at the Iranian Embassy in London. He said: "It is deplorable. These allegations have been repeatedly proven to be pure lies. The Islamic

FBI Anthrax Suspect Suing US Government

STEVEN HATFILL, the man at the centre of the FBI's investigation into the so-called 'anthrax murders', is suing John Ashcroft, the US Attorney-General, for "ruining his life."

The former biochemist has been under 24-hour surveillance ever since he was described as "a person of interest" by the FBI. He believes he is a victim of a "malicious government campaign" because



the FBI's 35-man investigative team can't find the real murderer.

Dr Hatfill's legal team has filed a 40-page complaint that claims "a systematic smear campaign of leaks and innuendo has meant that 'presumption of innocence' has been denied him."

Thomas Connolly, Dr Hatfill's solicitor, made mention of a report in Newsweek magazine last year. The magazine related how bloodhounds given "scent packs" from two of the anthrax envelopes "went crazy" when they searched Dr Hatfill's flat.

Shortly after Dr Hatfill's home was searched by the FBI, he lost his job at Louisiana State University.

Five persons died in the attacks and a further 17 fell ill.



Republic of Iran has long been the victim of terrorism and has paid a dear price in that regard. We have repeatedly condemned terrorism in all its forms and for whatever purpose."

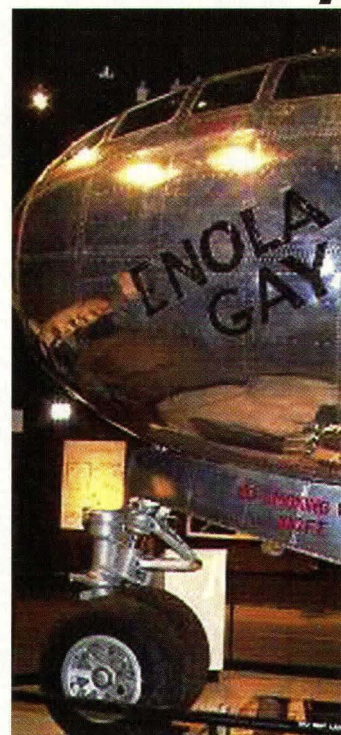
British Labour politician, Tam Dalyell, an intelligence watcher, says he is still convinced Libya was not behind the terror attack and has agreed to pay compensation so that it can once again join the international community. "It's a business deal," he said. "The Libyans are simply desperate to get back into the international trading circuit. But there is a very important question to be asked before we can go any further. If they did it, how did they do it, and who did it? For the first two years no one suspected them. The issue remains, have we in fact got the right people? There are many of us who doubt it."

Libyan agent Abdelbaset al-Megrahi actually placed the bomb on board the aircraft, acting on orders from Colonel Gaddafi. He was convicted by a Scottish court in 2001 and sentenced to life imprisonment.

Tam Dalyell says Libya not behind attack. Inset: Abdelbaset al-Megrahi



Enola Gay



PAUL BREMER: AL-QAIDA TERRORISTS MOVE INTO IRAQ

Paul Bremer, the US administrator in Iraq, says that more than 100 foreign fighters have moved into the country with one intention - "to kill Americans." Mr Bremer said that fighters have crossed into Iraq using travel documents from Syria, Sudan and Yemen. "We have a security problem here," he said. "The security problem has now got a terrorist dimension which is new."

His comments were made following the huge explosion at the United Nations building in Baghdad that claimed 25 lives in August. FBI investigators say the main device used in the attack was an old Soviet-built 500lb bomb. Artillery shells, mortar rounds and other weapons were packed into a truck that was detonated next to the building. Investigators found human remains in the truck, indicating it was a suicide bombing.

AMBASSADOR L. PAUL BREMER III is the Presidential Envoy to Iraq. Bremer is the senior Coalition official in the country, overseeing Coalition reconstruction efforts and the creation of new institutions and governing structures in Iraq. Bremer reports to Secretary of Defense Donald Rumsfeld.

Ambassador Bremer was recently the chairman and CEO of Marsh Crisis Consulting, and previously worked as managing director of the Kissinger Group. He served in the U.S. Diplomatic Corps for 23 years under six Secretaries of State. Bremer was named ambassador to the

Netherlands in 1983, and was appointed ambassador-at-large for counter-terrorism by Ronald Reagan in 1986. In 1999, Speaker of the House Dennis Hastert appointed him chairman of the National Commission on Terrorism.

Paul Bremer

IRANIAN INTELLIGENCE FOIL AL-QAIDA

HASSAN ROHANI of the Supreme National Security Council of Iran said that a number of attacks planned by al-Qaida have been foiled. "Their plans for a wide range of terrorist acts were neutralised by our intelligence organisations." The CIA believes al-Qaida established an operational camp inside Iran, though this may now have been dismantled.

Suicide Bombers Set to Strike in UK UK Tries to Understand Suicide Bombers Mentality

Speaking just days before the third anniversary of 9/11, Britain's most senior police officer, Sir John Stevens, said an al-Qaida suicide bomb attack was being planned and "inevitable."

mentalists. What does that mean? Why are they created? What motivates them?"

Many high-profile targets in London are now shielded with anti-suicide car bomb defences. Scotland Yard is working on a new defence shield for the capital that will see roving police patrols and instant road blocks. A similar defence system is used in New York City where

'Hercules' teams - paramilitary style units - suddenly emerge from unmarked cars to patrol and search areas.

Eye Spy learned that Britain sent intelligence research teams to Israel to study aspects of the countless suicide bombings taking place in the region. Russia's domestic intelligence service, the FSB, has also shared intelligence on such acts. Moscow is at the forefront of such research and is convinced many suicide bombers are given a 'cocktail' of drugs and mind-altering jargon to help the subject carry out the attack.

Scotland Yard has instructed police to shoot to kill any person that officers believe is about to commit a suicide attack.

Sir John noted that suicide attacks around the globe had taken a "quantum leap" and pointed out that such operations were becoming prevalent in countries such as Russia, Saudi Arabia and Morocco. "That quantum leap is all about people prepared to give their lives in relation to their causes. The suicide threat is there and we have to take account of that." He agreed with Tony Blair's remarks that an attack in the UK is now inevitable, and admitted that the country is "on the highest level alert of all time."

British intelligence is trying to understand what drives a person to commit such a crime, and Sir John revealed that the UK is endeavouring to benefit from studies already conducted elsewhere. "Everywhere is a potential recruiting ground. We have already learned that some operations are sophisticated affairs. We need a lot more work to understand the religious funda-

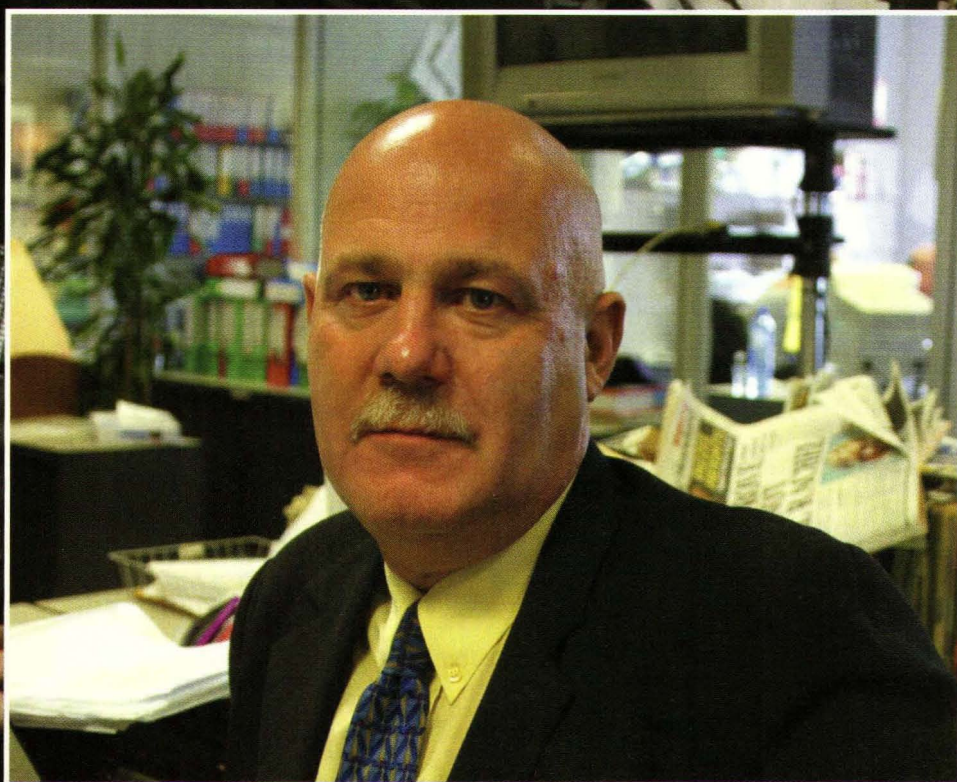


Sir John Stevens -
Commissioner of the
Metropolitan Police

Controversy

WASHINGTON: The most famous and probably most controversial aircraft, *Enola Gay*, is on display at America's most famous historical institution.

The B29 that dropped the atomic bomb on Hiroshima is being displayed at a new \$200 million annex outside the National Air and Space Museum in Washington DC. The shiny *Enola Gay* dropped the 20,000 lb bomb called *Little Boy* on 6 August 1945. The blast killed 80,000 people within seconds. Three days later, the same airplane surveyed the weather for its sister aircraft over Nagasaki. The bomb that struck the city killed a further 40,000 people. Scientists believe that the total death toll was more than 200,000 people, including people who died of related illnesses.



New From Eye Spy

INSIDE STORY

THE MICHAEL SMITH COLUMN

Eye Spy is delighted to announce that Michael Smith, Defence Correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph* and one of the world's leading intelligence writers, has joined the editorial team. In his first column, Michael discusses some crucial points arising from the UK government's dossier on Iraq's WMD, and the Hutton Inquiry, that is investigating the circumstances of the death of Dr David Kelly...



Alastair Campbell, British Prime Minister Tony Blair's former communications director, arrives at the Royal Courts of Justice to give evidence to the Hutton Inquiry.

Photographs by Steve McMananus Law Enforcement Picture Library

INSIDE STORY

THE MICHAEL SMITH COLUMN

OK. I'd better admit it straight away. I'm a friend of Andrew Gilligan (below). I can't remember how it happened. Honest I can't. But there it is. What on earth was that guy doing, eh? He reported on the BBC's *Today* programme that the UK government "sexed-up" the intelligence used in its now world-famous dossier to

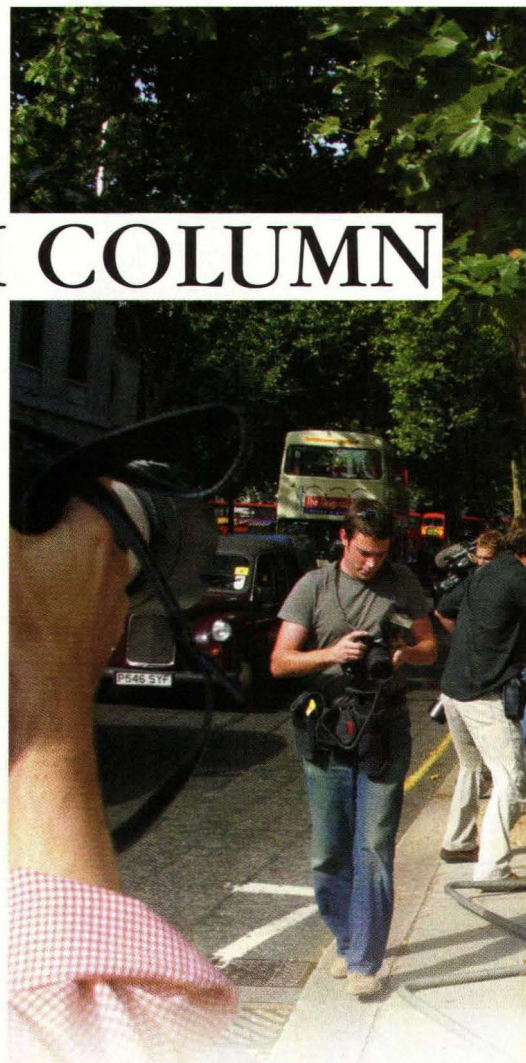


back the case for war, and it did this against the wishes of the intelligence experts. As Tony Blair himself said, Gilligan might as well have claimed the Prime Minister "duped" us all into going to war.

I remember him telling me about it. Not Mr Blair of course, Andrew Gilligan. I was in New York. A woman from the BBC rang me up to ask me if I would comment on

this British government minister who was ranting on about how "rogue elements" inside British intelligence were trying to undermine Tony Blair. It sounded ludicrous then and to be frank it doesn't sound any more sensible now. "Why on earth is he saying that?" I asked. "Because the *Today* programme said the government 'sexed-up' intelligence to make the case for war," she said.

So I rang my friend on the *Today* programme, the said Mr Gilligan, and he told me about his story. He had it from a very good source that the dossier's claim that Iraq could fire its chemical and biological weapons within 45 minutes was highly dubious. It came from a single source and was inserted at the last minute to make the dossier "sexier", to the dismay of some of the intelligence experts. A few days later, in an article in the *Mail on Sunday* newspaper, Gilligan claimed his source blamed Alastair Campbell, Mr Blair's chief spin-doctor, for the changes, which were designed to make the dossier "sexier".



Tony Blair's cortege speeds towards the Royal Courts of Justice as he prepares to give evidence at the Hutton Inquiry. The Prime Minister said he would have to resign if the claims made against him were true

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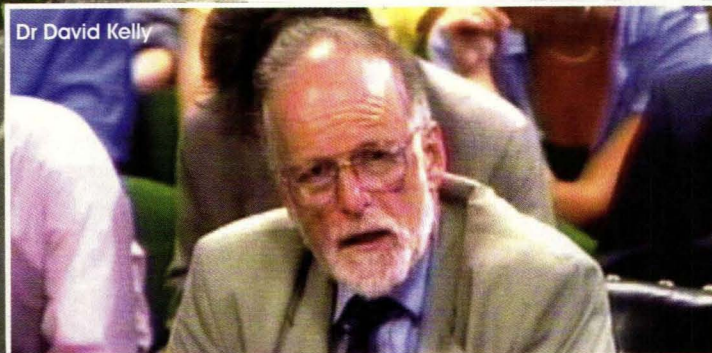
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Alastair Campbell arrives at court to give evidence. Media and public interest was huge, but Campbell rejected claims he was involved in the "sexing-up" of the dossier on Iraq's WMD

Inquiry show that on 17 September 2002, a week before the dossier was published, Mr Campbell asked John Scarlett, the Chairman of the Joint Intelligence Committee, if the maybe could not be made more definite. The next day, Mr Scarlett told him the language around the

Dr David Kelly



45-minute claim had been "tightened up." That is how could become can. The inquiry also heard from intelligence officers who were unhappy at the way in which the 45-minute claim was used and Dr Kelly admitted to the Intelligence and Security Committee that it was possible he said it was used to make the dossier "sexier."

The layman might be forgiven for thinking that the BBC report was pretty much on the button. The government did "sex up" the 45-minute claim, which was single source, was put in late on, and was disputed by intelligence experts. But despite all this, the Intelligence and Security Committee managed to conclude that "there was no sexing-up". Let's hope Lord Hutton is not so easily gulled.

Several months on and we have seen the unpleasant spectacle of a witch-hunt against Gilligan that has already seen the death of his source, David Kelly - a man who seems to have been regarded as the world's leading expert on Iraqi biological weapons in virtually every capital of the world apart from London. Mr Campbell has resigned to spend more time with his family and the word is that Geoff Hoon, the British Defence Secretary, is being lined up as the fall guy if Lord Hutton, who is conducting an inquiry into Dr Kelly's death, ends up blaming the government.

A thoroughly depressing affair. Just about the only good thing is that now, thanks to a combination of Lord Hutton and the parliamentary watchdog, the Intelligence and Security Committee, we pretty much know the whole deal. MI6 had an agent-in-place, a senior officer at the heart of the Iraqi military establishment, who just before the dossier was published came up with the news that Saddam could, and the emphasis there is on the could, unleash chemical weapons within 45 minutes. Well, as long as they were already prepared, something that would take a couple of days, and as long as they were on the frontline. So not exactly 45 minutes then and not exactly the immediate threat to Britain that was implied. We

are also still talking could here. It is just maybe. Nothing firm. Which rather raises the question as to why in the dossier we were told that "the Iraqi military are able to deploy chemical or biological weapons within 45 minutes."

Could had become can and we now know why. Documents provided to the Hutton



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UK Defence Secretary
Geoff Hoon



OPERATION

london prepares for the



Spe

OSIRIS 2

inevitable



It was just a normal Sunday morning in the City of London, a handful of tourists strolled around London's famed financial district taking in the sights, an occasional car could be heard passing from North to South London punctuated only by the sound of distant church bells.

However, at around midday, the silence was broken by the ear splitting shrill of sirens as a fleet of fire engines escorted by motorcycle outriders roared down Cheapside towards the Bank Junction and Bank Underground Station. The Waterloo and City Line service had set off from Bank station but stopped just 50 yards into the tunnel - at which point the driver raised the alarm.

So began operation Osiris 2, the response to a simulated chemical attack on the

London underground. Minutes later a myriad of emergency vehicles carrying 500 personnel descended on the area, vehicles from the City of London Police, the Metropolitan Police, British Transport Police, Ministry of Defence Police, as well as fleets of ambulances and mobile command centres.

The alarm had been raised at 11.48am by a tube train driver who's passengers had started collapsing amid reports of a strange gas which had been released on the train. Rescue services were quickly on scene and set up a cordon and began erecting decontamination tents. No victim or emergency worker could leave the scene before first passing through one of the bright yellow tents, three for the fire crews and two further down the road to accommodate the victims.



al Report by Law Enforcement Picture Library



At 12.24pm more vehicles descended on the scene. Some 100 British Transport Police Officers in sinister looking gas masks and blue overalls emerged from their carriers and flooded into the area like an invading army of special forces soldiers. They marched en-mass from Lombard Street and took up positions around the area forming an impenetrable blockade, as much to keep the infected in as to keep the non-infected out. If this had been a real attack it is doubtless that these officers would have been armed. There is always a possibility of one infected victim wandering out of the scene causing a nation wide epidemic.

As the scene unfolded the City of London slowly began to resemble an apocalyptic nightmare. Fire crews in their cumbersome gas-tight green chemical suits shuffled around on the surface waiting to get to the casualties below. However, there seemed to be no sense of urgency as the minutes ticked by with the victims below ground and their rescuers milling about at street level. Indeed, I noted a distinct lack of urgency. Clearly this would not have been the case had a real attack taken place. Had this been a real emergency the lack of urgency would have ultimately cost lives.

Before anyone could enter the station the air in and around the entrance had to be analysed, a lesson learnt from the Tokyo Subway Sarin nerve gas attack in March 1995, carried out by members of the Aum Shinri Kyo. Twelve people died in that attack and thousands of others were overcome by the gas. A number of those effected in that attack were those who were first on the scene. However, I noticed that it took an eternity once the victims were out on the surface to treat them. Valuable time was lost as decontamination units took at least 10 minutes to start treatment.

The first victims of London's simulated attack, played by 60 police cadets, began to surface at around 12.30pm. Disturbingly, the last person was not brought to the surface until three hours later, having been trapped on the tube in the tunnel while the firemen struggled to reach them in their cumbersome chemical suits. London Fire Brigade senior divisional officer Andrew Hickmott said: "There were a mixture of casualties in this simulation. We had everything from



fatalities to people mildly affected and shocked. It was a deliberate part of the exercise to get as many different types of casualties as possible."

Once on the surface the victims were required to strip off their contaminated clothing and entered a series of decontamination tents where they showered and handed a set of sterile overalls before being processed and driven off to University College Hospital in a fleet of ambulances.

Hailed as a great success operation, Osiris 2 was not without its flaws and many were left questioning whether this

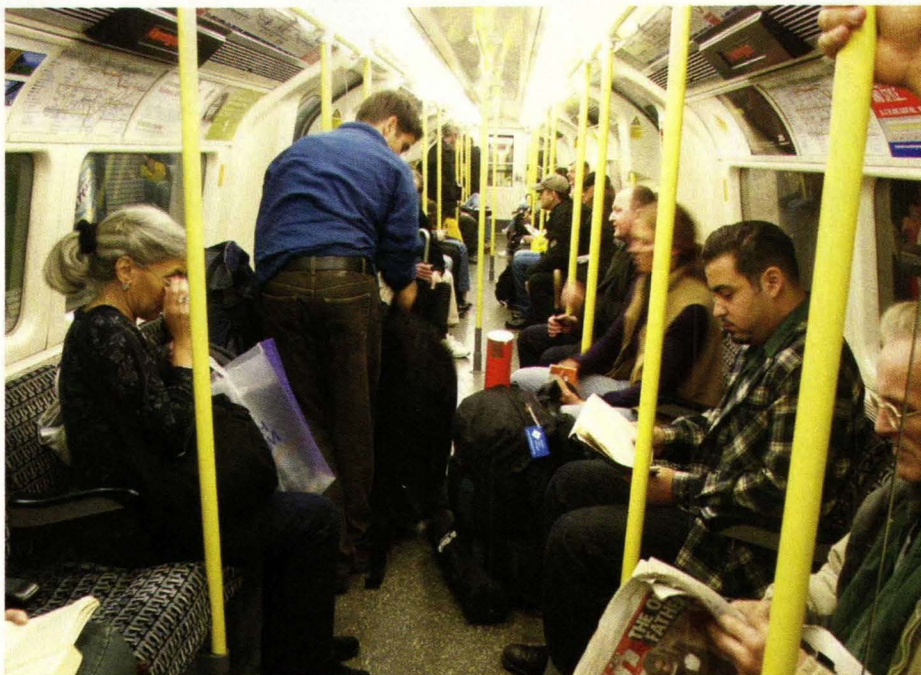




operation, which cost in the region of half a million pounds, was nothing more than a costly equipment test.

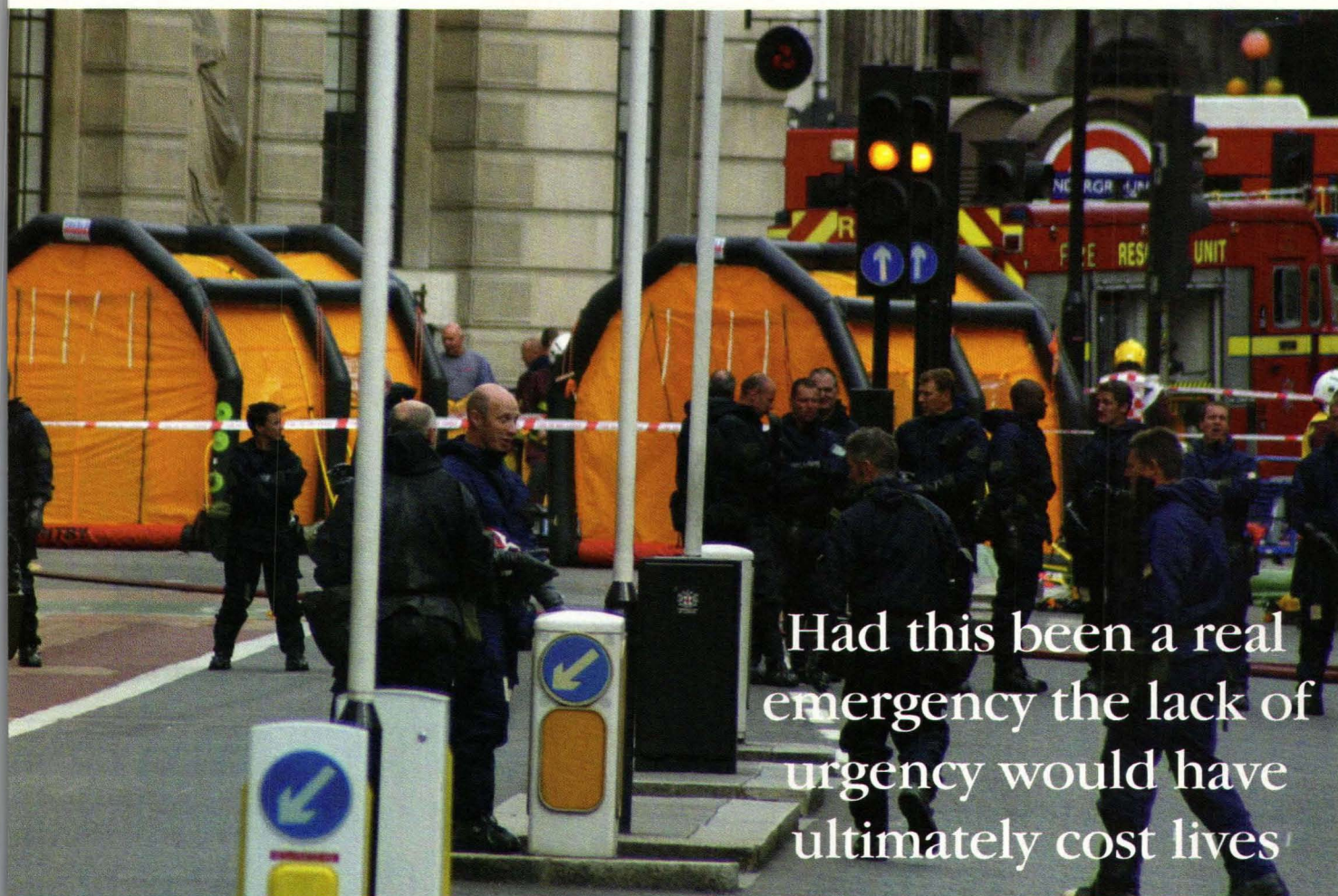
It took a great deal of time to evacuate all the victims. And it must be noted, that the emergency vehicles were already in streets surrounding the area, and did not have to travel from all over London to the scene through heavy traffic. This must be a cause for concern.

This is doubly worrying given that the whole scenario had been planned for a number of months prior to its implementation. Although only an exercise the emergency services did not have to deal



with any of the variables that they would indeed encounter in a real situation. For example, large numbers of the public in a confined area, traffic chaos, or the immense disruption to the underground system. However according to Transport Secretary Alistair Darling: "The exercise

was about making sure new equipment and procedures worked smoothly. We wanted to see just how long it took our firefighters wearing the new clothing and equipment to get to the people and bring them out."



Had this been a real emergency the lack of urgency would have ultimately cost lives



There was no panic or hysteria from the victims. The victims in this scenario had to be substituted for heavy 13-stone dummies because of health and safety concerns about carrying "real people" out of the station.

The outer cordon set up by the City of London Police was in the main effective, however there was one embarrassing breach. I witnessed a City of London Inspector escorting an elderly woman out of the sealed area around Princes Street, she had managed to wander in unchal-

lenged much to the disbelief of the inspector and the bemused WPC on the cordon.

The exercise was considered a great success by those involved, however having witnessed it up close I am left with the feeling that it was a day to reassure and show the public the new anti-terror measures being adopted post 9/11. The fact that it was staged so close to the second anniversary of the twin towers attack was not lost on anyone, however, far from being a great success, to many of

the assembled journalists it was considered nothing more than expensive posturing.

The whole event was scrutinised over by the emergency services, the Government and the Intelligence services from their privileged vantage point at the Mansion House. It was clear that things had not gone as well as would have been ideally expected. According to Nick Raynsford Minister for Civil Resilience "there will always be room for improvement following an exercise of this kind, and we will make

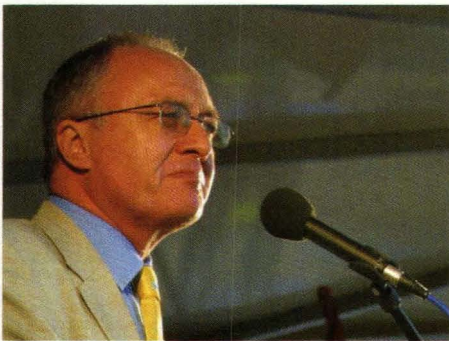
Operation Osiris 2

The reflection of London photographer Steve McManus is clearly visible as he zooms-in on a parking permit displaying the God Osiris - the codename given to the operation





AN UNTHINKABLE LONDON SCENE A FEW YEARS AGO AS BRITISH SECURITY PERSONNEL PREPARE FOR OPERATION OSIRIS 2



Ken Livingstone

full use of the lessons learnt." Mayor of London Ken Livingstone said: "Staff have been able to work in the suits for longer than we believed, as some estimates were that they'd only be able to wear them for 20 minutes in the Underground before being replaced." Mr Livingstone also confirmed reports that evacuation plans had been drawn up for the capital. "They plan for the very worst," he said.

Fire Brigade Commissioner Ken Knight, said that the emergency services would have to examine methods of bringing

victims to the surface quicker. This at least was one benefit from the exercise - mistakes and obstacles have been noted.

Given the months of planning and the lack of logistical obstacles I felt that the exercise, far from reassuring Londoners, may have sown the seed of doubt in their minds.

I for one will be taking a bus for the foreseeable future.

© Steve McManus LEPL

OSIRIS - EGYPTIAN GOD OF THE DEAD AND THE UNDERWORLD

A MACABRE SYMBOL FOR THE RECENT exercise in London's Underground simulating a terrorist attack. The symbolism of underworld to the London Underground is clear, but the legend of Osiris makes a poignant statement about current mankind.

Osiris is said to have been torn in pieces after a reign of eighteen days, his mangled remains were scattered up and down the land and buried. Isis placed some of the severed limbs on a corn-sieve. They burned red-haired men and scattered their ashes with winnowing fans at the grave of Osiris. Although a legend, reminiscence of a custom of slaying a human victim.

Possibly in prehistoric times the kings themselves played the part of the god and were slain and dismembered. According to one story Romulus, the first king of Rome, was cut in pieces by the senators, who buried the fragments of him in the ground.

Greek legend told how Pentheus, King of Thebes, and Lycurgus, King of the Thracian Edonians, opposed the vine-god Dionysus, and how the impious monarchs were rent in

pieces, one by the frenzied Bacchanals, the other by horses. The Greek traditions may well be distorted reminiscences of a custom of sacrificing human beings, and especially divine kings, in the character of Dionysus, a god who resembled Osiris in many points and was said like him to have been torn limb from limb.

Tales of our barbaric treatment of one another begin with man itself. The recent terrorist attacks on America and other international atrocities make the Osiris' legend of being torn limb from limb seems pale in comparison. However, the analogy of Osiris to the recent exercise might not be quite so grim.

In comparatively late time, Osiris was called Un-nefer. Religious and mythological texts define the meaning as "to open, to appear, to make manifest," and neferu, "good things." The writer of a hymn, Dr Brugsch wrote, "thy beauty and goodness maketh itself manifest in thy person to rouse the gods to life in thy name Un-nefer."



UK Transport Secretary Alistair Darling

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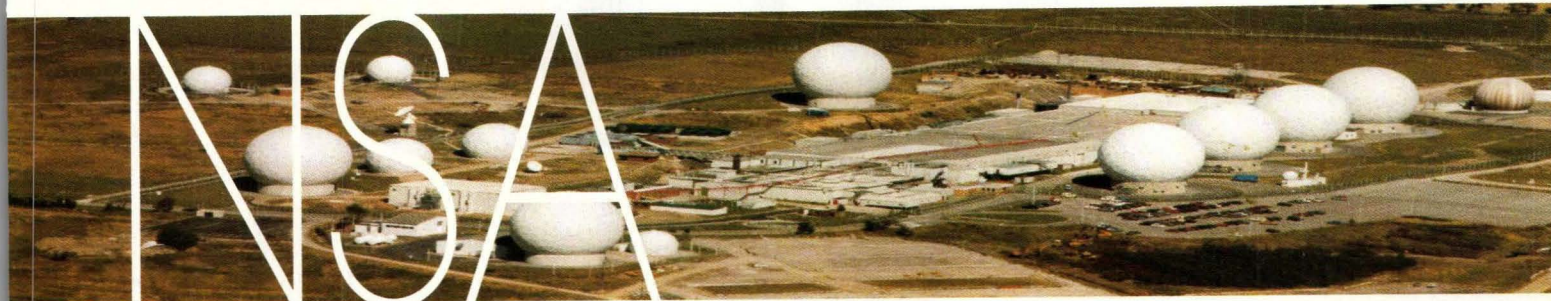
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SEEKS WIDER ROLE IN INTELLIGENCE

The National Security Agency is looking at ways to get more foreign-based intelligence agencies involved with analysing communications' intercepts and helping in linguistic interpretation. NSA Director, Air Force Lt. Gen. Michael Hayden has announced that his agency is widening its modus operandi, which will see it move into other areas of intelligence research.

Ultimately, it means taking on a more influential role in collecting intelligence within US borders. Many Americans are opposed to any new role for the NSA, as it might mean pointing the world's most powerful surveillance system at its own people.

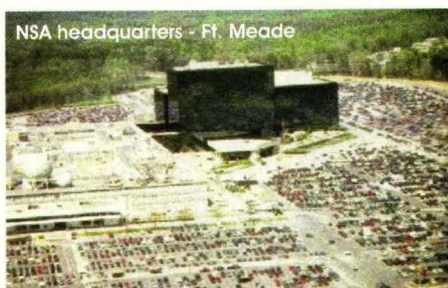
The agency is the world's biggest collector of intelligence and its role in the war on terror has meant that it is now cooperating more and more with fellow nations. Over 200 countries are intercepting communications sent on the Internet, fibre and satellite systems, and sharing much of the intelligence. Hayden said: "The challenge is how we take the people who consume signals intelligence and make them players in the creation of signals intelligence."

Intelligence analysts believe the NSA's *Groundbreaker* and *Trailblazer* programmes,



Michael Hayden

started in 2000 to update its signals-intelligence eavesdropping systems, are linked to Hayden's decision to widen the agency's brief. Besides developing links with other countries, the



NSA is determined to play a lead role enhancing its ties with the Defense Department, State Department and more obscure government agencies.

Over its 50-year existence, the NSA has become the world leader in intercepting mostly foreign government and intelligence communications. The data is analysed, processed and distributed accordingly. From being a primary role player in the Cold War, the NSA has become central in tackling terrorist communications, especially from al-Qaida. It does, however, obtain information on other subjects, including international crime and drugs. Hayden's more open approach may mean a further workload, hence moves are afoot to redevelop this super-secret organisation.

The NSA frequently gets requests from the FBI, CIA and MI6, plus other friendly nations. Hayden is convinced that new procedures

being adopted by the agency can speed up the delivery and analysis of intercepted communications. Hayden pointed out that the NSA "did this successfully," although in a small way, during Operation Iraqi Freedom. "Marines in High Mobility Multipurpose Vehicles working on laptops tapped into the most sensitive NSA databases," he said. "USAF surveillance aircraft were not involved in the scheme because of bandwidth limits."

America's primary intelligence agencies are competing with each other in a positive way to recruit foreign nationals who can help translate and understand information. The NSA wants highly educated and motivated translators and analysts to process information quickly and reliably, and to submit this data to other areas of Government for action.

Hayden is equally as determined to brush aside US federal laws that state the NSA "is the only agency that can produce signals intelligence." Hayden believes technology can help, "through new systems that act as filters could perform signals intelligence translation and analysis."

The NSA, like other intelligence agencies in the country, was criticised over 9/11 for not liaising more and not distributing information more quickly. Hayden believes the new initiative will augment new measures put into place to avoid another major attack.

NSA to Increase Cooperation and Speed-up Analysis

Searching for

The story of US spy Jonathan Pollard, 49, a Navy intelligence analyst sentenced to life imprisonment in 1987, is once again being discussed by politicians and the media. He is trying to earn his freedom from a federal prison in North Carolina by arguing that the case against him is flawed and unfair. Pollard and his huge band of supporters have tried in vain to get his sentence reduced, but Government lawyers have always defeated efforts to review the case. Prosecutors have argued that Pollard should not be allowed to press the case further. However, many of his supporters are optimistic that this can be achieved, as a Washington judge considers procedural matters in Pollard's long campaign to reduce his sentence.

ESPIONAGE

Though the FBI arrested Pollard in November 1985, he had already spent 18 months collecting and selling US intelligence secrets to Israel. The exact number of classified papers presented to Tel Aviv is not known, but analysts believed it was tens of thousands. Much of the material was highly important 'raw intelligence' and had not been filtered by analysts. It was very sensitive as sources, Intel channels and agents were often identified. Some of the intelligence described Soviet weapons consignments to Syria and Iraq; satellite photographs; details of Pakistan's atomic bomb and files on Libya's burgeoning air defence system. Other files contained data on nuclear, chemical, and biological warfare capabilities - being developed for use against Israel by some neighbour states. Pollard had argued that was not spying against the United States, but simply providing Israel with information vital to its security and wellbeing.

POLLARD

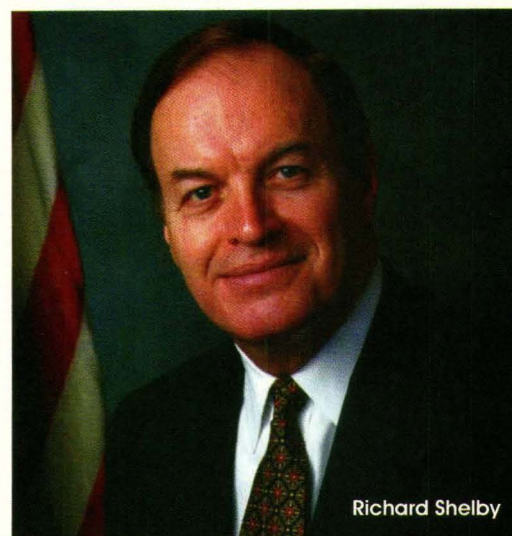
Jonathan Pollard studied politics at the Fletcher School of Law and Diplomacy at Tufts University after graduating from

US Navy Spy Pollard Back in Court

Freedom

"Mr Pollard is a convicted spy who put our national security at risk and endangered the lives of our intelligence officers."

Senator Richard Shelby, chairman of the Senate's Select Committee on Intelligence



Richard Shelby



Stanford University. At Stanford, a fellow student once said Pollard sometimes claimed he was working for Israeli intelligence.

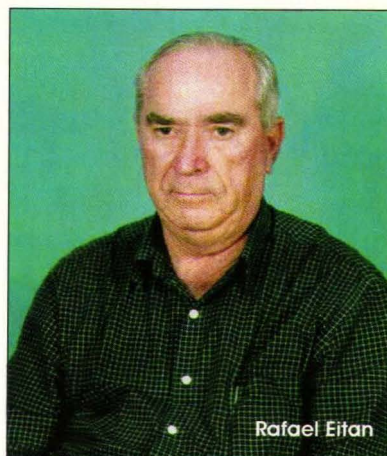
In his early twenties, Pollard applied for a job in the CIA. However, a polygraphed interview suggested a possible security and narcotics problem. In 1979 he did manage to secure a position in US Naval intelligence. The CIA internal assessment was not seen by his superiors and Pollard's security clearance was upgraded, allowing him access to even more sensitive information.

Pollard was allegedly paid just \$50,000 for information considered of "extreme importance" to America's intelligence infrastructure. His supporters argue that this proves his decision to pass on information was an act of conscience rather than for monetary rewards.

At the time of Pollard's espionage, Israel and America were cooperating on many security fronts, and sharing intelligence. Pollard believed that Washington was not sharing enough of that information and

that Israel was legally entitled to this vital security information according to a 1983 Memorandum of Understanding between the two countries.

By 1985, the FBI had become suspicious and began to watch Pollard. His instructions from Israel were to seek refuge in the Israeli Embassy in Washington and ask for political asylum if he believed his role was compromised. When Pollard and his former wife duly arrived at the embassy, they were at first received but then summarily thrown out into the waiting arms of the FBI. He was arrested immediately. Initially, Israeli officials denied any knowledge of the affair, but eventually agreed to work with the FBI. Tel Aviv's inquiry revealed that Pollard was not on the books of the Mossad or Israeli military intelligence. He was being run by a small independent intelligence cell after Pollard himself had made contact with Israelis connected to the government.



Rafael Eitan

INQUIRY

A subcommittee of Israel's [Knesset's] Defence and Foreign Affairs Committee on Intelligence and Security Services

established to investigate the affair reported: "Beyond all doubt, the operational echelons [namely: the Scientific Liaison Unit headed by Rafael Eitan] decided to recruit and handle Pollard without checking or consulting with the political echelon or receiving its direct or indirect approval." Knesset's committee was unhappy at the Israeli government's role in the affair.

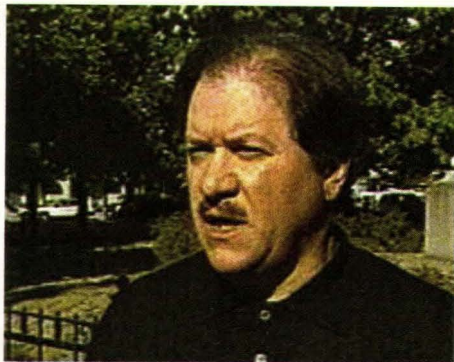
In between, Pollard was talking to the FBI, revealing his Israeli handlers and contacts in America. The spy was allegedly told by the FBI that by cooperating, this would mean a lesser jail term. On an official level, Washington and Tel Aviv agreed on a damage limitation programme. Pollard's legal team claim US prosecutors reneged on their promise to reduce his sentence.

In 1987, shortly before the verdict, Pollard told the sentencing judge, "I have come to the inescapable conclusion that while my motives may have been well meaning, they cannot, under any stretch of the imagination, excuse or justify the violation of the law." Pollard's life sentence was the most severe prison term ever given for spying for an ally of America and shocked many observers.

The new hearing will not be able to rule on that matter, but Pollard hopes that the hearing may allow his legal team access to old classified papers. Interestingly, Prosecutors are equally as determined to stop Pollard's new lawyers from viewing secret documents the government filed just before Pollard was sentenced.

Pollard's legal team has argued that Pollard got bad legal help and that he should be allowed to continue challenging the sentence. (His original lawyer

CNN



Leading US attorney, Joseph diGenova

allegedly failed to file paperwork that would allow an appeal.) His supporters claim the judge who sentenced Pollard relied in part on misleading information from the government.

On 12 May 1998, Israel formally acknowledged Jonathan Pollard had been a bona fide Israeli agent and granted him citizenship. Tel Aviv repeatedly asks the United States to release him. It is understood at least two requests have been made to President Bush.

Controversy

A 1998 American brokered peace accord between Israel and the Palestinians nearly floundered when then-Israeli Prime Minister Benjamin Netanyahu reportedly linked the agreement to the deal with clemency for Pollard. President Clinton said he had promised only to review the case. During deliberations on clemency, CIA Director George

Tenet told Mr Clinton he would resign if Pollard were freed.

Senator Richard Shelby, chairman of the Senate's Select Committee on Intelligence has also rejected the idea of a pardon: "Mr Pollard is a convicted spy who put our national security at risk and endangered the lives of our intelligence officers. There are not enough terms strong enough to express my belief that Mr Pollard should serve every minute of his sentence."

Mr Shelby's views were echoed by attorney Joseph diGenova, the man who prosecuted Pollard in 1987: "Pollard ranks among the four most serious cases of national security damage in the history of this country. Nothing matches what he did in terms of the compromise of the technical intelligence capability of this country and the human lives he put at risk."

Pollard's father, Morris, told ABC News that he still feels the punishment was far

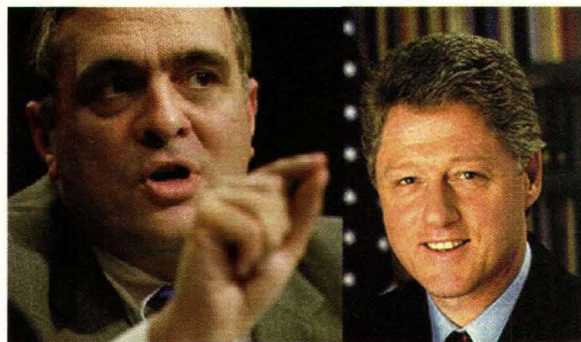


Prime Minister Netanyahu.

in excess of the severity of his crime. "I received a phone call from Prime Minister Netanyahu. It was the first time I had ever been contacted by anyone from Israel, in

which he said, 'I want you to understand that I am committed to his freedom,'" said Morris Pollard, 82. "I'm very very happy that at least he was a man of his word under these circumstances."

Some CIA analysts believe Pollard was assisted by another spy in the intelligence community, though his or her identity has never been proven.



DCI George Tenet and President Clinton

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SPY EYE PRODUCT REVIEW



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with Peter Jenkins

THE SPY'S GUIDE: OFFICE ESPIONAGE

We debated long and hard on whether or not to place Office Espionage in the book review section. After I absorbed its content, on a long haul flight from Manchester to America, I concluded this is more than just a top book for the enthusiast and professional alike.

Office Espionage is also a product and a quite fascinating one at that. The pocket-book sized manual written by intelligence and espionage author Keith Melton,

who produced the highly acclaimed book, *Ultimate Spy*, is a must for your tool box and library.

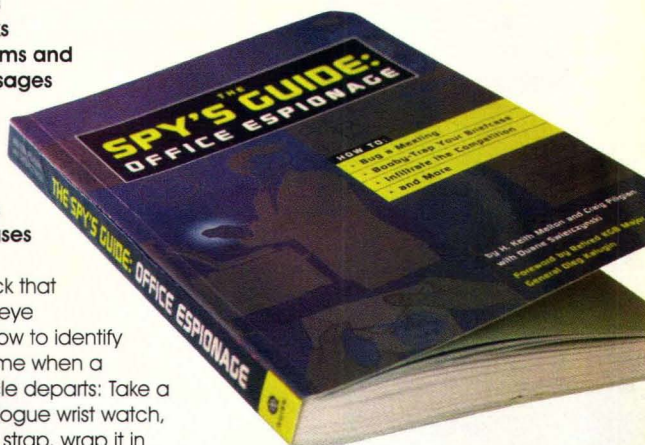
The authors reveal some of the secrets used by intelligence agents during the cold war. The topics have been placed into scenarios where the reader may want to gather information in and about the office and work place.

Some of the techniques include:

Key Duplication
Photographing Confidential

Documents
Invisible Inks
Code Systems and Secret Messages
Tape Recordings
Booby Trapping Documents and Briefcases

One little trick that caught my eye describes how to identify the exact time when a target vehicle departs: Take a cheap analogue wrist watch, remove the strap, wrap it in masking tape and place in under the vehicle's tyre. As the vehicle moves off, it crushes the watch. Afterwards, retrieve the watch, remove the masking tape and the hands should reveal the time the vehicle departed. Voila!



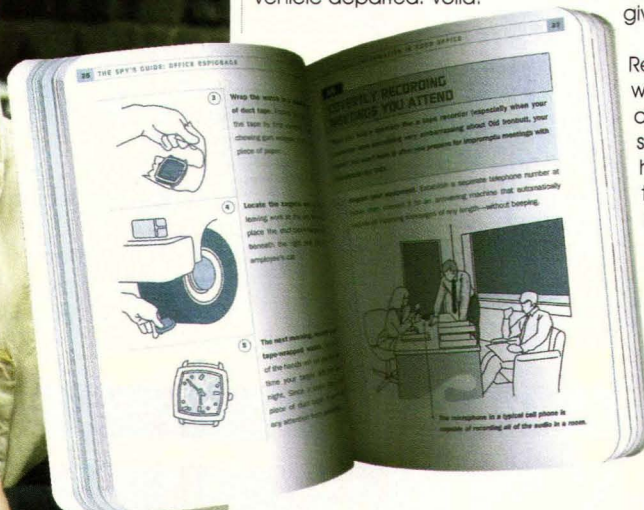
The book is filled with many tricks of the trade such as this one and the author has also included real life spying situations throughout in order to add some realism and give that Cold War feeling.

Readers can learn how disguises work; produce invisible ink; study and perform basic encryption; send secret messages; learn how to conceal valuables in the home and office; record messages; bug and debug; gather corporate intelligence... it really is a neat and compact manual.

I enjoyed reading this book, it was easy to read in a often amusing manner and is highlighted with many diagrams.



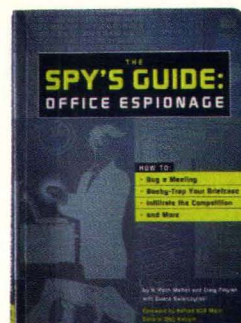
Keith Melton



Specially imported from the USA and available through Eye Spy.

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The Spy's Guide: Office Espionage
By H. Keith Melton and Craig Pilgrian
ISBN: 1-931686-60-2



2 PRODUCT REVIEW

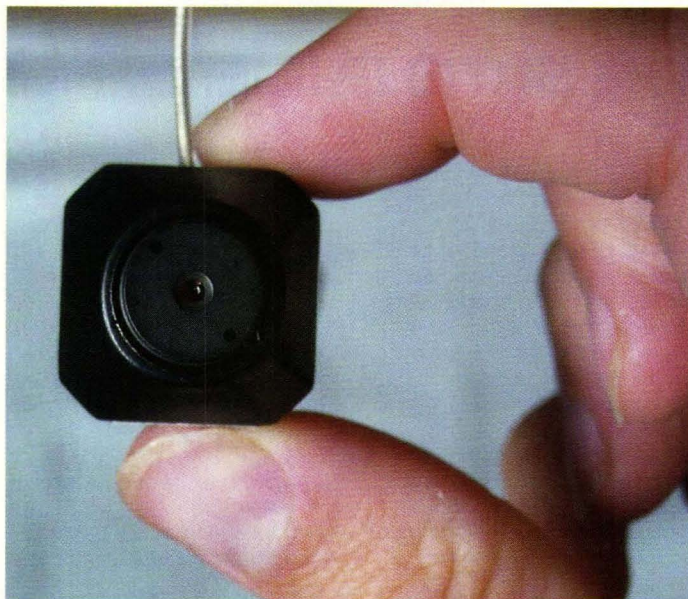
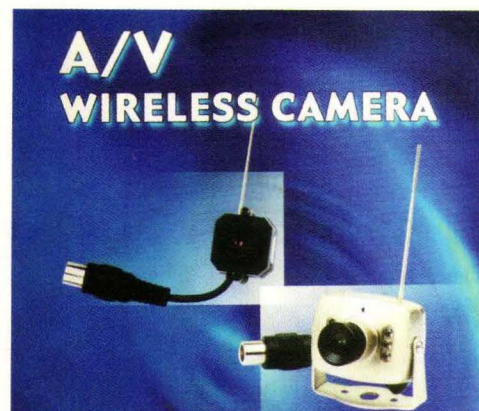
PYRAMID IMAGING ZT-703 COVERT WIRELESS CAMERA

Peter Jenkins has put a new miniature camera system through its paces.

This system comes neatly packaged with simple instructions in order to get you up and running in a few minutes. The ZT-703 is a tiny wireless video camera (2cm cubed) and incorporates a tiny 'pin hole' lens making concealment very

easy in everyday objects. In addition, it incorporates a microphone to monitor audio and conversations.

It is ideal for short-term surveillance using a PP3 battery or it can be used with the supplied power adapter for longer term



situations. All cables, power adapters and connectors are included in the package and all are colour coded to assist easy connection. As the camera transmits the video picture to the desired TV monitor (or video recorder), it means that we do not have to lay any cables or be an expert in wiring.

I set up the system in two minutes and did not have to look at the instructions as it was fairly straight forward. Picture reception was good indoors at

a distance of two rooms away (about 25 metres). Outside, the picture started to lose quality at around the 75 metre mark (line of sight). The camera is quite compact and the receiving unit small and lightweight, which aids concealment.

Whatever situation the Pyramid ZT-703 camera is used for, it is an effective transmitting camera and reasonably cheap at a cost of only £150.00.

For further information see: www.pyramidimaging.co.uk



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see page 66 for further details...end



Arms Game Ends in Newark

Hemet Lakhani, alias Hemad Lakhani, a suspected arms dealer was arrested in Newark, New Jersey as a result of an extraordinary sting operation between the FBI (Joint Terrorism Task Force), the FSB (Russian state security service) and MI5. The intelligence arrangement included FBI agents working undercover on Russian territory, and had the backing of George Bush and Russian President Putin. Britain and Russia signed a bilateral counter-terrorism protocol two years ago and assisted in the background checks of the suspect. He was in America in order to collect a shoulder-fired missile, and planned to smuggle a further 50 of the weapons into the country at a later date.

Lakhani was arrested with two other men who appear connected to the operation. Moinuddeen Ahmed Hameed,

38, an Indian national residing in Malaysia, was picked up in New York and was charged with conspiring to operate a money-laundering operation as part of a scheme to actually pay for the missile. Money-laundering charges were also issued against Yehuda Abraham, 76, of New York City, who the FBI said handled the funds for the purchase of the first missile.



President Putin

The sting began in December 2001, just three months after the 11 September terrorist attacks, when an "cooperating source" told FBI agents that Lakhani boasted of being able to obtain various weapons, including surface-to-air anti-aircraft guns and missiles. He was recorded as saying Osama bin-Laden "did a good thing and straightened them [Americans] all out."



British Arms Dealer Caught in Multi-National Intel Sting

FBI records show that in September 2002 Hemant Lakhani met with a 'prospective customer' in a hotel room overlooking Newark International Airport. Watching the airplanes come and go, the two men conversed about the purchase of Russian surface-to-air missiles and the benefits to terrorists of downing a commercial airliner in the United States.

"Make one explosion to shake the economy," Lakhani said.

Although the Indian-born Lakhani was a Hindu, he appears to have used the Muslim name of Hekmat when he introduced himself to the FBI agent. According to one report, Lakhani was recorded as saying he hoped that the missile would be used to shoot down Air Force One.

The FBI informant posed as a go-between for a fictitious Somali terrorist group and engaged Lakhani in over 150 recorded phone conversations discussing attacks on America. Lakhani was informed that the missiles were to be used as part of a jihad, and said a civilian American airliner would be targeted as part of the operation. Lakhani told the informant he could

supply 200 missiles and faxed the FBI agent in charge of the sting, a brochure for shoulder-fired surface-to-air missile systems.

Several months later, Lakhani demanded payment of \$30,000 as a down payment on the negotiated price of \$85,000 per missile. Hameed, meanwhile, flew in to the USA from Malaysia after being summoned by Lakhani in order to launder a \$500,000 "down payment" on the additional 50 missiles. The FBI informant told Lakhani to start organising the movement of the huge consignment.

Lakhani and the FBI's 'cooperating witness' travelled to Moscow on 12 July to make the final arrangements for the



purchase of an SA18 Igla missile. They met undercover agents of the FSB posing as arms dealers who sold them a harmless inoperable replica missile. The missile was then shipped by sea in a container marked as 'medical supplies'. Just before Lakhani, 68, and his wife flew into Newark Liberty International Airport, he

Operation began in Moscow and London - subject was arrested in Newark





Newark Airport



Abraham and Hameed were arrested at the same time at Abraham's gem shop just off Fifth Avenue in Manhattan. Abraham's lawyer pointed out that the charge against his client does not say his client knew he was dealing with terrorists.

One expert feels that the discovery of an attempt to acquire an SA18 Igla missile explains the major response from the Russians and the Americans. The favourite terrorist weapon in the past was the Russian-made SA7 Strela 2, cheap and easy to buy - but also first generation technology. An SA7 was used in the failed attack on the Israeli tourist airliner in Mombassa last November, and can be bought for as little as \$2,000 on the black market. Designed in the 1950s, it is unreliable and its motor has a tendency to crack, causing the rocket to wobble. In addition, the missile has a shelf life of about ten years, can be damaged easily in handling and requires stocks of batteries that are hard to come by.

asked the Russians for 50 more missiles and said he was interested in purchasing a ton of C-4 plastic explosive. The couple checked in to the Wyndham Hotel near the airport. He attempted to collect the smuggled container from the busy port of Newark. FBI agents detained him at his hotel and arrested him. A few miles away,



Christopher J. Christie, the US attorney for New Jersey said: "The terrorists who have threatened America lost an ally in their attempts to kill our citizens. Lakhani is a significant arms dealer."

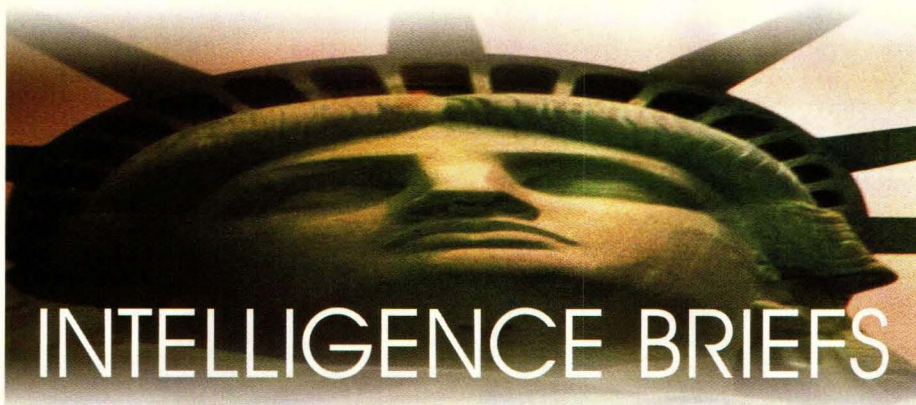
Until now there had been no evidence of the SA18 being touted on the black market, although Chechen rebels seized or bought some from Russian troops. One was fired last year at a Russian transport aircraft, killing more than 100 soldiers. The SA18 would provide terrorists with a far more accurate and advanced weapon, capable of evading jamming and other counter-measure systems fitted to aircraft.

As for Lakhani, intelligence sources told Eye Spy it is unlikely he belonged to or worked for any known terrorist group. If found guilty, he faces 15 years imprisonment.



London Eye landmark





INTELLIGENCE BRIEFS

Uranium Scandal Claims Another CIA Casualty

WASHINGTON: Alan Foley, the chief expert on weapons of mass destruction at the CIA, is quitting the agency next month after 26 years. Mr Foley, who heads the Weapons Intelligence, Non-proliferation and Arms Control Centre, became part of

a controversy when President George Bush made reference to Iraq's attempt to purchase uranium from Niger.

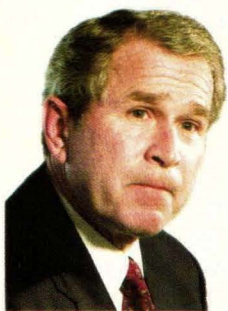
In January, Foley, in conversations with National Security Council official Robert Joseph, worked out some of the language Bush would use in the 28 January State of the Union address to describe intelligence on Iraq. At one point, Foley agreed to an edited line in the address that attributed the uranium claim to British intelligence, according to United States officials.

He confided to colleagues that he felt "pressures" in recent months, but denied he

had been forced to leave.

Bob Joseph, White House national security council weapons expert, discussed the uranium reference with Mr Foley, but there is a difference of opinion over who said what. In one version, Joseph asked CIA's Mr Foley if it was OK to use the uranium line and cite the British as the source.

Another version of the incident is that Mr Foley told Mr Joseph that the CIA had recommended the British not include the claim in their September 2002 Iraq dossier but the British included it anyway.



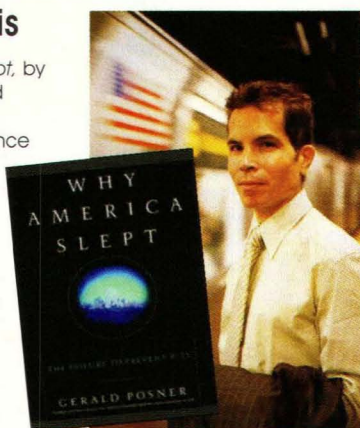
UK Politician's Outrageous 9/11 Comments

LONDON: The American Government has reacted furiously to a statement made by fading British politician, Michael Meacher, after he said the US may have deliberately ignored warnings over the 9/11 attacks. Meacher said Washington was "bent on global domination" and secretly hoped for the al-Qaida attack so it could justify war in Iraq and Afghanistan. He accused Britain and the United States of using the war on terror as a "political smokescreen" to justify war on Iraq and securing its oil. A US Embassy spokesman in London called his comments "monstrously offensive." Downing Street was also furious and pointed out that he is no longer a member of the government.



9/11 US Author Criticises Saudis

WASHINGTON: A sensational new book, *Why America Slept*, by Gerald Posner, alleges that the Saudi Government funded Osama bin-Laden for years in exchange for a guarantee whereby he would refrain from attacking the kingdom. Prince Turki alFaisal bin Abdul Aziz, the Saudi Ambassador to the UK, has been named as "key to the agreement." The information allegedly came from Abu Zubeida, the al-Qaida operations chief, said Posner. CIA officials tried to get Zubeida to talk by administering a truth serum. When this failed, he was flown to a facility in Afghanistan that had been fitted out to mimic a Saudi prison. His reaction was "utter relief," said Posner. He then gave his interrogators the telephone numbers for Prince Ahmed bin Salman bin Abdul Aziz, a nephew of King Fahd, and said: "The Prince would tell you what to do."



Judge Rules World Trade Center Owners Can be Sued

WASHINGTON: A federal judge has allowed 9/11 lawsuits to proceed against aviation companies and the World Trade Center owners which claim that their negligence played a key role in the death and injuries caused by the attacks two years ago. In his ruling U.S. District Judge Alvin

Hellerstein refused to dismiss litigation against the American Airlines unit of AMR, UAL's United Airlines, jet maker Boeing and other defendants including the Port Authority of New York and New Jersey and World Trade Centre Properties. The decision involves victims inside the World Trade Center

and the Pentagon and entities that suffered property damage. The aviation defendants, which include airport security firms, have conceded that they owed a duty to the crew and passengers on the four planes used in the attacks.

Running Man

FBI-MI5 Agent Who Infiltrated Real IRA

David Rupert, a 51-year-old, 6ft 5 descendant of the Mohawk Indian nation managed to wend his way into the inner sanctums of the shadowy Real IRA. On his evidence alone, Irish government lawyers secured a successful conviction against Michael McKevitt, who was accused of heading an unauthorised organisation.

Rupert was known to locals in Ireland as 'The Big Yank' and regarded by those who knew him as 'mysterious'. For several years he flew in and out of Dublin carrying funds raised for the republican movement, while often diverting to London to deliver vital intelligence to MI5.

FLORIDA 1992

In 1992 Rupert sat drinking in an Irish bar in Florida. There he met Linda Vaughan, a lobbyist for Noraid, America's fundraising group for the republican movement in Ireland. "I started dating her... it seemed like a good thing to do," he testified in a packed Dublin court that was hearing evidence concerning McKevitt and the RIRA. Later that year he travelled to Ireland and listened to Vaughan speak at an IRA hunger strikers' commemoration. A short while later, he was introduced to two Irish Republicans, Vincent Murray and Joe O'Neill. Both men were landlords and Rupert soon met with locals and other patrons. Over the next five years he would traverse the Atlantic back and forth - his actions eventually catching the eye of the FBI. An FBI agent by the name of Ed Buckley approached Rupert in 1994 to work for the Bureau. He initially turned them down.

In reality, he was nothing more than a 'journey man', moving from one job to another. He did try to settle down, eventually purchasing a truck and establishing a haulage business. Throughout this time, he moved quite comfortably with Irish dissi-

dents and attended fundraising events in Chicago.

However, as finances dipped and his haulage company collapsed, Rupert was again contacted by Ed Buckley, but this time he agreed to become an FBI informant. "From my moral teachings I found it morally acceptable to do so," he said. "I wanted to come here to Ireland and he [Buckley] was offering to pay for my trips, so I agreed to take him up on the issue." Some observers believe that crippling debts of over \$500,000 may have also forced Rupert's hand. The FBI allegedly helped remove most of this debt in return for his cooperation. In 1996 he acquired a tenancy for the Drowse Inn in County Leitrim - it was ideal cover for his FBI work.

In 1997 the 20-stone man surfaced again at an IFC (Irish Freedom Committee) meeting in Chicago. He told a suspicious committee that his name was Scott Post.

The FBI saw the opportunity to help MI5 infiltrate a number of terrorist groups. "Mr Buckley asked me would I be interested in working for the FBI supplying information on these particular individuals and their relationships that they had with American nationals on my future trips."

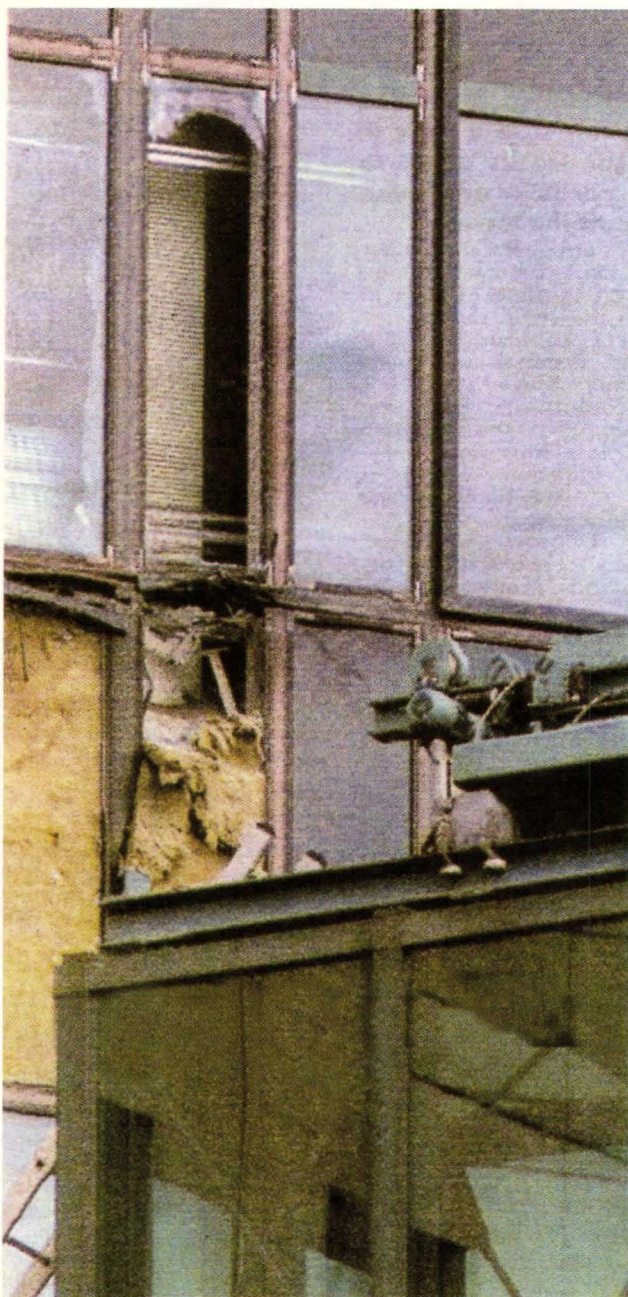
Two years later he met McKevitt for the first time in the lobby of the Four Seasons hotel in Monaghan.

From 1999 to 2002, he sent over 2,000 encrypted e-mails to his FBI and MI5 handlers. These e-mails contained a wealth of information and would eventually convince Dublin's Special Criminal Court that McKevitt was indeed head of one of Europe's most feared organisations. The messages varied in length and content. Sometimes Rupert would simply advise on the names of people attending meetings in pubs and hotels; other messages were far more damning. These contained accurate data on proposed RIRA operations and the

© DAVID RUPERT

Continued on page 29

The RIRA Attack on MI6 Headquarters



The Real IRA attack on the headquarters of MI6 in September 2000, was one of the most daring operations ever planned by a terrorist group in London. At 9.45pm, a shoulder-launched missile struck the eighth floor of the building near the personnel department. Fortunately, the triple-glazed glass deflected most of the impact, and no-one was injured.

The weapon was a Russian-made RPG-7, a favourite with many terrorist groups and easily transportable. The weapon was fired by a person on a motorbike in Spring Gardens, a small open enclave close to the building. Parts of the weapon were found a few minutes after the attack.

Some 1500 people usually work inside the building, though fewer than 100 were on duty when the attack took place.

MI6 HEADQUARTERS, LONDON

MI6 HEADQUARTERS situated at Vauxhall Cross, on the banks of the River Thames, is designated a HRP building (High Risk Potential). Designed by Terry Farrell and opened in 1994, the huge structure has been nicknamed 'Legoland' by many in the intelligence world because of its 'building-block' appearance.

Deep in its interior a huge command centre links it with hundreds of outposts across the globe. The centre is buried below ground-level and impregnable by attack. Inside the 200ft-tall building is a shooting range, a unique forgery section, a garage for modifying vehicles and a department dedicated to producing espionage equipment. Another floor is staffed by a unit that assists in the tracing of wanted war criminals and known terrorists. An upper floor is used to debrief overseas intelligence agents or defectors. Close to this area, is a room used to write 'CX' reports - weekly intelligence briefings that are

issued to a number of government offices, including Downing Street and the Foreign Office.



At the top of the building, passersby can see an array of satellite and communications equipment. This enables the UK Government to scramble messages sent to friendly organisations and countries. It is understood the CIA has a liaison officer based in the building.

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THE RUNNING MAN Continued from page 27



Michael McKevitt

movement of members and weapons. Rupert was proving to be the 'kingpin' of MI5 and not one person suspected him.

Rupert's work was not confined to Ireland. While in America, he befriended Martin Galvin, a New York lawyer and the head of Noraid. He attended political meetings and provided unbelievable intelligence on the staff of several organisations. Of much interest to the FBI and MI5 were those groups sending monies to the RIRA. Rupert sent e-mails identifying recipients and bank accounts.

It allowed both MI5 and the Garda (Irish Police) to identify other members closely associated with the group.

McKevitt was impressed with Rupert's fundraising efforts and introduced him to colleagues - it was a terrible mistake. On one occasion, £10,000 was handed to McKevitt - this to help "cement relations." The money was almost certainly supplied by MI5 in the first place.

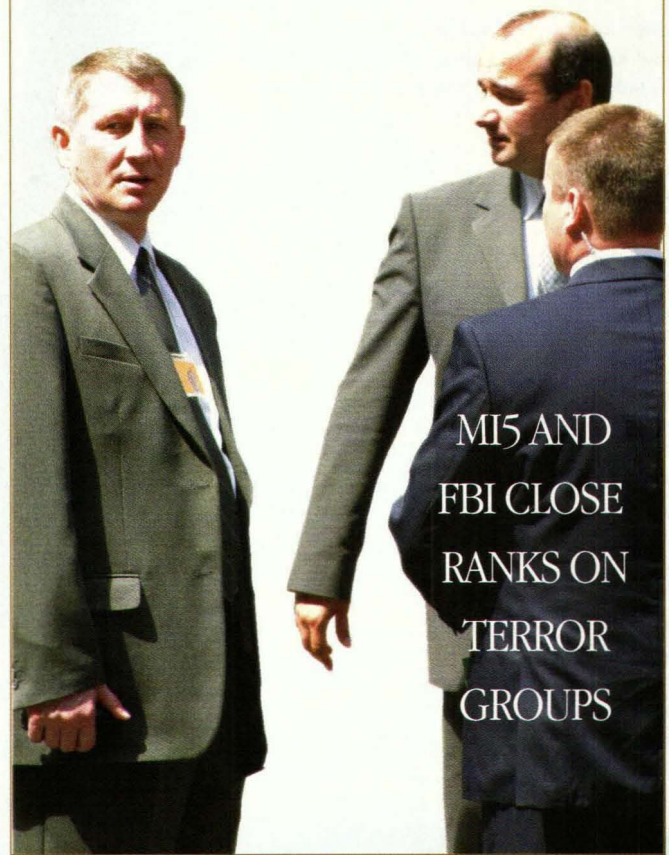
It was actually the Garda who invited MI5 and the FBI to participate in other sensitive investigations of the RIRA. Rupert was upset with McKevitt for the bomb blast in the market town of Omagh on 15 August 1998 in which 29 civilians were killed, including a number of youngsters. He advised the Garda that the RIRA had organised a series of meetings where other operations were to be discussed. Irish security officers secretly planted listening devices and cameras in the rooms where the meetings were held. It was an intelligence windfall and both MI5 and the FBI were invited to share the bounty. The Garda could have arrested McKevitt but held off for a while.

THE 'BIG FOUR' OPERATIONS

The Real IRA was born out of the disillusionment of IRA hardliners. McKevitt lost faith with the IRA and, following a stormy meeting in October 1997, he and a number of his followers left the group after the IRA entered into negotiations which could have led to arms decommissioning. The men vowed to continue the war against the Brits. ➤

FBI headquarters, Washington DC. The operation to infiltrate the RIRA was centred here

Since 9/11, the FBI and MI5 have sought to strengthen links via a number of meetings and secret seminars in London and Washington. Of much interest, Russia's domestic intelligence service, the FSB, has also agreed to assist trans-Atlantic operations, evidenced recently by the arrest of a suspected arms dealer in America



MI5 AND
FBI CLOSE
RANKS ON
TERROR
GROUPS





The Omagh operation was a joint affair with the Continuity IRA, but the RIRA had other targets in mind.

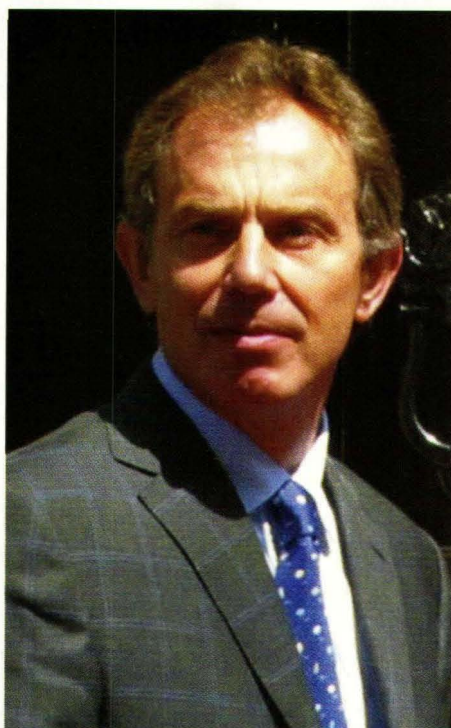
The Court in Dublin heard that McKevitt had a number of other serious operations in hand that would shatter the fledgling peace process. To carry out such attacks, the RIRA sought sponsorship with rogue states like Iraq and formed links to other groups, such as the Tamil Tigers in Sri Lanka. One scheme involved kidnapping four members of the House of Lords together with their children. This would be tied to demands that prisoners in the notorious Maze prison be granted 'political status'.

McKevitt disliked Gerry Adams who helped broker the Good Friday Agreement. Special Branch learned of a plot to attack Adams' holiday home in County Donegal. The media was informed and the RIRA had to back away.

The RIRA then launched its most audacious attack against the British. In 2000, a rocket-propelled grenade struck the headquarters of the Secret Intelligence Service (MI6) in London. The damage was minimal, but the subsequent publicity was enormous. At the same time, RIRA members raided a number of known IRA weapons' dumps to retrieve guns and equipment.

Tony Blair was also believed to have been a target of the RIRA. An assassin by the name of James Smith (pseudonym) was to be hired. Smith, a former soldier in the French Foreign Legion, was arrested by the FBI in 2001. Agents had covertly filmed him trying to send a shipment of guns to dissident republicans. In fact, the middleman was Rupert himself. And though some intelligence analysts believe the assassination of Tony Blair was McKevitt's ambition, other sources believe the RIRA has other targets in mind.

MI5 realised that Rupert was of huge importance; the RIRA may have been a fledgling organisation, but drawing from the experience of its members it was fast becoming a real threat to peace. Rupert



Tony Blair was also believed to have been a target of the RIRA. An assassin by the name of James Smith (pseudonym) was to be hired. Smith, a former soldier in the French Foreign Legion, was arrested by the FBI in 2001.

had an estimated 20 meetings with McKevitt and the Security Service and FBI produced a 40-page file packed with incriminating evidence. The Garda swooped in on McKevitt's Dundalk home in March 2001 and arrested the alleged leader of the RIRA.

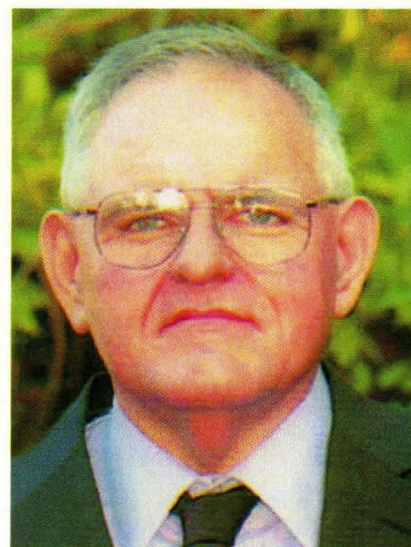


Detective Chief Superintendent Peter Maguire told the Dublin court that he examined the material for three days and studied the report: "I was satisfied having examined all the materials that I had reasonable grounds to believe that evidence connecting Mr McKevitt with membership of an unlawful organisation had been found ... and with the direction of an unlawful organisation."

Family Threatened

Just days before the trial of Michael McKevitt began, Donald Rupert, 65, David's brother, received a telephone call at his New York home. "This is just a warning that if he [David] testifies, then your life will be over."

Donald did not tell his brother, so as to avoid pressure being placed on David to stop his testimony. It wasn't the first threat.



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Last year someone with a British or Irish accent left a message on his answering machine that simply said: "If your brother testifies, you will be assassinated."

As for David Rupert, he has apparently been paid about one million dollars and will receive some \$50,000 annually from the Security Service. He will, however, be forever looking over his shoulder. The RIRA has vowed to seek revenge. Sean O'Callaghan, a former IRA man before he became an agent for the Irish police, said: "Mr Rupert will always be a wanted man. They will kill him if they ever get the opportunity."

Real IRA leader Michael McKevitt was given a concurrent sentence of 20 years imprisonment for "directing the organisation behind the Omagh bomb atrocity." McKevitt was also given six years for membership in the splinter Republican paramilitary group.

Justice Johnson stressed that the jail term should not be seen as a direct response to the massacre at Omagh. "The offences are for periods outside the date of the Omagh bomb and the court must not allow itself to seek revenge for the victims of that atrocity and does not intend to do so."



OLD RIRA TARGETS:

1. House of Lords
2. Tony Blair
3. MI6
4. Gerry Adams

The Real IRA also believes it is possible to target the British Government using cyber terrorism rather than conventional methods



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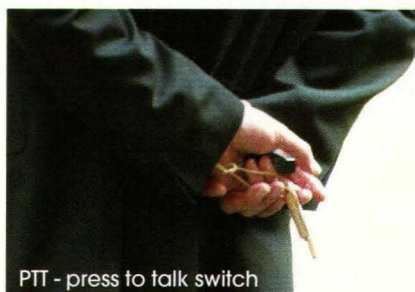
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Those Photographs

Many readers were surprised at the detail revealed in the photographs of the Government security officers of Russia and Britain (see Eye Spy 19). Questions were raised about some of the equipment carried by the men

The photographs were taken by Steve McManus who heads the Law Enforcement Picture Library, during President Putin's State visit to the UK



A Russian security officer carries a mobile satellite unit that will enable him to communicate with his colleagues in the event that the signal is lost.



Eye Spy reader Kevin Eaton, who is researching a book on security matters noted: "In your most recent edition you had a picture of firearms officers aboard an RIB (above) saying they were from PT17. The Metropolitan Police has had some form of armed unit since the murders of three plain clothed officers in 1966. This first started when the SAS trained a handful of officers in firearms skills - they formed D6 with the role of offering firearms training. The unit was later re-named D11 followed by a period as PT17 (Personal Training) then to this day SO19."

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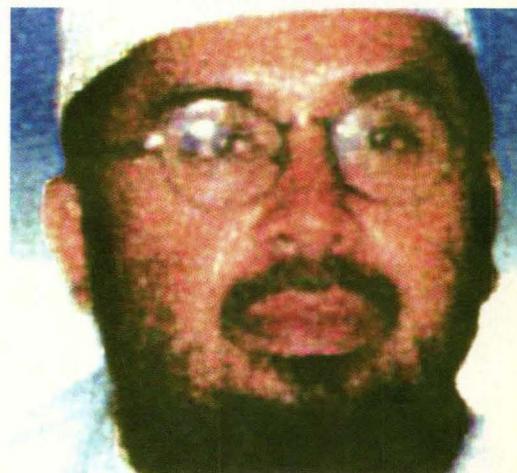


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HAMBALI

Key Al-Qaida Commander Arrested



One of al-Qaida's most important commanders was arrested in August by Thai security officers. Connected with the 9/11 attack on America and last year's huge Bali nightclub bomb, the CIA said Riduan Isamudin, better known as Hambali, was a major player in al-Qaida's operation in South East Asia. The CIA had been monitoring Hambali's movements and, working closely with Thailand intelligence officers, followed him to Ayutthaya, some 40 miles north of Bangkok.

Thai police swooped in on an apartment block and arrested Hambali and his wife. Some analysts believe he was planning an intricate operation to attack the forthcoming Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation forum to be held in October of this year in Bangkok. President Bush, along with other noted world leaders, is due to give a keynote speech at the meeting.

In January 2000, Hambali arranged a secret meeting in Kuala Lumpur with two



Hambali met with two of the 9/11 hijackers in Kuala Lumpur



Khalid al-Midhar



Nawaz Alhazmi

of the nineteen 9/11 hijackers, Nawaz Alhazmi and Khalid al-Midhar. A short while later, he hosted Zacharias Moussaoui, the alleged 20th hijacker. It is also understood he is a close friend of

Khalid Sheikh Mohammed, one of the masterminds of the strike on America.

His name, however, was first mentioned in an intelligence report following a series of attacks across Indonesia on Christmas Eve 2000 which left 19 people dead. Since then, he has risen through the ranks of Jamaah Islamiyah (a group closely associated with al-Qaida), and is known to be a financial aide to Osama bin-Laden.

Hambali was a young man when he first travelled to a training camp in Afghanistan run by al-Qaida. Here he learned his terrorist skills and quickly put them to use. Many JI members also attended the camp. Indonesian police say Bin-Laden used Hambali's business connections to purchase bomb making equipment, such as chemical fertilisers and detonators. This type of explosive was used in the Bali operation and in a thwarted attack on "US interests" in Singapore. Police also say he is the mastermind behind the July suicide bombing of the Marriott Hotel in Jakarta, in which a dozen people died.

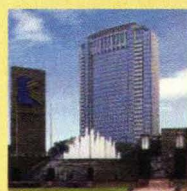
While Hambali has been identified as a 'prime mover' in the JI, police in Indonesia say captured terrorists claim another man is the real mastermind behind the attacks. Since the country's crackdown on JI, over 50 operatives have been arrested.



Indonesian police released this sketch of the Marriott Hotel bomber

Indonesia: Abu Bakar Bashir - Jailed

AN INDONESIAN COURT sentenced Abu Bakar Bashir (right) of "inciting others to overthrow the government" but acquitted him of the bigger charge of leading an al-Qaida linked terror group. Judges said there was insufficient evidence to support the notion that Bashir is the leader of terrorist group Jamaah Islamiyah, blamed for the October 2002 Bali nightclub bombings and the recent bombing of the Marriott Hotel (left) in Jakarta.



Judge Muhammad Saleh said: "The defendant had knowledge of an organisation (JI) that is trying to topple the government. That is why the secondary charge has been proven."



Afghan - US Troops Destroy Taliban Camp

KABUL: At least 54 Taliban fighters were killed in a joint operation that involved Afghan and US troops in August. The Kabul Government attack took place in Zabul, a southeastern province of Afghanistan and a rebel stronghold used to launch attacks against the capital.

The operation saw US bombers first straddle the mountain base close to the Pakistan border before 600 soldiers moved in. At least 100 people have been killed by the rebels in recent months, as the Taliban try and regain a foothold in the country.



British Airways Examines Anti-Missile Technology

LONDON: The UK's biggest passenger carrier is in talks with airline manufacturers about the feasibility of using anti-missile technology to protect its massive fleet. BA stated that it was "still early days" for the project and much research still needed to be done. A BA spokeswoman said: "We are currently talking to manufacturers to understand the feasibility of deploying anti-missile systems on civilian aircraft." The move comes after warnings in recent months of specific terrorist attacks on UK planes abroad. All UK flights to Kenya were suspended in mid-May because of a terrorist threat. The ban was lifted in September when flights to Mombasa were cleared for take-off again.

BA flights to Saudi Arabia were suspended in August because of "heightened security concerns in the region." Saudi authorities seized a truck-load of anti-aircraft missiles near the city of Jeddah that might be connected to the move. BA said: "Where there is a terrorist risk, we believe the most effective preventative measure is for the relevant authority to identify any likely launch site near airports."

Guantanamo Link Behind Al-Qaida Jakarta Hotel Bomb

CIA Analysts Warn of More Strikes

The August attack on the Marriott Hotel in Jakarta, Indonesia that left 14 people dead and over 100 injured, was ordered by a senior al-Qaida commander in response to the forthcoming trial of over 500 suspect al-Qaida prisoners at Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. The Marriott Hotel is used by many Western businessmen and diplomats and was recently the venue for the US Embassy's 4 July Independence Day celebrations.

Security officials discovered the remains of at least one bomber, later identified as Asmal Latinsani, in the wreckage. He was recently recruited by JI. The blast destroyed much of the facade of the hotel and shattered hundreds of windows in the 21 story building.

Intelligence officers from Australia were sent to the scene just hours after the blast to assist with the investigation. However, many analysts believe the attack was

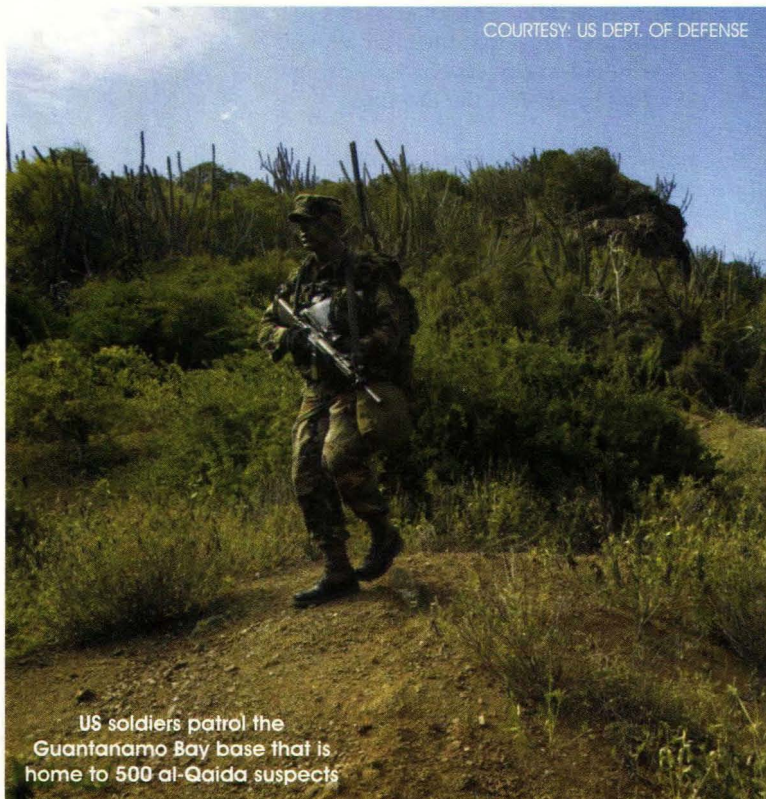
carried out by Jemaah Islamiyah (JI), a terrorist group responsible for last year's Bali bombing and in constant touch with al-Qaida commanders in the region.

Sidney Jones, head of the International Crisis Group in Jakarta and very experienced in terrorist matters in Indonesia said: "I think the main suspect has to be JI. I don't know of any other organisation that has the motivation or capacity to do something like this. The use of a likely suicide bomber also points in that direction."

Forensic experts have already concluded that the car bomb was made of chemical fertiliser, similar to that used in the Bali bombing.

CIA analysts have warned that the trial of the al-Qaida suspects will undoubtedly trigger a reaction from its leadership.

COURTESY: US DEPT. OF DEFENSE



US soldiers patrol the Guantanamo Bay base that is home to 500 al-Qaida suspects

FBI LAUNCH HUGE HUNT FOR TERROR SUSPECTS



Karim El Mejjati Abderrauof Jdey



Adnan El Shukrijumah Zubayr Al-Rimi

The FBI has issued an alert to police forces across the United States to be on the lookout for four men who, according to intelligence information, "are involved in terrorist activities and may pose a threat to U.S. citizens and interests in the United States and abroad."

Intelligence officials have previously put out alerts for two of the men - Adnan El Shukrijumah and Abderrauof Jdey. Information on El Shukrijumah was gleaned from interrogations with Khalid Shaikh Mohammed, one of al-Qaida's most senior commanders, and suspected al-Qaida terrorists awaiting trial at Guantanamo Bay.

The other two men identified by

the FBI are Karim Mejjati and Zubayr Al-Rimi.

Though the FBI did fail to say what information prompted the new alert, intelligence sources told Eye Spy that the Bureau believes an al-Qaida cell was in America and had planned to commit a new outrage to coincide with the second anniversary of 9/11. The whereabouts of the four men are unknown, and the alert asks that they be detained if found.

The FBI bulletin provided basic details of the men, who are armed and considered dangerous:

- Adnan El Shukrijumah, 28, born in Saudi Arabia. He has a passport issued by Guyana, a U.S. Social

Security account number and Florida driver's license.

- Abderrauof Jdey, 38, born in Tunisia. His last known address was in Montreal, Quebec - the Canadian city in which his current passport was issued.

- Karim El Mejjati, 35, born in Morocco. He is known to have entered the United States between 1997 and 1999. He has a Moroccan identity card. The alert lists several passport numbers for him issued by France.

- Zubayr Al-Rimi, born in Saudi Arabia and married to a Moroccan woman.

MI5 and FBI Thwart New '9/11' Attack

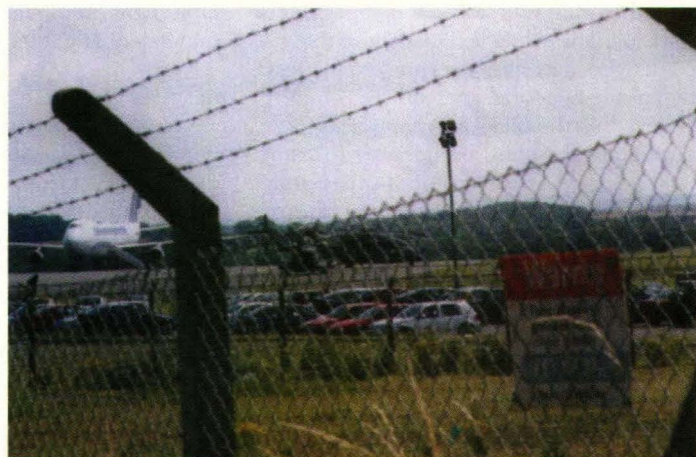
FBI and MI5 officers have uncovered an al-Qaida plot to hijack an aircraft and crash it into a "significant target." The warning was first issued to MI5 by the FBI, who believes a number of 'teams' have been established in the UK and Europe that are actively developing plans to commit another "9/11" atrocity. However, intelligence sources told Eye Spy that the hijackers may not target huge airliners, but instead seek to commandeer smaller aircraft from less secure airports.

Intelligence officials in the UK contacted major airlines in early August, warning of the new threat. This followed a similar intelligence briefing in America advising that hijackers may conceal weapons in items regularly carried by tourists, such as cameras and toiletries. The UK memo read: *Recent reporting on al-Qaida from intelligence sources indicated that terrorists might try to modify electronic items for use as weapons in order to circumvent improved screening.*

The intelligence was apparently gleaned following a security raid on a known al-Qaida safehouse in France or Italy.

Documents and maps were analysed that showed Heathrow and Gatwick as "prime targets," though a number of smaller airports were also 'ringed'. The hijack plot was then discussed with a senior al-Qaida commander who confirmed that the operation was being planned.

Ali Abd al-Rahman al-Faqasi, better known as Abu Bakr, was arrested by Saudi security officials on 26 June, following an intense hunt for the bombers and planners of the huge explosions that ripped through a Western housing compound in May. Several Americans were killed in the Riyadh attack, which left 39 people dead and over one hundred



© KEVIN PATERSON

injured. The CIA was given permission to interrogate Abu Bakr, as well as augment an operation that gleaned additional information by means of wiretapping several suspects associated with the captured terror suspect.

When Saudi intelligence officials searched Bakr's house, they found an item that was initially quite puzzling. Plans and components were discovered that showed Bakr had been attempting to convert an ordinary camera flash attachment into a stun gun. Another document described how a detonator and bomb could be fitted into a camera. The operator simply has to click the button. All of this information was rushed to Washington where analysts determined that the airport documents, plans for converting ordinary cameras and items into bombs, and increased 'chatter' on known al-Qaida computer lines signalled a new operation was being born. Indeed, so convinced that the attack was planned for this summer or autumn, MI5 advised that all airports increase security.



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FLIGHT 93:



FBI Analysis of Tape Leads to

FBI Director Robert Mueller has projected a theory about the final moments of hijacked Flight 93, the United Airlines aircraft that crashed near Shanksville, Pennsylvania on 11 September 2001. It was always believed that the plane went out of control after the cabin was stormed in a passenger uprising. And while few disbelieve the passengers may have overpowered at least two of the hijackers, some analysts now believe that the hijackers themselves decided to crash the aircraft after realising the cockpit was about to be stormed and they had no chance of making the return flight to Washington.

The new theory is based on government analysis of Flight 93's cockpit recordings, and almost certainly discounts the widespread and popular belief that the passengers forced their way into the cockpit and

tried to seize the airliner's controls just minutes before it crashed.

Researchers discovered the information within pages of the 24 July Congressional Report on the 9/11 attacks. That report was critical of US intelligence but did endeavour to throw more light on the final few minutes of Flight 93.

Relatives of those who perished are critical of Robert Mueller, but the FBI insists its findings do not detract from the heroism shown by many of the passengers who eventually realised they were doomed. Mobile phone calls to loved ones clearly reveal that at least four men had decided to "have a go" after learning that the World Trade Center had been attacked. On the tapes, one passenger, Todd Beamer, shouts "let's roll" while phrases such as "in the cockpit... in

the cockpit" are also discernable. The FBI is not claiming an uprising did not take

place, but believe the tapes show that one of the hijackers shouted to his colleague Jarrah to crash the plane before the passengers take the aircraft back... Jarrah is believed to have piloted the aircraft for he was the only person in the four-man terrorist team to have had a pilots licence.

The report contains other relevant information, such as

the terrorists forced their way into the cockpit and almost immediately killed the pilot and co-pilot. Passengers reported seeing both men lying on the floor of the first class section.

Though the FBI believes the passengers did not break into the cockpit, this has been disputed by many of the relatives. For



Pilot Jason Dahl - murdered

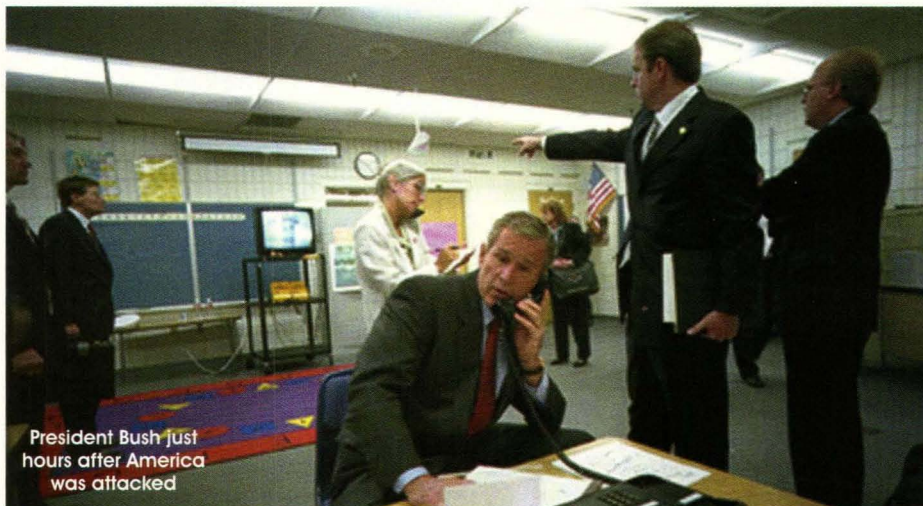




The al-Qaida hijackers of Flight 93 (left to right):

Saeed Alghamdi, Ahmed Ibrahim Alhaznawi, Ahmed Alnami, Zia Samir Jarrah

Confusion



President Bush just hours after America was attacked

example, Alice Hoglan of Los Gatos in California whose son Mark Bingham died in the crash, was among many people who listened to the cockpit recording played in a private session for relatives in April 2002. She said that the transcript and the recording played to her by the FBI leaves her in "no doubt" about what occurred. "The passengers were able to get that cockpit door open," she declared.

Other relatives believe that the passengers used a refreshment trolley to smash their way into the cockpit. Deena Burnett, who lost her husband Thomas in the atrocity said: "It is totally obvious listening to that flight recorder that they made it into the cockpit. You cannot listen to that tape and understand it any other way." And despite the new FBI findings, many relatives still recall what Assistant US Attorney David Novak told the families last April. He said that the recording "indicated passengers had made it into the cockpit."

Alice Hoglan said that on the tape shouts of "no" and breaking glass are an indication that the passengers were forcing their way into the cockpit. The last few words of the tape are in English and someone with a calm voice says "pull it up," another indicator that a passenger was in the cockpit demanding the terrorist pilot take the aircraft up.

Randall Greene, whose brother Donald died, also took exception to the FBI findings. "Without a doubt, the passengers breached the cockpit. I'm surprised by the theory that the passengers did not take control of the aircraft."

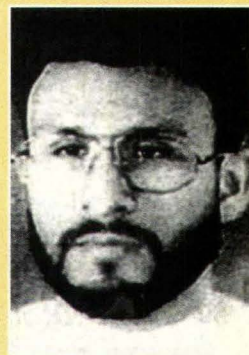
Emotions are still running high in the case of Flight 93, and the FBI has been careful not to upset the relatives by producing another scenario. However, some information is still secret and Mr Mueller's statement seems to suggest that the Bureau has much greater knowledge of what really happened than they are willing to admit. The still-secret cockpit recordings are thought to contain additional information, but as yet, the US security services believe they are still of much use in the war on terror, and to the hurt still felt by the relatives.

A joint statement issued by the relatives of Flight 93 said the FBI theory was based on "limited and questionable interpretations" of confusing cockpit voice recordings.

FBI spokeswoman Susan Whitson said: "While no one will ever know exactly what transpired in the final minutes of Flight 93, every shred of evidence indicates this plane crashed because of the heroic actions of the passengers."

Flight 93 - Destination White House?

Though intelligence officials have been reluctant to state just what target the terrorists had chosen to attack, Abu Zubaydah (right), the senior al-Qaida leader in US custody and the man who helped organise the 9/11 attack, told FBI officers Flight 93 should have crashed into the White House.



Prosecutors have tried unsuccessfully to obtain permission to play recordings from Flight 93 during the trial of French citizen, Zacarias Moussaoui, the alleged 20th hijacker who is accused of conspiring with the 19 terrorists who participated in the attacks. Eye Spy understands the FBI discovered a business card at the site of the Shanksville plane crash that belonged to Jarrah. Apparently, a telephone number or something similar on the card has been linked to Moussaoui.

The Singapore Connection

The scenario that Flight 93 was trying to strike the White House has been called into doubt after prosecutors recently accused Moussaoui of trying to hijack a fifth airliner for an attack... on the White House.

Documents released by the court claim that Moussaoui had purchased knives for the operation and had discussed the operation with Faiz Bafana, a Malaysian man currently in custody in Singapore. A transcript (heavily censored) of a secret court hearing earlier in 2003 reveals that Moussaoui was "keenly aware of why he was here... it was to fly a plane into the White House." Kenneth M Karas, an Assistant US Attorney, told Judge Leonie Brinkman that the operation "was going to involve others, Moussaoui was sent here as part of the plot."

The testimony is based mostly on conversations held with Bafana, who met Moussaoui at his home in Malaysia in 2000. However, some al-Qaida suspects and even FBI officers, believe Bafana's story may not be true.





UNDER OBSER

Iran's Secret Nuclear Bomb

The International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) has found traces of highly enriched uranium at Iran's Natanz nuclear plant, but they are apparently unable to determine whether or not Iran is on the verge

of developing nuclear weapons. In addition, analysts believe Teheran plans to build a heavy water nuclear reactor.

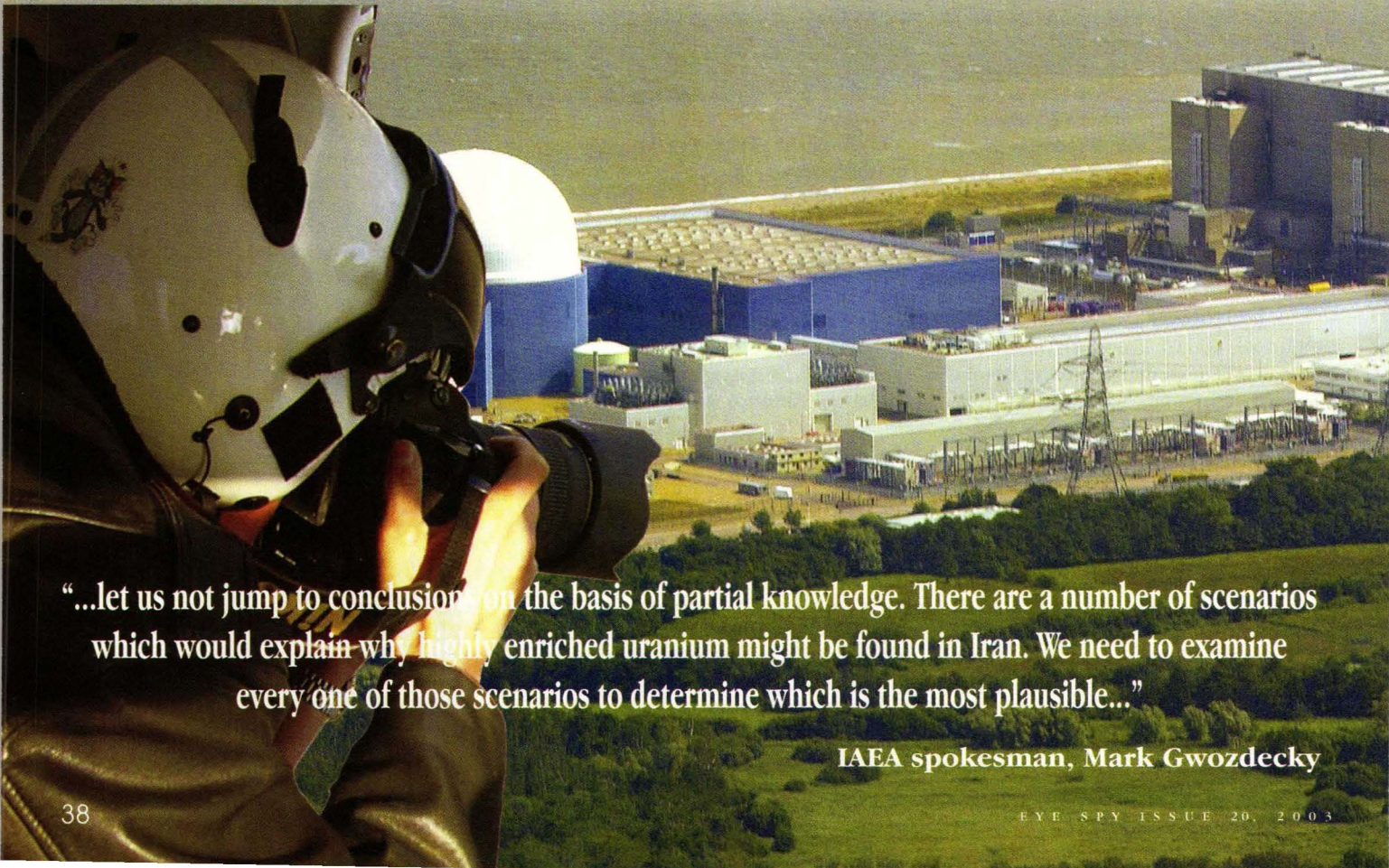
IAEA inspectors say Iran not only failed to declare imports of uranium products, but also made uranium metal, which has few uses apart from nuclear weapons. Inspectors were surprised to find that more than 100 uranium enrichment centrifuges had already been installed in a pilot plant that would prepare the way for a larger facility of 50,000 centrifuges.

Particles of enriched uranium which were discovered at the Natanz nuclear facility contained higher percentages than what is used in a "civilian power programme," said IAEA spokesman, Mark Gwozdecky. Iranian government officials rebuffed the idea and claimed the traces originated from equipment purchased from another country.

Mr Gwozdecky did not say from which country Iran purchased the equipment, which is believed to include centrifuges used to enrich uranium and various machinery. The IAEA discussed the purchase claim with the supplier of the machinery, but did not reveal the name. "Additional work is also required to enable the agency to arrive at a conclusion about Iran's statements that there have been no uranium enrichment activities in Iran involving nuclear material," the IAEA report concluded.

Intelligence officials have long believed that Iran has secretly worked on a nuclear weapons system and are not convinced the research and investigative work of the IAEA has uncovered all the facts. It is believed Israel's Mossad is considering providing further evidence that Iran has a fully developed and functioning R & D weapons programme.

The IAEA admits there are shortcomings in its report and indicate "further inspections" of several sites connected to Iran's centrifuge programme, as well as gathering further environmental samples will be necessary to conclude its work. One intelligence source said it would take months to discover if Iran's claim that the enriched uranium came from contaminated equipment was true.



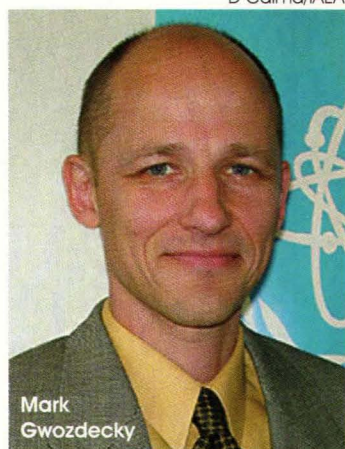
"...let us not jump to conclusions on the basis of partial knowledge. There are a number of scenarios which would explain why highly enriched uranium might be found in Iran. We need to examine every one of those scenarios to determine which is the most plausible..."

IAEA spokesman, Mark Gwozdecky

VANCE

Programme

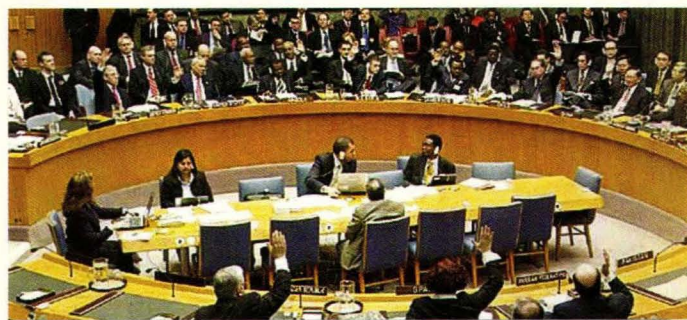
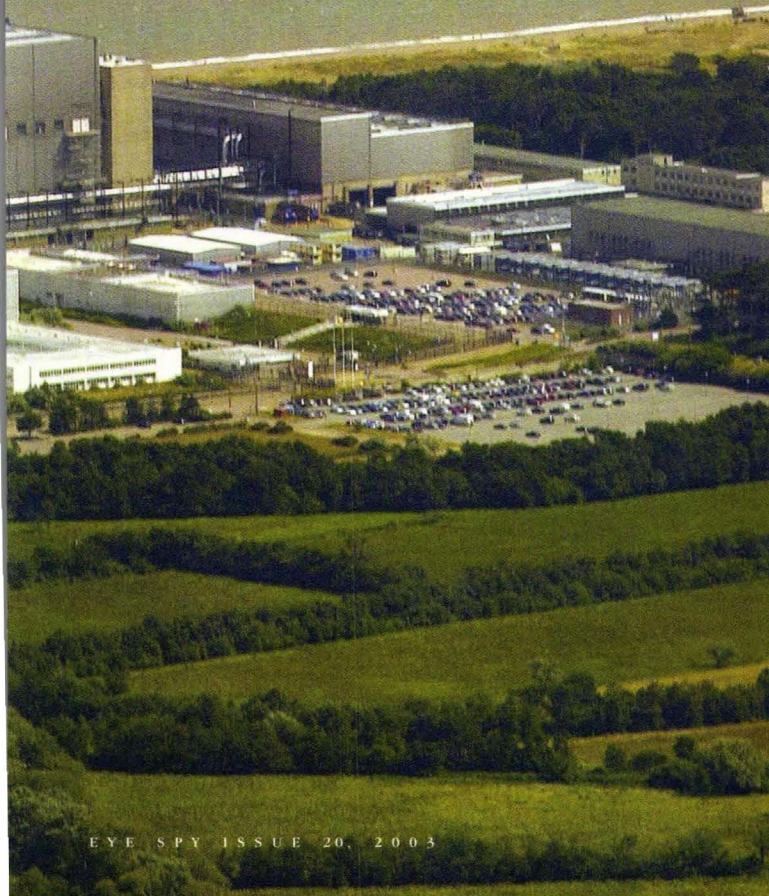
Based on intelligence from Mossad and the CIA, the United States has accused Iran of secretly developing a nuclear weapons programme. For its part, Iran insists that its nuclear programme is "peaceful and aimed at producing 6,000 megawatts of electricity," an amount Teheran said would be needed in the country in 20 years time. Sceptics are unsure of the claim, and point out Iran and its neighbours have huge oil reserves. Washington says a country as rich in oil and gas as Iran has no legitimate use for nuclear power. However, it was America that provided its ally, the former Shah of Iran, with its first nuclear research reactor in 1967. Iranian intelligence officials have been quick to show foreign diplomats research reports of old US-



Mark Gwozdecky

D Calma/IAEA

© FLIGHT IMAGES



commissioned economic studies that show Iran would benefit from nuclear power by releasing more oil and gas for export.

Teheran has always said it will sign an additional protocol to the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty allowing IAEA inspectors to conduct random and 'quickfire' inspections. However, officials say they want guarantees that the IAEA inspections would not "violate their sovereignty." Attached to this proviso, Iran also wants the "right to receive nuclear technology from more developed nations." If its demands are met, Teheran will sign the Treaty. One Iranian official informed the IAEA his government is ready to cooperate on all levels - a move called "positive" by Mr Gwozdecky. "We are hopeful by the time our board meets in November, we will have moved decisively towards resolving the outstanding issues," he said. If Iran falls short of "full compliance" by November, the IAEA 35-nation governing board is certain to refer the matter to the U.N. Security Council. This would undoubtedly lead to massive tension in the region.

Gwozdecky did issue a warning when he said: "Iran has a large and sophisticated nuclear program, but let us not jump to conclusions on the basis of partial knowledge. There are a number of scenarios which would explain why highly enriched uranium might be found in Iran. We need to examine every one of those scenarios to determine which is the most plausible."

Intelligence experts believe Iran is still several years away from being able to make a nuclear bomb. But Israel gave warning this week that Teheran was moving "so fast that its nuclear programme would become irreversible" in 12 to 18 months. Some intelligence sources say Israel's Air Force has already drawn up plans to attack if it feels the security of Israel is threatened. The repercussions of such an attack would be devastating.

- Russian engineers have also built a nuclear reactor at Bushehr, on the Gulf coast. The plant is due to open in 2005. The opening of the reactor coincides with the uranium enrichment plant at Natanz, in central Iran.

LINKS www.iaea.or.at/worldatom/press/

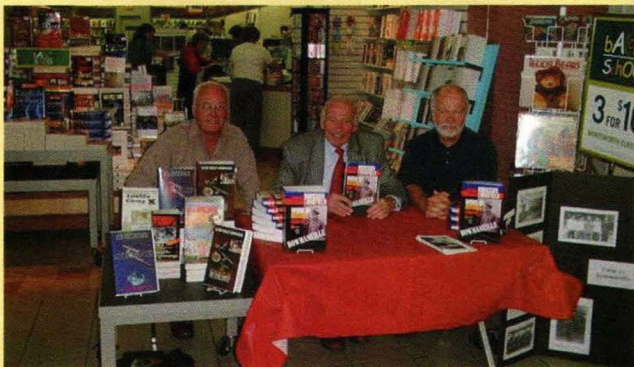
IRAN'S NUCLEAR BOMB HISTORY

German companies were commissioned to start building two nuclear reactors at Bushehr in 1974. Work ended after the 1979 Islamic revolution. Thereafter, the plant was repeatedly bombed by Iraqi warplanes during the war between Iran and Iraq in the 1980s.

Intelligence analysts believe Iran resumed its nuclear weapons programme in 1984, with China and Russia providing valuable material and technical support in the 1990s. Perhaps mistakenly, The National Council of Resistance in Iran - the political wing of the Mujahideen-e-Khalq, which is regarded as a terrorist group by America and Britain - last year revealed the existence of several previously secret nuclear sites, including Natanz and Arak.

CIA analysts believe that Iran's nuclear programme is far more sophisticated than Saddam Hussein's secret project to build a nuclear bomb prior to the 1991 Gulf War.

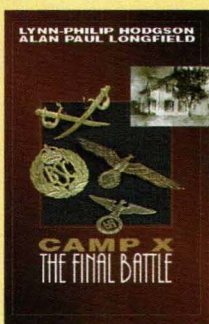
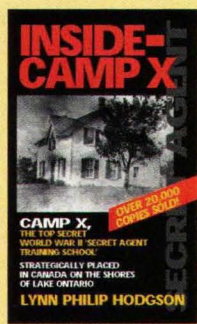
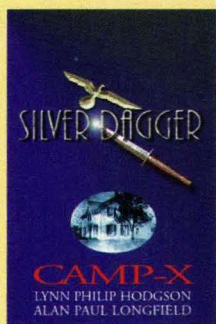
CAMP-X COLLECTION



Located in Canada, Camp X was a secret paramilitary training facility established in 1941. Agents trained at the camp were often given dangerous tasks behind enemy lines.

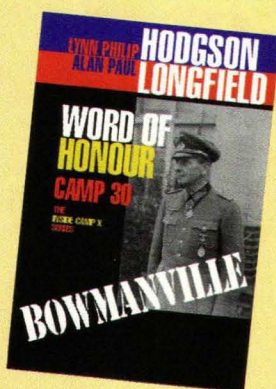
Lynn Hodgson and Alan Longfield have written several superb books related to Camp X, and we are delighted to offer the books as well as the recently published Word of Honour - Camp 30:

Bowmanville. Readers purchasing two or more books will automatically receive a free superb quality free Camp X pin badge.



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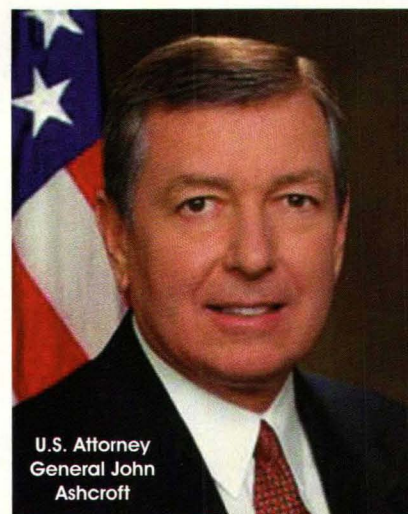
PATRIOT ACT: USA EFFORTS AT STOPPING CASH FLOW TO TERRORISTS



ng

Point

Henry Hockeimer Jr.



U.S. Attorney
General John
Ashcroft

Under the Act, all U.S. financial institutions, including those with branches abroad, must comply with certain requirements. Financial institutions include banks, credit unions, credit card companies, commodity traders, investment banks and money transfer agents. All such financial institutions must now have in-place a compliance officer, who is charged with ensuring that these companies have instituted an anti-money laundering program. Audit programs are also to be in place, with covered institutions required to report any suspicious activity to federal law enforcement agencies. In addition, U.S. banks have been ordered to shut down the accounts of any foreign-based "shell" banks.

Even just months after the Act was passed, tangible results were seen. And these results were not just the product of United States initiatives; several foreign countries have also instituted procedures to choke the money flow among terrorist groups. At the June 2002 meeting of the Council of Foreign Relations in New York, then Deputy Secretary of the U.S. Treasury, Kenneth Dam told the audience that "We have frozen over \$115 million around the world. One hundred and sixty-six countries and jurisdictions have [money laundering] blocking rules in force."

On 30 April 2003, the United States Treasury Department implement regulations aimed at Customer Identification Programs (known as "CIPs"). These programmes require banks and other financial institutions to verify the identity of anyone seeking to open an account. The financial institution is then required to maintain, on file, the identification documentation provided by the customer. The financial institution is then required to cross-check the name or names of the customers against a list of known or suspected terrorists provided by the government to the financial institution. The U.S. Treasury Department has given all financial institutions until 1 October 2003 to come into compliance with these rules. After 1 October 2003, all financial institutions should expect visits by United States investigators asking to see their Anti-Money laundering programmes and their Customer Identification Programmes.

Following the attacks of 11 September, the United States has taken many forceful and visible steps in its campaign against terrorism. Bombing raids in Afghanistan, the war in Iraq and numerous high profile arrests of suspected terrorists all demonstrate the vigorous commitment to fighting terrorists. The United States government has also taken additional, more subtle and certainly less publicised measures which, in the end, may have as much effectiveness as the more overt and well-known actions.

On 26 October 2001, President Bush signed into law the Uniting and Strengthening American by Providing Appropriate Tools Required to Intercept and Obstruct Terrorism Act, creating the more catchy acronym USA PATRIOT Act. Civil rights groups in the United States have decried many of the provisions of the Act, asserting that it provides to law enforcement unfettered, Orwellian powers. On 13 August 2003, U.S. Attorney General John Ashcroft announced that he will conduct a USA PATRIOT tour of the United States, arguing for the necessity of

the Act. Recently, Ashcroft testified before the United States Congress that: "The Patriot Act was a long overdue measure to close gaping holes in the government's ability, responsibility to collect vital intelligence information on criminal terrorists."

One key focus of this Act is upon financial institutions. While religious zealotry and enmity toward the United States and its allies may be the soul of modern terrorism, money is its lifeblood. In order to provide the means necessary to execute terrorist activity, the planners and participants of the activities need money: money for material and general support. While terrorist groups are often loosely-knit networks or cells who may never have direct and personal contact, money is the glue which bounds these groups.

Recognising this reality, President Bush and the United States Congress, via the USA PATRIOT Act, have given numerous tools to United States law enforcement agencies.





Ian Hay of Flight Images

GREENHAM

Cold War Secrets

This remarkable photograph taken by Flight Images shows empty Cold War bunkers used to shelter and protect transporter, support and communications vehicles at the now defunct RAF Greenham Common.

The vehicles were to be used to move NATO cruise missiles around the country in preparation of a nuclear attack against the Soviet Union.

The base was most controversial, and for years was the scene of angry, and sometimes violent demonstrations against the cruise missiles. Few could argue, however,

that Greenham Common played a vital role in the defeat of communism and helped speed up peace with the USSR.

HISTORY

In 1979, NATO's Nuclear Planning Group met in response to Moscow's increasing military threat. The group decided on an approach called *Double Decision*. NATO leaders negotiated with the Soviet Union to withdraw their SS-20 missiles from East Germany, and at the same time, started to deploy a total of 572 new missiles to NATO members. Many of the missiles were eventually housed at

Greenham Common. However, if the Soviets agreed to withdraw the SS-20s, NATO would in turn not deploy its missiles.

The USSR stood firm, and so, by 1986, NATO missiles had been deployed in five member countries. A new infrastructure had to be created to support the missiles - missiles that still had to undergo testing and find suitable launch and control vehicles.

On 17 June 1980, the British Government announced that Greenham Common and RAF Molesworth in Cambridgeshire would be the missiles' host bases in Britain.



Greenham Common received its first consignment of 16 missiles in late 1983. Over a thousand extra staff would be stationed at Greenham. The Ministry of Defence explained that during times of tension, the missiles would be moved as far away as 200 miles from the base.

In 1981, dedicated shelters to protect the cruise missiles were constructed to withstand the force of a direct hit by a 500lb bomb. They were even safe from a 10-megaton thermonuclear airburst explosion. Six underground shelters were also built to shield German-made MAN GLCM transporters, support and communications vehicles.

These bunkers were built in a highly secretive compound on Drayton's Gulley on the

southeast side of the base which also included the warhead and bomb storage area built in 1953. This was called GAMA (GLCM Alert and Maintenance Area). One of these shelters (Building 701) was a Quick Reaction Alert shelter where 16 missiles could stay on alert, ready for almost immediate launch. Building 701 can be distinguished by its side entrance tunnels. Accommodation for the crews had been built into the shelter itself. Each shelter contained four launch vehicles and two launch control vehicles. These shelters were protected by three doors at both ends and could withstand the explosive pressure of 2,000 pounds per square inch.

Cruise Missile is simply a generic name for a type of weapon that had been around

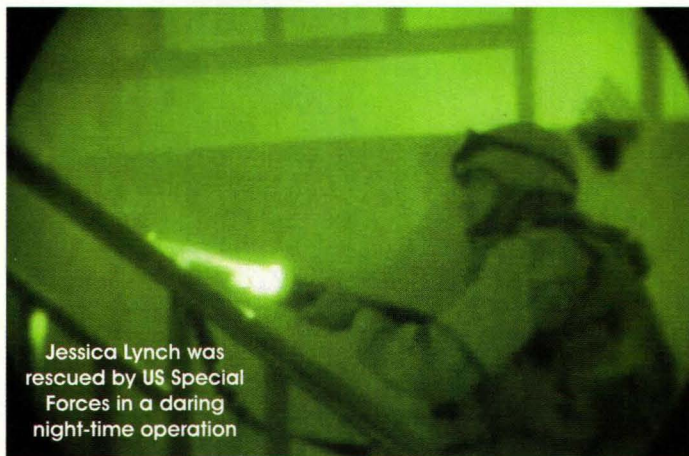


IMAGE © FLIGHT IMAGES

since World War II. It is a class of missile that flies mostly at high subsonic speeds via internal or radio guidance within low or medium altitudes (i.e. non ballistic). Germany used the technology against Britain with its V-1 (Vengeance) weapons.

JESSICA LYNCH

Nets \$1M Book Deal



Jessica Lynch was rescued by US Special Forces in a daring night-time operation

Jessica Lynch, the former prisoner of war whose capture by Iraqis and rescue from hospital made her a national hero, has agreed to a \$1 million book deal with US publisher Alfred A. Knopf.

"Many folks have written, expressing their support for me and for the thousands of other soldiers who serve their country," Lynch said in a statement issued via the publisher. "I feel I owe them all this story, which will be about more than a girl going off to war and fighting alongside her fellow soldiers. It will be a story about growing up in America."



"I feel a kinship with Jessica and her family, and I am thrilled at the prospect of bringing this story to the wider world," co-author and Pulitzer Prize winner Rick Bragg said in the statement issued by Knopf.

Such is the interest in Lynch, the publisher is printing a staggering 500,000 first edition copies, according to Knopf spokesman Paul Bogaards.

Lynch, 20, suffered injuries when her 507th Maintenance Company was ambushed in the southern Iraqi city of Nasiriyah on 23 March. "I am feeling better every day, and all the good wishes of the many who have written certainly kept my spirits up. I am walking with crutches, but my doctors tell me that as I gain strength I will be able to walk on my own again soon. I am looking forward to those first steps."

Bragg has written several books, including the memoir *All Over but the Shoutin'*, and won the feature-writing Pulitzer in 1996. In 1998 he joined *The New York Times*, but resigned in May after the newspaper suspended him over a story that carried his byline but was reported largely by a freelancer.

I Am a Soldier, Too: The Jessica Lynch Story, will be published in early December 2003. It is believed an advance payment of \$1 million will be divided immediately between the authors.



Stasi Spy Still Out in

Jeffrey Carney, a former US military communications officer who spied for the Stasi has no where to go after his adopted homeland refused to issue a new passport. Carney, 39, was released from a US prison earlier this year after serving 11 years of a 20-year sentence.

Convicted of espionage, he had been granted citizenship by East Germany. In 1990, he automatically received full German citizenship but his passport expired while he was in prison and the German Government is refusing to issue him a new one.

Carney, who has given himself a new name, Jens Karney, was

regarded as one of the Stasis most important US-based spies. Using the codename 'The Kid,' he presented the Communist government with numerous US military secrets when he was based in West Berlin between 1982-84. One secret file revealed how a covert US military team would ruin Soviet communications in the event of a world war.

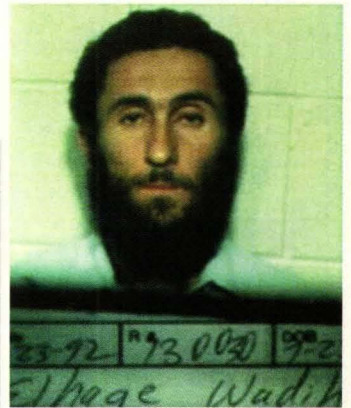
In 1984, he was assigned to Goodfellow AFB, Texas as an instructor at a USAF service school but continued to spy for the Stasi. A short while later he defected to East Germany where he assisted East German intelligence by intercepting and translating official telephone communications of US



NEWS EXTRA

New Kenyan Attack Foiled

MOMBASA: Intelligence officials from Kenya's National Security and Intelligence Service (NSIS) and anti-terrorism police, have foiled a major operation by al-Qaida in August. Security forces raided a flat in Mombasa's Tudor area and discovered an arms cache that included five shoulder-launched missiles, a hand grenade and ammunition for AK-47 assault rifles.



Wadih El-Hage

US, British and Israeli targets were earmarked for attack, including diplomatic missions, tourist centres and airlines. Intelligence sources believe the terrorists intended to use car bombs, crash aircraft into buildings or shoot down aircraft as they took off or landed. Police believe at least one sleeper cell remains in Kenya, waiting for orders to attack.

Officials believe the terrorist cell, previously led by Wadih El-Hage, a key member al-Qaida and a close accomplice of Mohammed Sadiq Odeh is in hiding waiting for new instructions. Both Odeh and El-Hage were jailed for life in the US for their parts in the bombing of the US embassy in Nairobi in 1998 outrage.

9/11 'Quartermaster Trial Begins

BERLIN: The trial of a Moroccan student charged with accessory to the murder of 3,066 people, (9/11), has begun in Berlin. Abdelghani Mzoudi, 32, is believed to have been one of the 'quartermasters' of the al-Qaida Hamburg cell, that plotted the attacks. He has denied the charges.

Poison Water Attack Thwarted

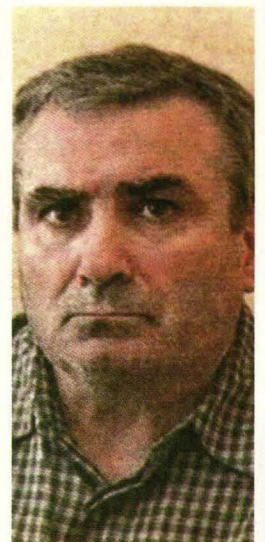
BERLIN: German police have arrested a man suspected of planning to poison the water supply in his home town with 50kg of cyanide on the anniversary of the September 11 attacks. German security officials discovered a barrel of poison in the basement of a house in the town of Einbeck, which has a population of 28,000. The man had allegedly sent a letter to the town's authorities in April threatening to contaminate the water supply on 11 September, the second anniversary of the al-Qaida attacks on America. A second letter arrived at the Lower Saxony state crime office in early July saying: "Now I'll start poisoning people." Police were able to trace the letter back to the suspect and arrest him.

Agent 'Stakeknife' Fails to Clear Name

BELFAST: Freddie Scappaticci, 59, the man alleged to have been a British agent at the heart of the IRA, and the one believed to have betrayed many of the IRA's secrets to the British, has failed in an attempt to persuade the British Government to clear his name.

Mr Scappaticci wanted the High Court in Belfast to order the Government to make a public statement saying he was not the spy known as Stakeknife.

Mr Scappaticci believes that since he was named by the press in May, his life has been put in danger. The Government said it does not comment on intelligence matters.

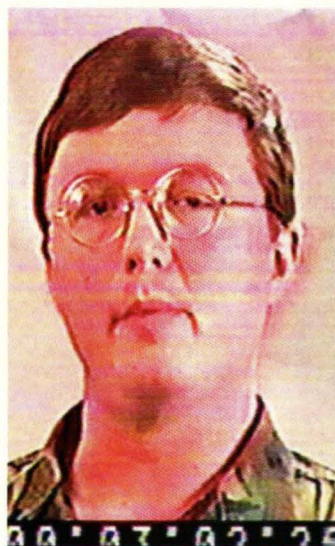


the Cold

military commands and US Embassy officials in Berlin. He was awarded a medal for his treachery, given a new identity, pension, flat in the East Berlin district of Friedrichshain, a vehicle, and generally rewarded handsomely for his efforts.

The US military fumed that they had a spy within, but in 1989, following the collapse of the Berlin Wall and the end of Communism in East Germany, they were soon on his trail. Two years later a former Stasi officer telephoned US authorities in Berlin and advised officers of the whereabouts of Carney. AFOSI Special Agents raided his apartment and arrested him. Within days, he was whisked away aboard a US military transport plane back to face justice. He was convicted of four counts of espionage and desertion from the military. Carney is not bitter towards the Stasi officer who betrayed him. "He was doing exactly the same thing as I did during my career as an East German agent - 'betraying people.'"

Carney's motivation was disillusionment with the USAF that, no doubt, was compounded by the stress of being a homosexual in the military.

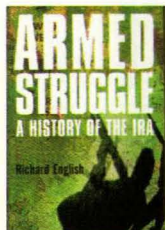


He was sentenced to imprisonment at a general court-martial in December 1991.

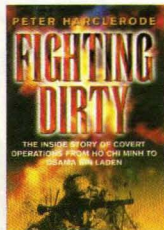
Today, the German authorities say his East German passport "disguised his identity." Carney, who does light gardening in Ohio for just \$5.00 (\$7.00) an hour says the German Government is wrong. He points out that thousands of former Stasi agents and officers who spied on West Germany and its NATO allies have been granted citizenship rights.

"I don't like America. I would much rather live in Germany where they understand people like me," he said.

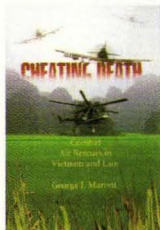
LAST CHANCE FOR THESE TITLES!



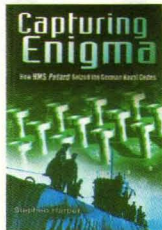
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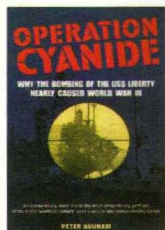
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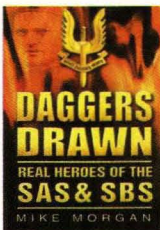
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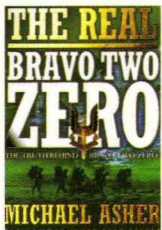
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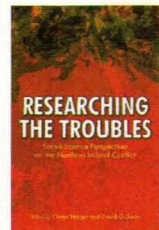
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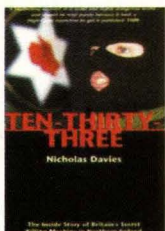
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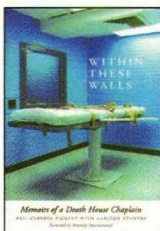
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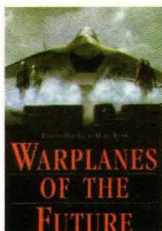
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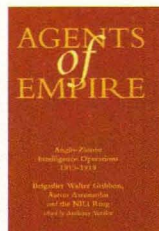
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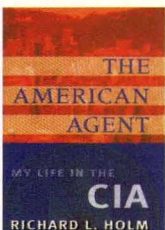
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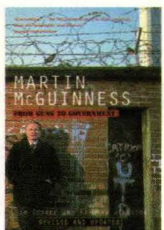
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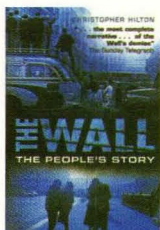
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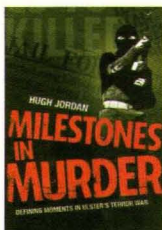
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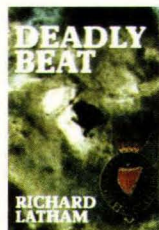
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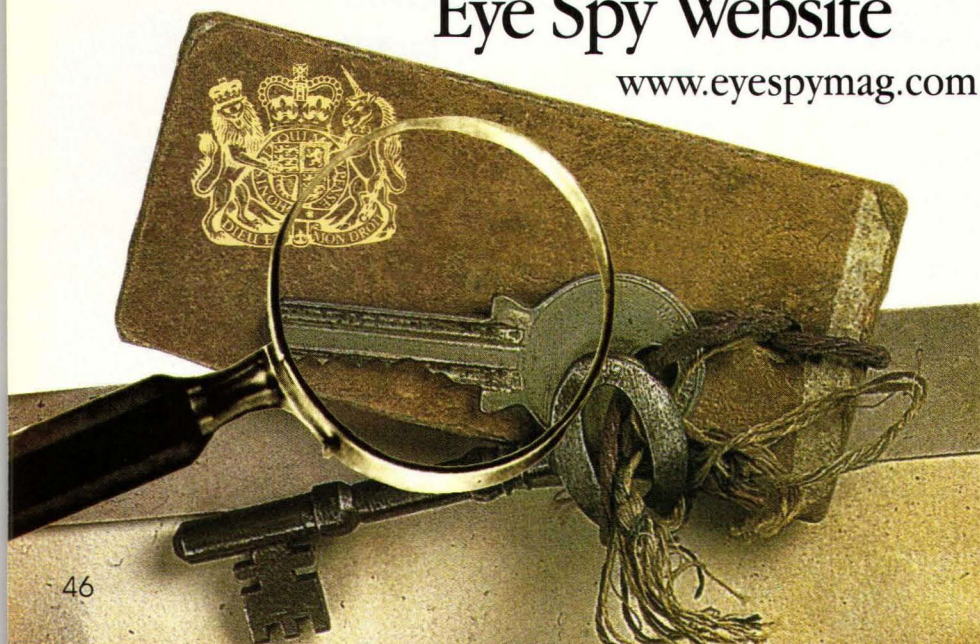
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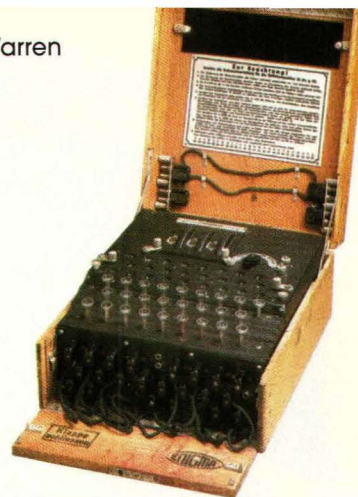
Coming soon the new
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McManus &
Belinda
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ack King



On April Fool's Day 2000, Bletchley Park, centre of Allied intelligence work during World War II, again became the centre of a new mystery.

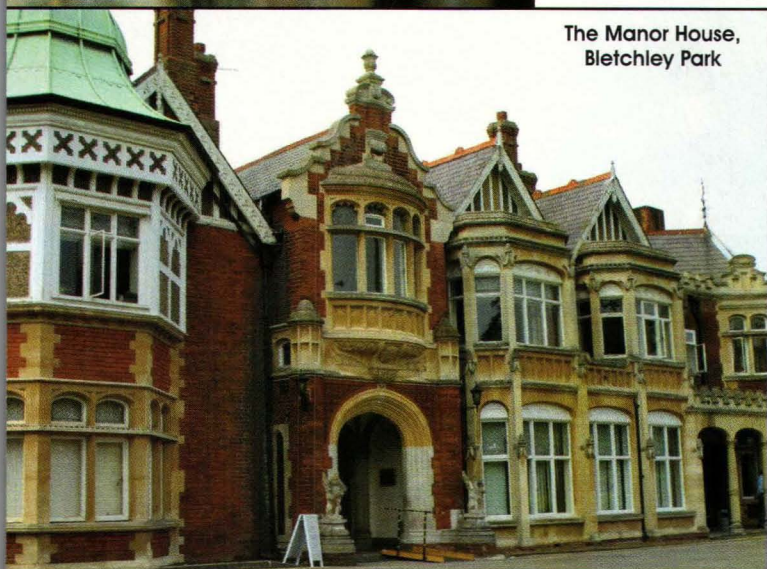
One of the Enigma machines, famously used to decode German messages had disappeared. A major police investigation ensued; coded messages and disguised telephone calls ensnared the police and Bletchley Park in a battle of wits...

When you step off the train at Bletchley station in Buckinghamshire, England, you could be in any part of the UK. However, take a leisurely stroll along a leafy path and in a few minutes you are transported back to World War II, and into the intriguing and secretive world of Bletchley Park, wartime home to the world's greatest codebreakers.

Such was the secrecy surrounding Bletchley Park and its real role in the

Allied war effort that it was not until the early 1980s that some of its codebreaking secrets were published. An astonishing feat when you consider at its most productive, Bletchley Park was staffed by over 9,000 people working three shifts 24-hours-a-day. Three thousand workers every eight hours were transported by bus from the surrounding areas to Bletchley Park, as well as up to 40 couriers an hour delivering intelligence material without any knowledge of the importance of what they were delivering.

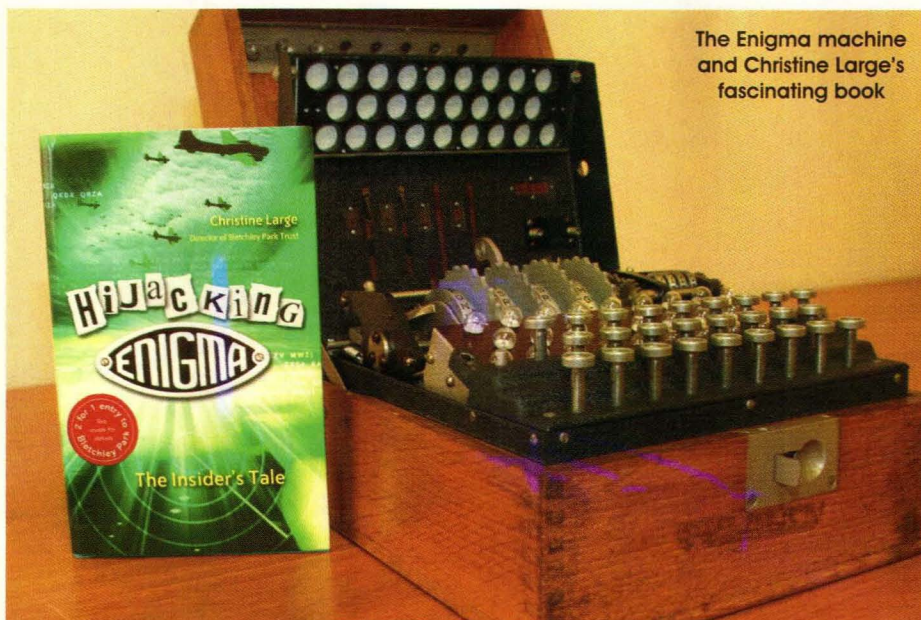
Bletchley Park will always be synonymous with the Enigma code-breaking machine and its invaluable contribution to the war



The Manor House,
Bletchley Park



Director Christine Large



The Enigma machine and Christine Large's fascinating book

effort. However, if anyone thought the Enigma machine would sit gathering dust in a display cabinet, they could not have been more mistaken.

On Saturday, 1 April 2000, after another busy day packed with visitors, John Gallehawk, a volunteer in Bletchley's archives and museum, was in the final stages of closing the site for the day when he noticed that a rare Abwehr G312 Enigma 4 rotor machine was missing from a display case. Given the date, April Fools Day, he thought someone had played a practical joke.

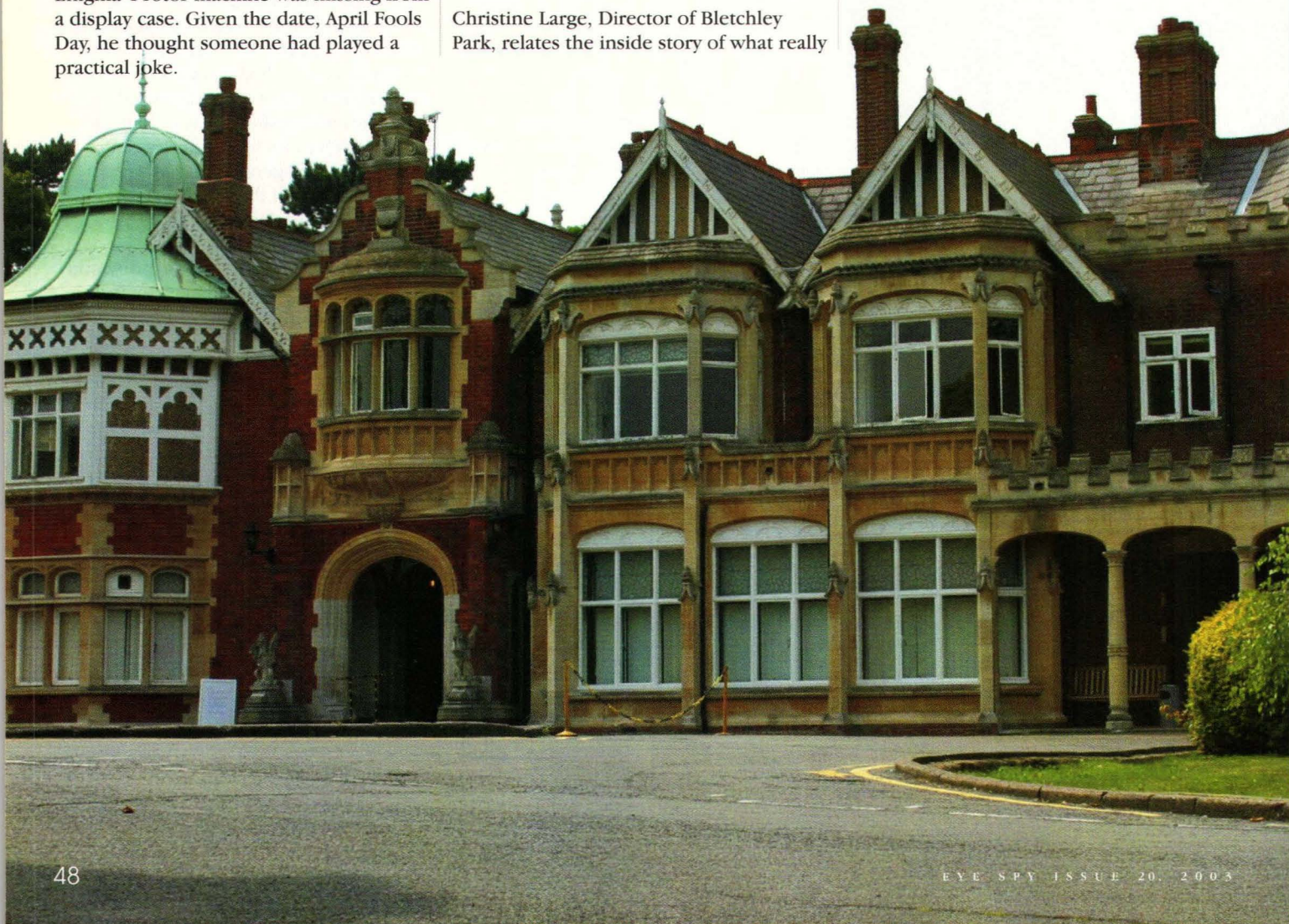
Unfortunately, a phone call to Merryl Jenkins, Bletchley Park's Administration Manager and a subsequent visit by Police confirmed the worst - someone had hijacked Enigma! And so started what would become a two year investigation that resulted in undercover police and intelligence operations, ransom demands, death threats and the eventual highly publicised return of the machine to the BBC journalist Jeremy Paxman.

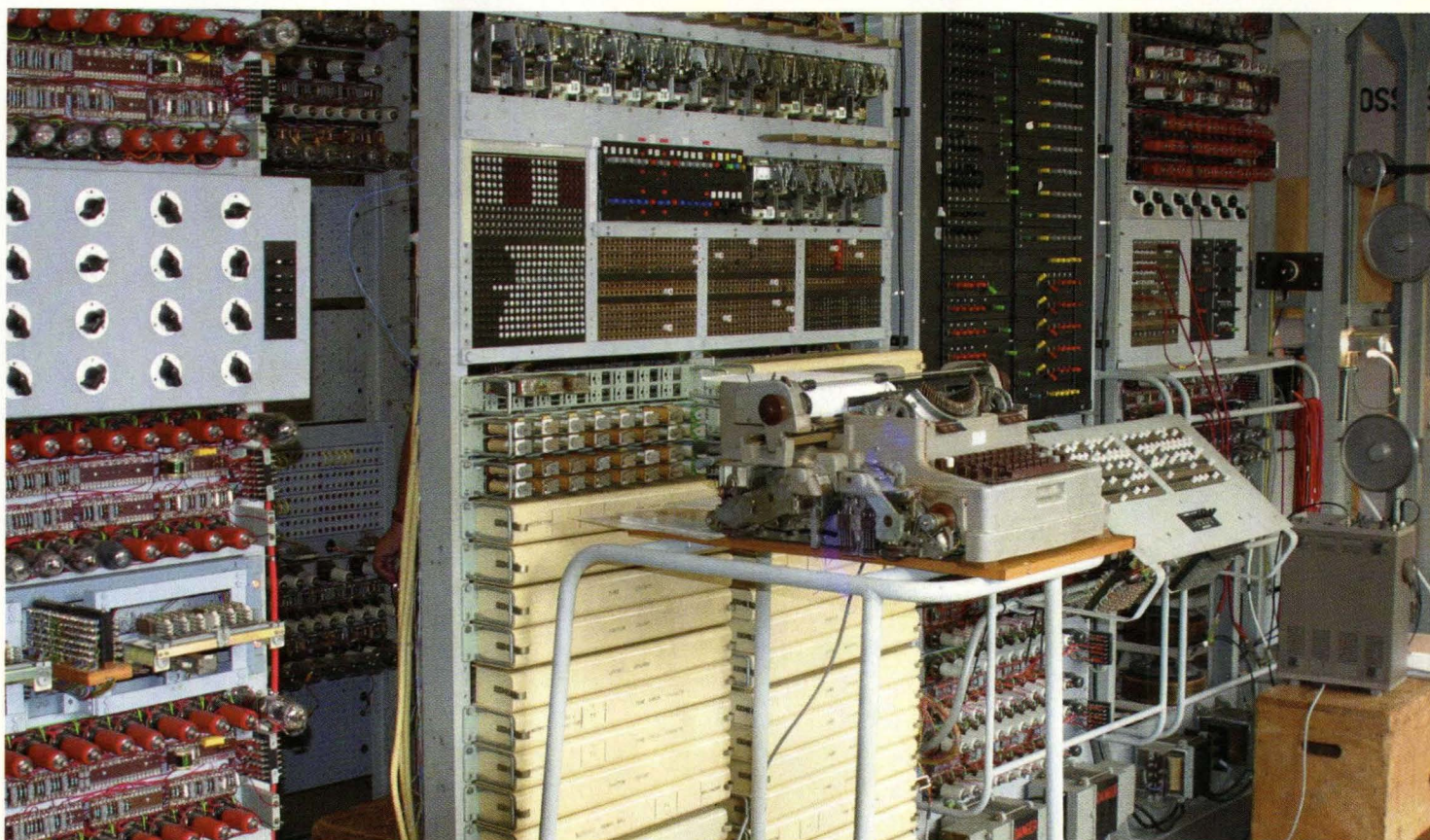
Christine Large, Director of Bletchley Park, relates the inside story of what really

happened in the huge search for Enigma. Her new book, *Hijacking Enigma* reads like a dramatic thriller, its twisting and turning plot weaving a web of intrigue, mystery and humour worthy of any wartime spy story.

So, what had prompted this likable and hard working woman to write a book? "A number of people involved in the case and volunteers at Bletchley were pulling my leg, asking 'when is the book coming out'? Then I got around to thinking, well if I don't write one having been right at the centre, then somebody else might. But I also wanted to feature Bletchley and Enigma and the things that I love. There are genuine people out there who do not know that Bletchley is a real place that can be visited or that Enigma is a real machine; it is not fiction. There has been so much about Enigma in film and on television that people cease to believe that it is real, and I wanted to say it is real and that the true story is better than anything that has been written in a fictional sense." The fact that one irreplaceable machine was stolen also added to the story!

When Christine first learned the machine had gone missing, she was quite puzzled.





Bletchley Park's Tony Sale is rebuilding the amazing Colossus computer built to crack the Lorenz cypher used by Hitler and his generals.



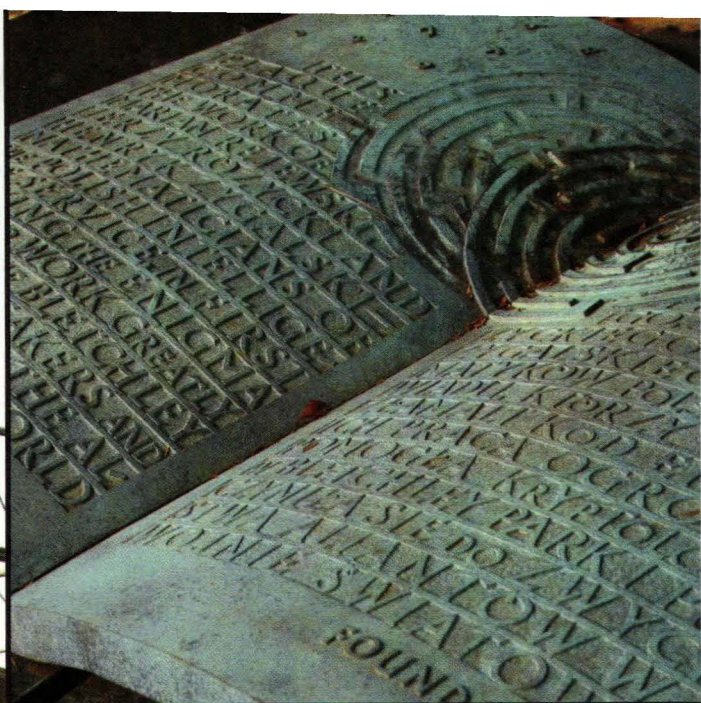
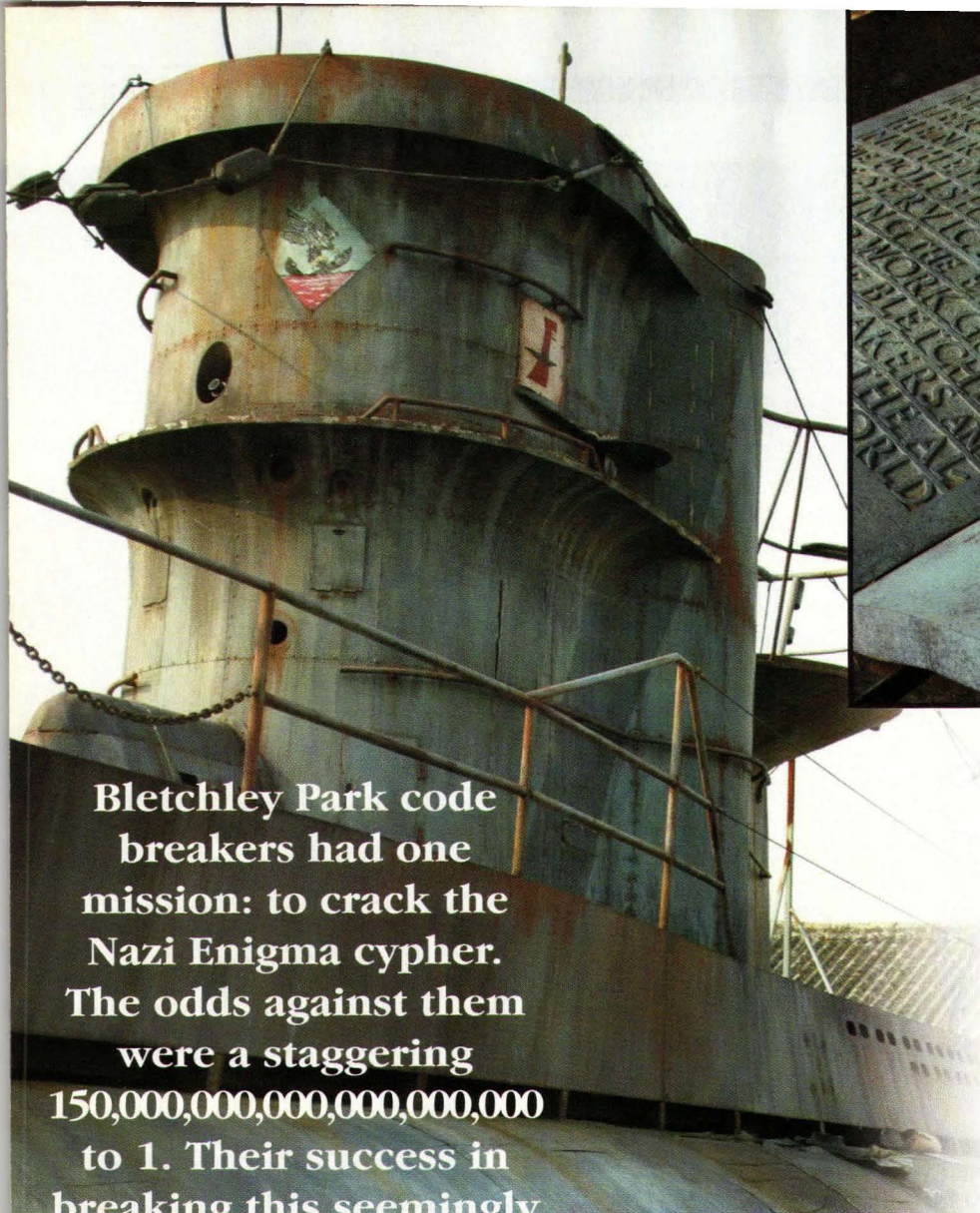
The splendid Manor House at Bletchley Park

"My initial reaction was 'don't panic', but I was shocked. Why would anyone want to do that to Bletchley Park? My first thought was how very odd. We were, in fact, just planning a security upgrade which was due to start a week after the machine was stolen."

It later emerged that the machine had been stolen, initially, to discredit her. "We did not know about the attempt to discredit me at the time, until the case against the middleman, Dennis Yates, was brought to court. He was eventually convicted of handling stolen goods. Although we have managed to bring the middleman to court, the police have not actually caught the ultimate thief, the person who had organised its removal. Although we now have the machine back, the investigation is still ongoing. Apart from the official side of the investigation, there are some particular officers I know from the police and the intelligence side who view this investigation episode as a life long quest. It is not beyond the bounds of one's imagination to have an educated guess who the culprit is, but it is not the same as having the evidence to bring those responsible to justice."

Although it was a difficult time for Christine and Bletchley Park, the episode brought this historic site into the public eye again. "The theft did have a positive





Bletchley Park code breakers had one mission: to crack the Nazi Enigma cypher. The odds against them were a staggering 150,000,000,000,000,000,000 to 1. Their success in breaking this seemingly 'unbreakable' code was one of the greatest intellectual achievements of the twentieth century.

trated atmosphere. This did the trick for Bletchley during the war. I hope that it will continue to do so in peacetime with younger people who can bring some of the issues that face us today, not least of which is security."

Christine reluctantly acknowledged she does have a favourite character from the past. "I have lots of favourite characters, some of them are still living, but one that stands out for me is Dilly Knox. He was a quite remarkable man and an Egyptologist who might have been a mathematician. His skill set, if you like, was

effect," said Christine. "It set off this worldwide wave of interest in Enigma, actually drawing Bletchley Park in as well. We had a fantastic response from the public all around the world. That support really kept me going. Some people offered money to recover the machine, which was tremendously kind of them."

Hijacking Enigma contains a unique insight into how Christine wants to develop Bletchley Park, combining its historical importance with new technologies. "This story is so high profile, it's a good way into Enigma. I had one or two nice things said about the book; you don't have to be an expert to read it, but there is enough new material on the historical side that even an expert would get something from it."



The revered Alan Turing (far left) and some of his Bletchley Park colleagues

Of the WWII code breakers, Christine said: "They created a very special place. It was a very tolerant environment and the people who were recruited for Bletchley were obviously of an intellectual calibre, diverse in background, and had an ability to think outside the box. I think that mix of people, with such individual potential, brought skills together in a very concen-

paperology, studying papyri. Taking fragments of parchment - piecing them together - making some meaning of it.

"He was in the classic mould of Bletchley's problem solvers' although there was really only one Dilly Knox. As an individualist, he was quite quirky. While he was thinking, he would often be

distracted and on one occasion he ended up stuffing his pipe with sandwiches instead of tobacco! He would often sit thinking in the bath, letting it overflow, much to the consternation of his staff. He had some fascinating ideas. Dilly was really an innovative code breaker."

Bletchley Park is still regarded as one of the most important museums in the UK, though it has never been financially secure. Christine told Eye Spy that the future is looking brighter after an uncomfortable period. "We now have a fantastic trust board, a lot of very committed volunteers and I have some amazingly good colleagues. We also have a group of really high calibre guides."

"We are focused on the future, and are on track to do lots more new things. We have day schools for the first time and this year alone we have had 16 lectures. Next year we have a wonderful conference and already have some high profile speakers for that. There are lots of things going on that suggest the future is good for Bletchley. We want a site that reflects a wonderful history, but also one that has a meaning."

In 2004, Bletchley is hosting upwards of 50 different educational events due to a grant from the Gatsby Foundation. Christine says: "That is what Bletchley can do, it is a modern day melting pot. You get lots of people together, and what



transpires is a fantastic exchange of ideas. Interesting bits happen thereafter, just as it did in the wartime. Bletchley is an inventive place and it seems to attract that sort of person."

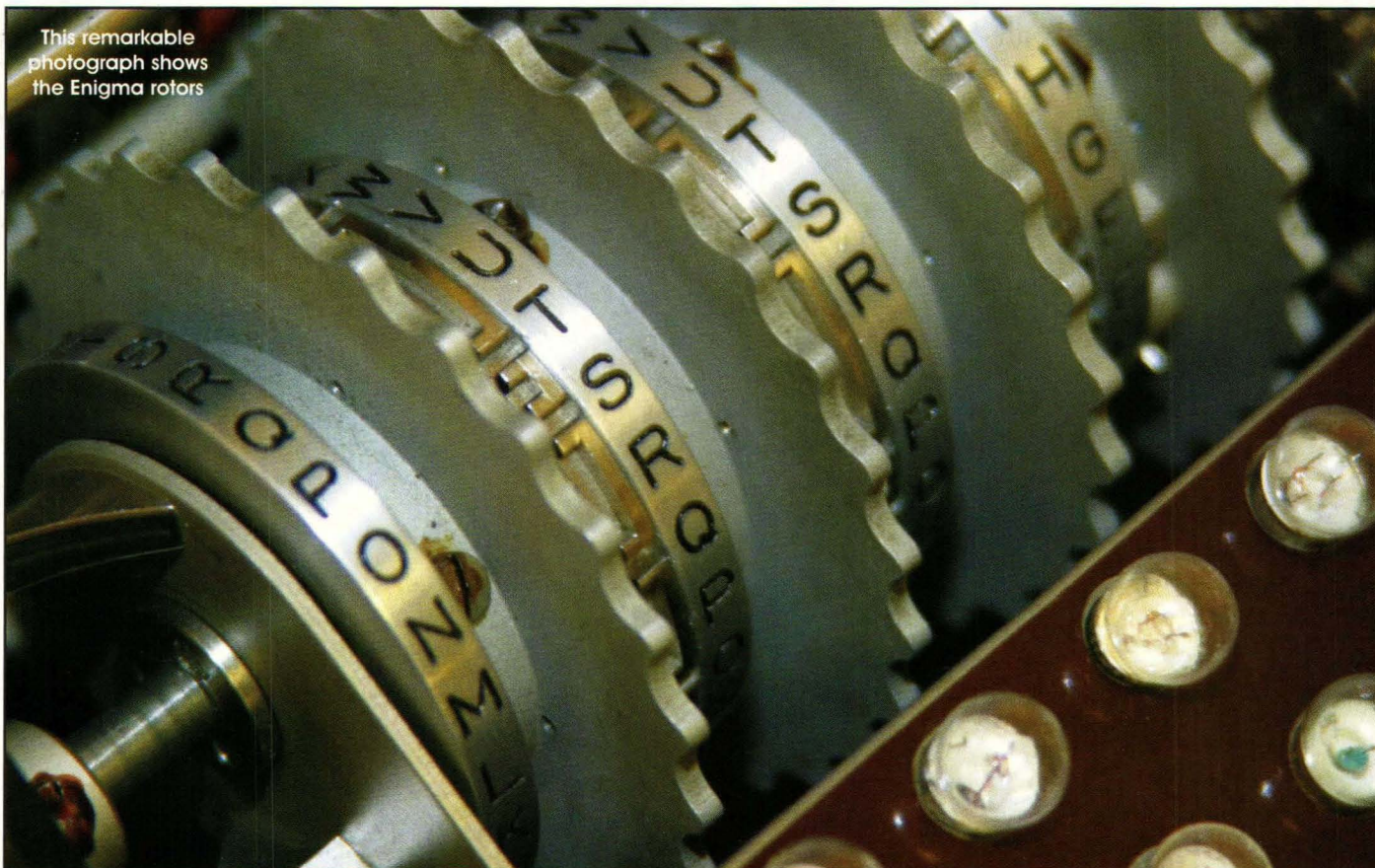
Christine and her staff at Bletchley Park have a vision, though it is an expensive one. "Maybe there is somebody out there with 10 million pounds who would like to do something constructive with it. It would make a difference not just to this country but to the people around the world who are as passionate about Bletchley as I am. If I had 10 million pounds I would put it into Bletchley."

"I hope and believe we can retain completely the wonderful historic atmosphere that is Bletchley Park. It is a very atmos-

pheric site. I would never want to lose that 'country house feel,' but what I would like to do is link it to modern day opportunities, so that the story of wartime Bletchley can somehow be merged with developments that are happening now, in learning, technology and in the kind of conferencing that we do here."

Bletchley Park is a wonderful piece of living history which is well worth a visit. Its historical importance as a codebreaking centre is unparalleled. Personal computers, communications and the Internet all owe a great deal of thanks to Bletchley Park, and if the current enthusiasm and dedication of the staff is realised, Bletchley Park will continue to be at the forefront of such ground-breaking discoveries.

This remarkable photograph shows the Enigma rotors



Missing Boeing

Recent information that one of the FBI's 22 most-wanted terrorists was affiliated with a 727 plane operator in Africa has caused major concern in both the US and Britain. Intelligence sources are particularly alarmed after a 191,000-pound Boeing 727 disappeared from an Angolan airport on 25 May. The whereabouts of the airliner and its pilot, Ben Padilla, a 51-year-old American, are unknown and senior intelligence analysts fear that it may be used in a terrorist strike.

Since featuring the story, Eye Spy has corresponded with Joe Padilla Sr., Ben's brother, who lives in Pensacola, Florida. Joe, along with his sister Benita and brother Blane, launched a global investi-

gation to trace Ben after he took off from Luanda airport in Angola and has not been seen since.

Ben Padilla was an experienced aviation engineer and licensed pilot, but not licensed to fly a 727 and had never flown an aircraft that size. He flew to Angola two months prior to the disappearance to carry out maintenance on the plane for Aerospace Sales and Leasing (ASL) who purchased the plane from American Airlines in 2001. Maury Joseph, the owner of Aerospace Sales and Leasing, spoke with Ben two days prior to the disappearance and sent him \$43,000 to pay the accumulated fees to the Luanda airport. He charged Ben with hiring a pilot and co-pilot, and according to Mr. Joseph, hired two Angolan pilots with himself as flight engineer. The plane was on its way to South Africa where it was to be pur-

chased and flown to its ultimate destination of Indonesia.

It is believed an unidentified man paid US dollars for 14,000 gallons of jet fuel for the plane. On 25 May, shortly before 5.00pm, Ben told Luanda Air Traffic Control he was going to conduct engine tests. "Suddenly the plane took off," said Helder Preza, Luanda's airport manager, allegedly with the man who had paid for the fuel. Reports indicated that just prior to take off, witnesses noticed dangerous land manoeuvres, a possible indication of a struggle.

Mr. Joseph states that he trusts Ben implicitly and does not believe that he stole the plane, nor does he believe that Ben piloted the plane out of Luanda. Luanda Airport informed Mr. Joseph that the tower radioed the 727 and informed

International search for 'flyin



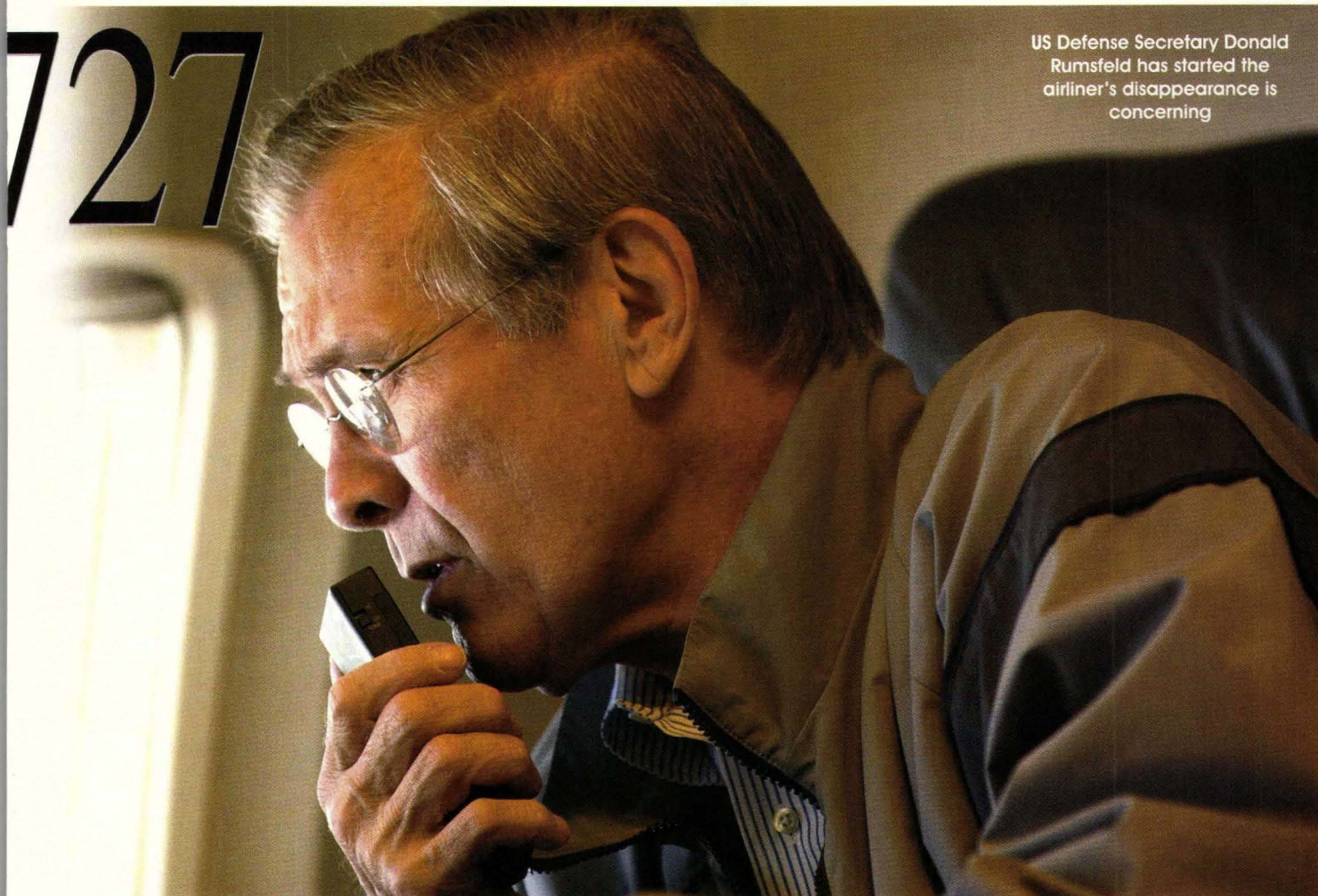
Ben Padilla

them that they did not have clearance or permission to take off and received no response. Communication was impossible with Padilla because the aircraft's radio was turned off, and the transponder, which would have allowed radar to track the plane, was also not working. Joe believes that his brother's plane was hijacked. "I think he was forced to fly somewhere" says Joe.



Fazul Abdullah Mohammed

The possibility of the plane being in terrorist hands has increased concern over the fugitive, Fazul Abdullah Mohammed, a known terrorist, and his affiliations with a man who currently operates 727 jets in Africa. Mohammed is described as an unofficial aviation adviser for the Taliban, and was indicted by the US as an al-Qaida operative in the 1998 East African US Embassy bombings.



US Defense Secretary Donald Rumsfeld has started the airliner's disappearance is concerning

g bomb' intensifies



Luanda Airport, Angola

It is believed the Boeing sparked the cancellation of all British Airways flights to Saudi Arabia in August, as well as the closing of the US embassy in Nairobi, Kenya for six days by the US State Department after Mohammad was sighted near the Somali border. In addition, officials learned of a transfer of weapons and cash into Kenya from Somalia, with one or

more British nationals of Somali descent entering the country.

Security concerns are growing that the converted airliner has somehow fallen into the hands of al-Qaida and will be used to strike a target, or even another aircraft at some stage in the future. The airliner has been fitted with huge internal

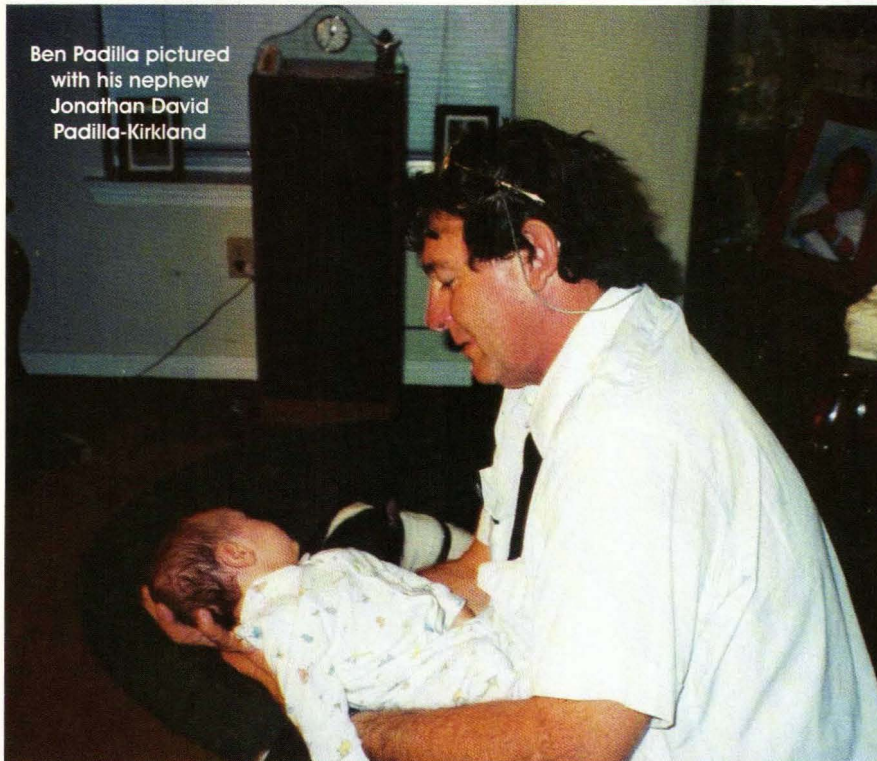
LUANDA AIRPORT

The US Government provides Luanda Airport with international security and management training under the *Safe Skies for Africa Initiative*

The Embassy of the United States of America has recently announced the conclusion of the first of a series of three airport security training and management seminars for the Luanda International Airport under the initiative. The next two seminars will train aviation security personnel on techniques for detecting and reacting to airport and passenger security threats, and will also train Angola's civil aviation instructors how to plan and conduct aviation security training.

These seminars are led by a team from the US Transportation Security Administration and are designed to increase the security management capabilities of Angola's civil aviation authorities. They also provide the knowledge and tools necessary for Angola to plan and implement an integrated national civil aviation security programme. The U.S. Government has spent approximately \$200,000 sponsoring the seminars.

COURTESY: THE PADILLA FAMILY



Ben Padilla pictured with his nephew Jonathan David Padilla-Kirkland

MISSING PILOT - BEN CHARLES PADILLA JR.

Ben Padilla Jr., 51-year-old father of two, second of seven children. He worked in the aviation industry for 25-years as an A & P (aircraft and power frames) mechanic, pilot and flight engineer. Ben received his pilot's license (small aircraft) in 1977.

Brother, father and grandfather. Single parent, adventurous, fearless and loves travel. Ben is described as a generous person with a big heart and forthright. One co-worker remembers him taking disadvantaged children from poor countries to restaurants for food. In Indonesia, mechanics were working on Ben's plane but would not be paid until the work was completed in about a week. When Ben found out they would go without food until paid, he paid them out of his own pocket.

When discussing the 11 September terrorist hijackings with his family, he stated that if that sort of thing ever happened to him he would "down the plane in a New York second." His family believes that he has been hijacked, kidnapped and possibly killed.

fuel tanks that make it a virtual flying bomb, according to some aviation experts.

Intelligence agencies involved in the hunt for the Boeing confirm the feasibility of the flying bomb destroying a commercial airliner, or being used against a target similar to the attacks in New York on 9/11. There is much speculation that a similar attack brought down TWA Flight 800 over Long Island on 17 July 1996. This controversial theory features in the notable book - *First Strike*, by Jack Cashill and James Sanders. Such an attack could be conducted with just two pilots sources say. It is known al-Qaia trained pilots in various countries ready to strike, and MI6 is believed to have information on a European sleeper cell attempting to acquire smaller aircraft.

The aviation industry and the US Government are concerned. Defense Secretary, Donald Rumsfeld has instructed the CIA to mount a covert operation in Africa to locate

the aircraft quickly, though he notes that aircraft do go missing - and most events have ordinary reasons. Nevertheless, US and British officials working alongside various security agencies in Africa believe the aircraft could be hidden at any small airport on the fringes of the vast Sahara desert in East Africa. Considering that the continental US could be dropped inside the area of the Sahara, the search is no small task. Some intelligence sources believe that the US National Security Agency (NSA) repositioned one of its spy satellites over the region to begin "quartering the Sahara." Intelligence agents have allegedly been authorised to pay money to nomadic Arabs in the region for clues to the location of the plane.

"We are certain that this airliner has been resprayed in the colours of one of the small airlines operating in central Africa," said an intelligence officer involved in the search operation. "That makes it even harder to spot, as there are a lot of old 727s flying in

Africa, bought cheap from major airlines."

This conclusion was based on the last known sighting of the missing airliner made by Canadian pilot Robert Strothers. He took off from Comakry, the coastal capital of Guinea, where he claimed he saw the Boeing parked inside a hangar. "It had been resprayed, but the old registration was still visible," Strothers said.

Intelligence analysts claim that by the time British officials from adjoining Sierra Leone arrived in Guinea, the 727 had disappeared. It was next reported to have landed at Ndjamrna, an airport in Chad - the country adjoining Sudan. The Sudanese deny the aircraft entered their air space, and hinted it had flown north to the Middle East.

Commenting on the 'flying bomb' scenario, Christopher Yates, a security analyst with Jane's Aviation Service in London said: "It doesn't take a genius to figure out if you filled up the Boeing tanker to capacity you would have a huge bomb." Of the possibility that the airliner would be used to strike a descending British Airways flight into Riyadh, international former FBI agent and security expert Ted Gunderson based in Washington says: "The flight crew would be relaxing after their long journey. They would not be looking out for an attack coming across the Red Sea or from Africa. They would have no chance to avoid the flying bomb." Boeing's own navigation system would enable it to intercept a commercial airliner. Its converted fuel tanks could carry about twice the amount of jet fuel as that in the aircraft used in the World Trade Centre in New York attack.



Ben Padilla was only licensed to fly small aircraft such as the Cessna seen here

• SEE ALSO PAGE 82

THE DETECTIVES

DETECTION

Sherlock Holmes

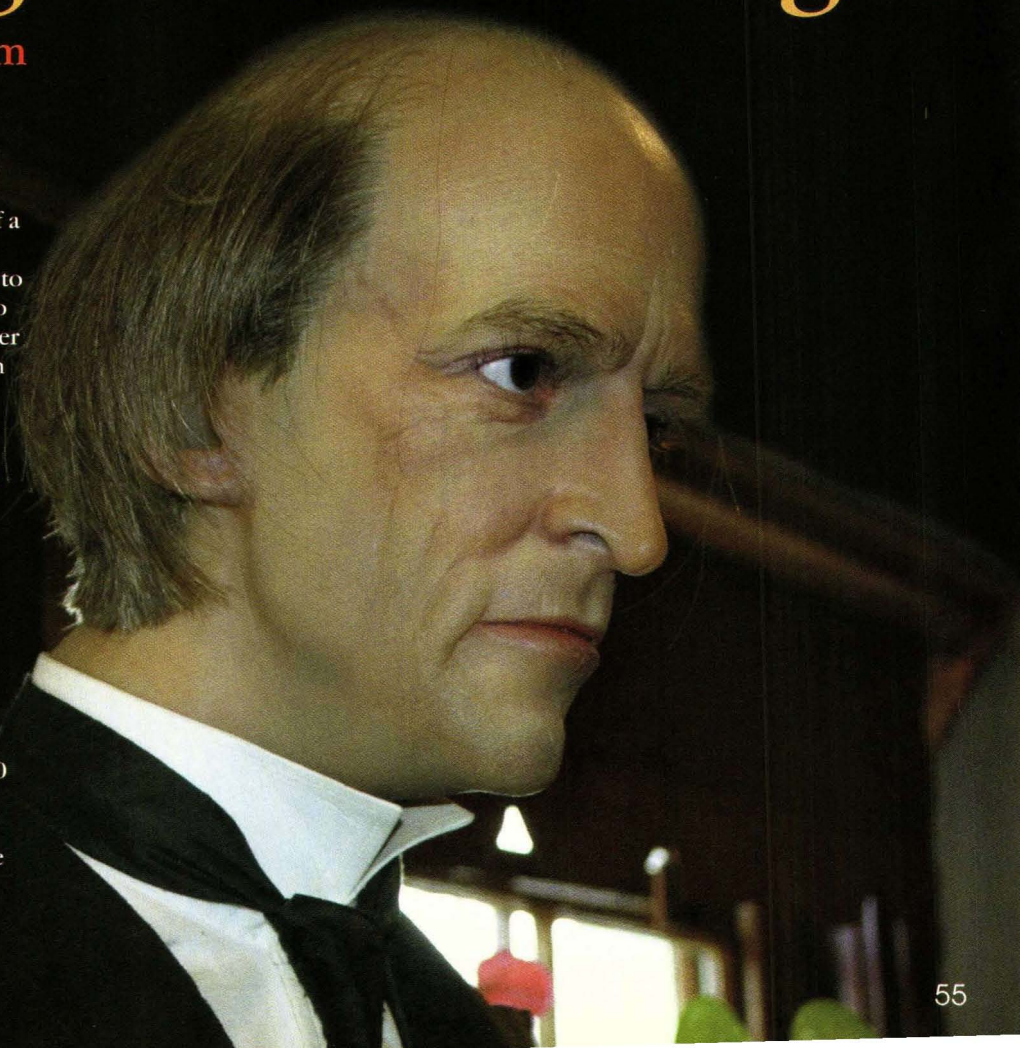


The Original Criminologist

By Aran Dharmeratnam

A scruffy, dust covered youth runs in front of a dark, horse drawn carriage. He makes it to the other side, only to hear the carriage driver curse into the fog. On the other side of the grey, cobbled street, a smartly dressed gentleman walks in timely fashion. His distinct moustache is neatly trimmed. He holds a walking cane in one hand and a dark leather case in the other... Now, with a nostalgic image of Victorian London in our minds, imagine a precise, but haunting piece of violin music playing in the background. It is time for us to take a look at the thinking man's hero.

Today in modern day London, Number 10 Downing Street may gain most of the media attention but our destination is 221B Baker Street. This was the residence for Sir Arthur Conan Doyle's fictional detective, Sherlock Holmes. ➤





The tall, lean faced master of deduction has been a source of fascination to people all over the world. I understand that he enjoys an especially grand following in Japan and Russia. The distinct characteristics and features that make up the enigmatic Holmes, have almost given him life. The fictional detective has been elevated from the pages of the Strand magazine to emerge in a host of books, tapes and films.

I myself recall raising an eye brow and a spontaneous smile, when I was greeted at the entrance to Baker Street Underground Station, on a particularly warm afternoon, by a very familiar presence. The gentleman had a gaunt, clean shaven face with piercing eyes and brown hair. He was wearing a deer stalker and the

regular garb one could only expect to be worn by Mr Holmes. Only the magnifying glass was missing. It was quite a surreal moment. It soon emerged that the living, breathing image of Holmes that stood in front me was actually carrying out a promotional role for the Sherlock Holmes museum!

This modern day portrayer of the refined detective looked quite incongruent, even a tad uncomfortable within the Baker Street of this millennium. Of course, the tourists watched him in awe. I don't think Holmes would be at home in this era. Dance music, fast food and congestion might be a bit much for the gentleman sleuth. Who knows what he would make of the internet!



Some of Holmes's investigation techniques had a distinct forensics flavour. Today of course, forensics has evolved into an in depth science and it would seem that many of Holmes's elaborate observations would be reached through lab analysis and database records. CCTV would also





take away much of Sherlock Holmes' field work. Nonetheless, I am quite sure that an individual of Holmes's calibre would still be able to make some valuable contributions to the field of Criminology and even the intelligence world. If we start observing this rare observer, perhaps we might be able to see if Holmes could be '6 material.....'



Holmes always took a very 'hands on' approach to his work. Poor, loyal, meticulous Watson would often get drawn into some of London's less comfortable areas, as he followed Holmes during their investigations. It would seem that Holmes always made a point of observing the surrounding London cultures. Although Dr Watson conveys his companion to be somewhat reclusive, the fact remains, Holmes understood people. He understood people's needs, their vulnerabilities and their habits. So how could a man who kept himself so detached, be so perceptive about people. I think Holmes was a great people watcher - a voyeur of

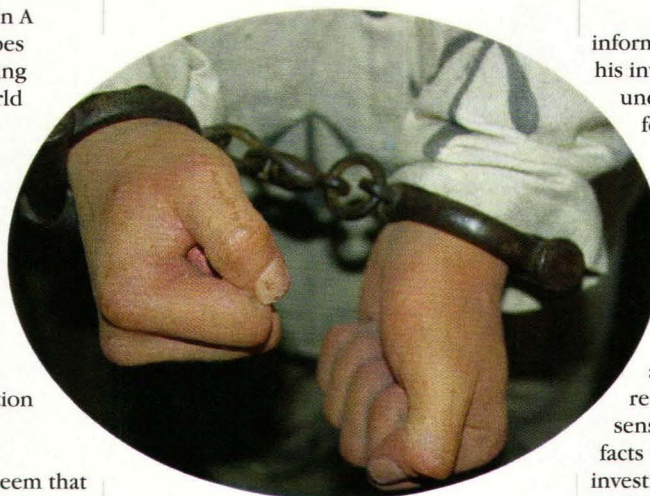


human interaction and an observer of minute detail or pronounced action. He would often take walks through the less appealing streets of London. He would know about deviant groups and underworld activity. Furthermore, the more obscure and unusual aspects of culture fascinated him. Many of the cases that Holmes embraced were quite strange and this seemed to inspire him that much more.

Along with an analytical mind, Holmes's perceptive skills made him the consummate psychologist. In behavioural science, one is taught that to understand the person you have to understand their work. I think Holmes, with his stern, Kevlar exterior, was not afraid to take his probing mind into the dark quarries of the criminal psyche. In many ways, there is a darkness and sense of isolation within his own character. In *A Scandal in Bohemia*, Watson describes Holmes as 'the most perfect reasoning and observing machine that the world has seen'. In describing him as a 'machine' it further conveys a gulf between Holmes and society. He also continues by explaining Holmes's attitude towards relationships. It appears that Holmes never married perhaps fearing that it might jeopardise his work. This in itself suggests that for Holmes, his work was his life and his passion. Does this suggest the utmost dedication or a peculiar fanaticism?

In the intelligence world, it would seem that the key establishments prefer operatives to have some sort of stability within their private family life. In this way, they are less vulnerable to the more explicit of counter tactics, from foreign intelligence groups. On this basis, perhaps Holmes' strong stance against 'distractions' shows his grounded stability. However, as brilliant as Holmes was, he was not without human

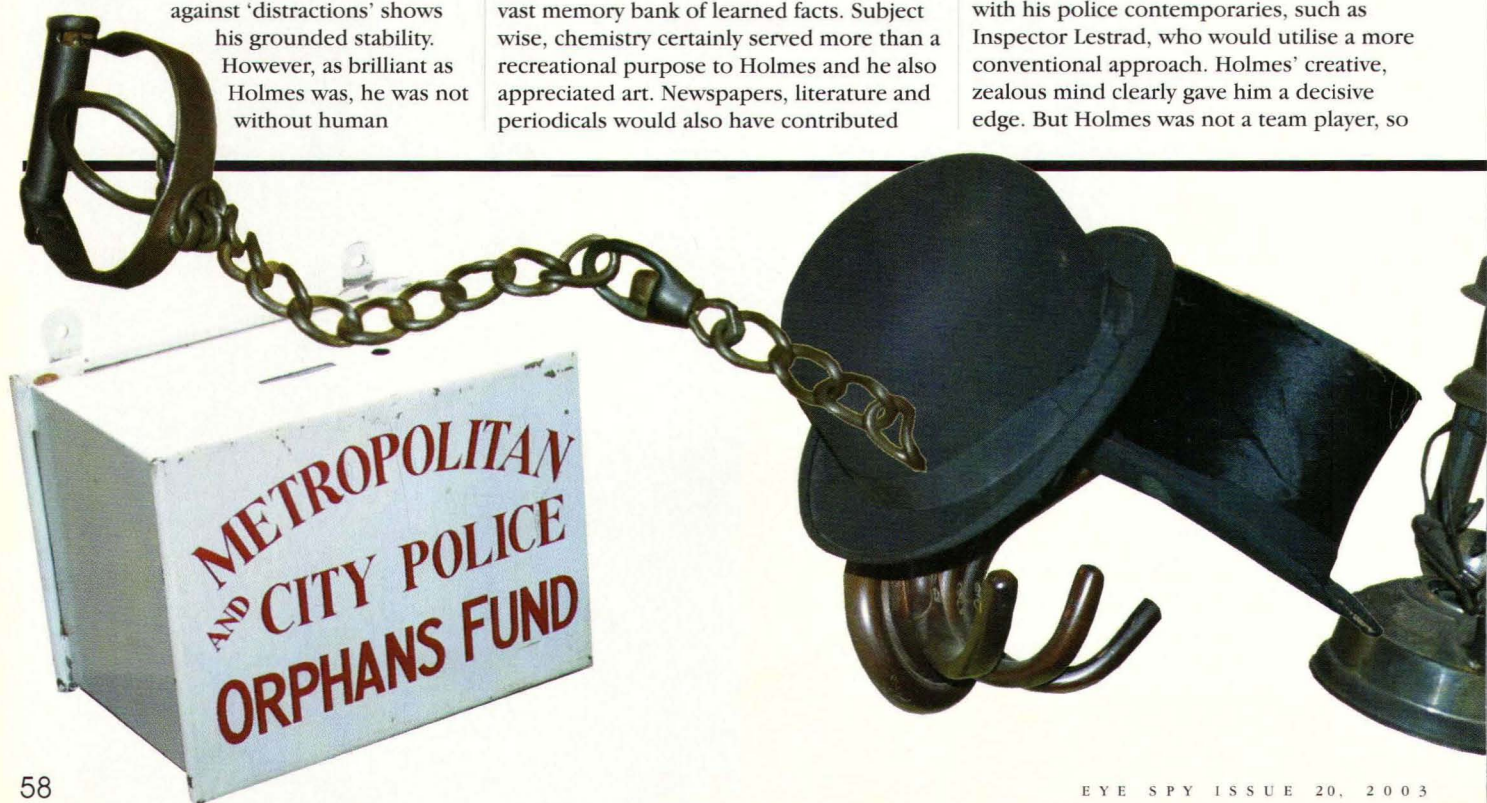
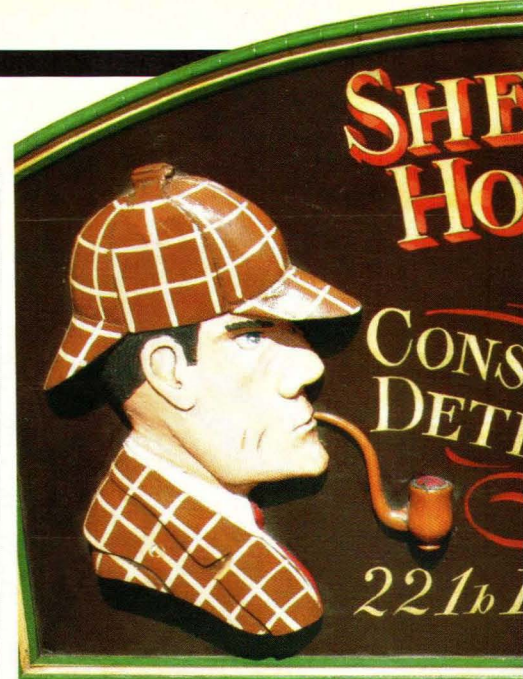
vulnerabilities. Returning once again to *The Scandal in Bohemia* case, it's worth noting that Holmes was actually beaten or, rather, he was outwitted by the astute Irene Adler. This is interesting. Is Watson implying that Sherlock Holmes had close feelings for the wily Miss Adler? If this is the case, then is it possible that emotions clouded the detective's mind? Then there is Holmes' more infamous character flaw- his addiction to cocaine. Although at the time, I don't think this narcotic was illegal within the English legislative system, many feel that this habit somewhat taints the heroic status of Holmes. Others feel it makes Holmes more human and thus more believable. My own feeling is that it shows that Holmes was unpredictable and perhaps trying to escape his own dark element.

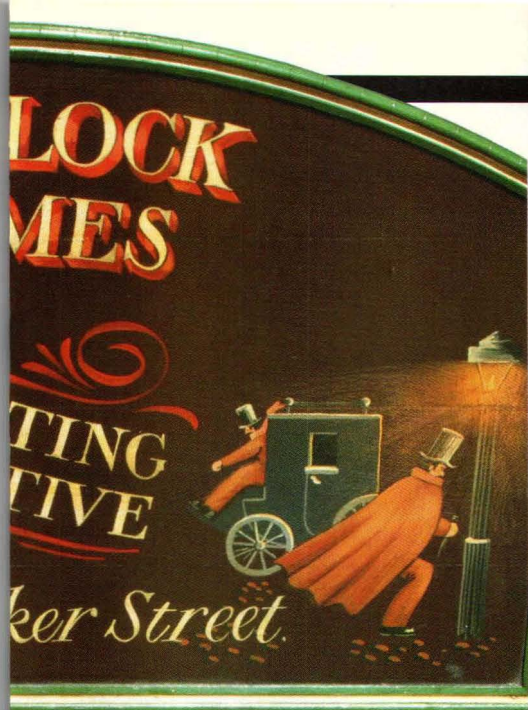


In terms of the detective's intellectual capabilities, Holmes did not have the academic background of Dr Watson. Many of his theories seem to have been based on more of an intuitive ability, as opposed to a vast memory bank of learned facts. Subject wise, chemistry certainly served more than a recreational purpose to Holmes and he also appreciated art. Newspapers, literature and periodicals would also have contributed

information that assisted the detective with his investigations. Along with Holmes' understanding of people, we must not forget his favoured technique of deduction. Most Holmes enthusiasts are quite familiar with his methodology; usually it involved removing the improbable and then noting what was left. Despite appearing quite detached emotionally, I think Holmes also had a discreet ability to empathise. He could also visualise past events and reconstruct them with clinical sensitivity. Moreover, any objects or facts that were discovered along his investigative path, were examined and probed from all angles. His ability to absorb information was profound.

The eccentric persona that Holmes represented certainly allowed him to explore the facts from intriguing angles. This contrasted with his police contemporaries, such as Inspector Lestrade, who would utilise a more conventional approach. Holmes' creative, zealous mind clearly gave him a decisive edge. But Holmes was not a team player, so





I don't think such an individual would work well, within a structured organisation. He may have been assisted by Watson on his cases, however, once 'the game' commenced, Holmes would take lead. Of course, the good natured Doctor provided the rock of stability that balanced Holmes' more spontaneous mind set.

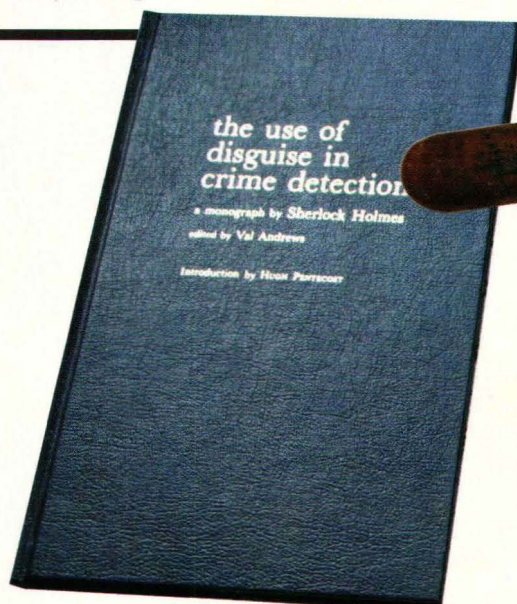
We can see that for Holmes the mind represented his weapon of choice. There was a cerebral intensity to him. However, we should also consider his physical and extrovert qualities. With his ability to understand people, he was able to portray other identities, like a masterful spy. He would use disguises and candid acting skills. In *The Empty House*, he even convinces a shaken Dr Watson, with his impersonations. Then there is the robust side of Holmes. The delicate hands he uses to play complex violin pieces with, were also skilled in combat methods. He knew boxing and swordsmanship. In *The Empty House*, he explains to Watson how he survived an encounter with his nemesis, Professor Moriarty. During this account, he mentions

his knowledge of Baritsu. The 'Japanese system of wrestling sounds very familiar to the established art of Ju Jitsu. This is an art based on leverage and subtle timing. It would fit well with Holmes' calculating persona. Once again, it shows Holmes' awareness of foreign cultural practises. So we see that Holmes had a rugged side, appropriately suited to field work and adventurous undertakings.

If Sherlock Holmes represents a good man for the field, there is one other Holmes who represents the ideal intelligence analyst. This individual and lover of ornate, armchair surroundings, is Mycroft Holmes - the older brother. Mycroft is introduced in *The Greek Interpreter*. Holmes even points out that brother Mycroft has 'the greater powers of deduction'. Mycroft is not as energetic. He is a government man and he prefers the comfort of the very formal Diogenes Club.

Already, Mycroft sounds like someone who might liaise with the higher echelons of the intelligence circles! Then, in later stories, we learn that Mycroft may well have a potent intelligence background.

Before we allow Sherlock Holmes to retire back to his smoke filled Baker Street domain, we acknowledge that this quick thinking observer of human nature will remain the most impressive criminologist of the fictional domain. The crime chaser and bastion of deduction is part of an atmospheric setting that Sir Arthur Conan Doyle conveyed in eloquent fashion. Of course, even in the real world, there are those within the intelligence and investigative playing field who sometimes manifest some of Holmes' unique attributes, just as there is opposition, possessing Moriarty's devious traits!



Source acknowledgment:

Sir Arthur Conan Doyle's
Celebrated Cases of
Sherlock Holmes . Sir
Arthur Conan Doyle.
Octopus Books. London

Recommended visiting:
The Sherlock Holmes
Museum, London

BLACK WIDOWS

Angel of Death Assassinated

Russian intelligence said it "has secured valuable information" on the psychological training methods used by "terrorists allied to Osama bin-Laden" to literally 'brainwash' Chechen women into becoming suicide bombers. Since October 2002, over 100 Russian civilians have been killed by Chechen women nicknamed 'Black Widows'. Two people have been identified behind the programme, a man dubbed the 'Angel of Death' and a female known as 'Black Fatima'.

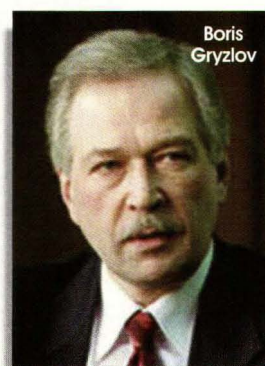
The man, Aslan Gasayev, was shot dead by Russian soldiers after it emerged he had allegedly "captured young Russian women" to use as human bombs. Gasayev had purposely chosen Chechen women who had lost their husbands in the bitter conflict with Russia. According to Ilya Shabalkin, a

Russian military spokesman: "The women were subjected to physical pressure and injected with psychotropic drugs."

The identity of Black Fatima is not known, but intelligence officials made a huge breakthrough when Zarema Muzhikhoyeva, a 22-year-old girl from Chechnya, was arrested near a rock concert in Moscow. Muzhikhoyeva's bomb failed to detonate, though two other suicide bombers did detonate their devices, killing 14 music goers. Since her arrest, Muzhikhoyeva has told Russia's Federal Security service (FSB) how she was trained with other Black Widows by a woman aged about 40 known as 'Black Fatima'. Like many young Chechen widows, Muzhikhoyeva was seen as an ideal recruit - she had lost her father and brother in the war.

Muzhikhoyeva met her mentor in a small village bordering the two countries. She was taken to a house and given a cocktail of

drinks that made her dizzy and confused. FSB analysts believe the fluid was laced with "mind-altering drugs" that helped her overcome any fear of dying. The programme lasted for about seven days before she was ordered to Moscow and given instructions to blow herself up in McDonald's in Pushkin Square. The bomber could not find the restaurant and entered another cafe. She told investigators that for several minutes she continually pressed the detonator switch, but the explosive device failed to go off. She was arrested a short while later near the concert.



Boris Gryzlov

Red Square, Moscow



COURTESY: BARRETT ASSOCIATES



Artist's impression of
Black Fatima

Some observers are surprised that Chechen women are getting more and more involved with the fighting. However, this is almost certainly because they are not allowed to fight alongside their male counterparts, thus choosing to become martyrs to the cause. It is interesting to note that 17 of the 40 Chechens who took control of a Moscow city centre theatre last year were women. Several of the women spoke to their captives and most admitted they had lost relatives or friends.

Interviews with other suspects have given Russian intelligence a unique insight into how the widows are being 'schooled' by other terror groups, including al-Qaida. General Sergei Ignatchenko, chief of the Public relations centre of the FSB said: "The Black Widows are trained in various countries in the Middle East and southern Caucasus. Experienced specialist psychologists work with them. After that, they are sent back to Chechnya, where other specialists finish the psychological fine-tuning and accompany them to the site where they will carry out a terrorist act."

"During the week before the act, two tutors remain with the suicide bomber at all times. Assistants take the explosive device to the appointed place just minutes before the terrorist act. The shakhid (martyr) is the last to know the details of the operation. To ensure against the bomber having second thoughts, the device is always radio-controlled, so that one of the supervisors can press the button if necessary."

Boris Gryzlov, Russia's interior minister, said: "It is absolutely obvious that the suicide bombers are being trained by a special unit with a command structure."

FSB officials believe several of these widow suicide bombers remain in Moscow and are set to strike when given the order.

New Osama bin-Laden Tape Warns of Attacks

TAPE RELEASED TO COINCIDE WITH 9/11 ANNIVERSARY

The hour-long videotape of Osama bin-Laden released by the Arabic television network al-Jazeera on 11 September, revealed few clues to the location of the al-Qaida leader. The videotape, accompanied by an audiotape of both bin-Laden and his deputy al-Zawahiri, shows bin-Laden strolling in a mountainous area and praising the 11 September attackers as "the most honest and the bravest."

The last communication from bin-Laden was February this year when he called his followers to unite against US military action in Iraq. The newly released audio tape, purportedly with bin-Laden's and al-Zawahiri's voices warned: "The real battle has not started yet." The voices instruct their followers to "devour the Americans like lions devour their prey. Bury them in the Iraqi graveyard."

Al-Zawahiri released a tape in August warning that the US would pay a high price for putting on trial the al-Qaida suspects in Cuba. The newest tape refers to 9/11 saying: "On the second anniversary of the raids in New York and Washington, we challenge America and its crusade, which is teetering from its wounds in Afghanistan and Iraq. We tell them that we do not seek to kill. But with the help of God, we will cut the arms off anyone who seeks to inflict harm on us." Iraqi's were urged to "never, never give up your weapons."

Al-Jazeera says that the tapes were recorded in April or early May this year, but US officials have drawn no conclusions. Officials at both the CIA and the National Security Agency examined the tapes for any possible clue to when and where the tapes were recorded. Bin-Laden and al-Zawahiri are seen strolling down a rocky ravine surrounded by cliffs and



Al-Zawahiri

what appear to be evergreens above. The area is dotted with white alpine flowers and grass can be seen growing from between the stones. This indicates a Spring scene.

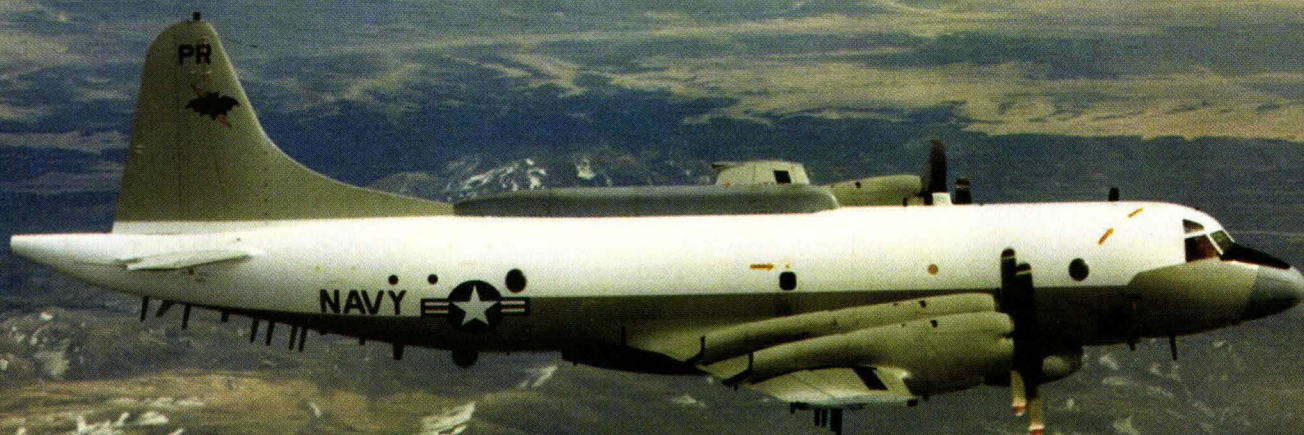
The tape was carefully staged with bin-Laden keeping his left side from view. He appears to be holding his left arm in a crooked, immobile position. Analysts believe this is evidence of a stroke. Despite this, he appears to be in better health than in previous tapes. His beard appears less grey and both men are wearing woollen tunics over their clothes suggesting a cooler climate at possibly high altitude.



Osama bin-Laden looks in remarkably good health, despite the immobile position of his left arm indicating a possible stroke

COURTESY: AL-JAZEERA

Intelligence Windfall



RED DAWN RISING

Secret Report Fears Intelligence Loss

EP-3 reconnaissance aeroplane like the one forced down in China



Classified material aboard a U.S. Navy spy plane that collided with a Chinese jet two years ago was not entirely destroyed by the crew, and likely was retrieved by Chinese authorities, according to a newly released military report.

The declassified Pentagon report concludes there was a "possible loss or compromise of classified information," when a Navy EP-3 reconnaissance plane was struck by a Chinese F-8 fighter jet and was forced to land on Chinese soil. The fighter was destroyed.

"The destruction of classified material was accomplished while the aircrew was probably still in shock from the aircraft collision and the subsequent rapid descent of the aircraft and with very little time prior to landing," the report said. "Compromise by the People's Republic of China of undestroyed classified material on PR-32 (US designation of plane in the report) is highly probable and cannot be ruled out."



Wang Wei
- Chinese
fighter
pilot killed

"Emergency destruction of classified material commenced after PR-32 recovered from its uncontrolled and rapid descent following the mid-air collision with the F-8. Destruction of all classified material onboard PR-32 did not occur," it said.

As to the cause of the crash, investigators said the US crew "did not commit any dangerous or hazardous manoeuvres" or "provoke the lead F-8 pilot." The EP-air crew, it concluded, "did not cause the collision."

The report was first obtained by *Jane's Defence Weekly* under a Freedom of Information Act request. Portions of the

report were deleted from the public version.

Admiral William Fallon, vice chair of Naval Operations, said no disciplinary action would be taken against the U.S. crew, in a 17 March memo to Admiral Vern Clark, the chief of naval operations saying the 24-person "aircrew performed well in dire circumstances."

The 1 April 2001 incident caused an international military and diplomatic crisis. The Chinese fighter had intercepted the large U.S. spyplane which was conducting a low speed mission near the Chinese coast.

Officials in Beijing and Washington disagree on who was responsible for the collision, and whether the U.S. plane had ventured into Chinese airspace. The Chinese pilot, Wang Wei died in the incident. He was described by the CIA as "gung ho."

US investigators said: "The F-8 pitched up into PR-32's number one propeller



Admiral William J. Fallon

striking the propeller at the point where the F-8's vertical stabiliser assembly and fuselage meet." Wang's F-8 was immediately "ripped in half," it said. ➤



US Secretary of Defense, Donald Rumsfeld points to a near miss involving a US aircraft and a Chinese fighter



Senior Chief Petty Officer Nicholas Mellos begins his celebration aboard a chartered aircraft after being released at Haikou, China. Mellos, a Navy Aviation Machinist's Mate, was one of 24 crew members detained for 11 days after their EP-3 Aries II reconnaissance aircraft made a forced landing on Hainan Island as a result of a collision with a Chinese F-8 fighter aircraft. The crew stopped briefly in Guam to change planes before continuing on to Hawaii for military debriefings before a final reunion with families and friends on the mainland.

The crash caused damage to the U.S. aircraft, forcing a rapid descent and an emergency landing at Lingshui airfield on Hainan Island. The crew was immediately detained after it landed on the semi-tropical island of Hainan. As it made its descent, officers began erasing intelligence tapes and destroying equipment. It is believed that the Chinese recovered valuable material. As for the crew, they were held by Chinese authorities for 11 days.

The plane remained in Chinese hands then was later disassembled and taken off the island in pieces, and returned to the United States.

STORY BOOK COMPROMISED?

When the US Navy EP-3E aircraft was forced down and captured, Japan's Defense Agency in Tokyo ordered an immediate evaluation of the risks to Japan. Officials in Tokyo notified the Pentagon that the Link-11 secure military communication system was compromised after the capture of the US Navy plane. The Japanese changed Link-11 codes immediately after the EP-3E was captured.

The EP-3E aircraft is equipped with the most advanced version of the NATO Link-11 secure communication system code named "Story Book". The Link-11 system passes information between ground stations and airborne early-warning aircraft of the Japan Air Self-Defense Force. Officials noted that even if the US crew had managed to magnetically wipe the hard drives of the computers and the CD-ROM key disks were destroyed, there was still a great deal of technology the Chinese could have acquired.

Japan bought several ER-3E aircraft from the US and shares the Link-11 system with allies in NATO. Japan monitors aircraft and missile activity inside China with two Boeing 767's equipped with communication systems identical to those in the captured aircraft.

There had been several prior 'engagements' with Chinese fighters, and Pentagon sources feel that the EP-3E incident was not an accident. The Chinese military employ a stolen unlicensed version of the U.S. made Link-11 and the People's Liberation Army Navy has used it and is familiar with the technology.

Shortly after the incident, the Chinese warned that they didn't approve of US intelligence satellites used to monitor the deployment of Chinese DF-11 and DF-15 mobile missiles, and that they might shoot one down in the future. Defense officials acknowledge China has the capability of destroying a US satellite due to their

'Intelligence Computers' Stolen From Sydney I

A hugely embarrassing incident has caused an uproar within Australia's intelligence community. Two men walked into Sydney Airport and walked out again with two mainframe computers, just days before the second anniversary of 9/11. With much of the country on high alert following warnings of new al-Qaida attacks, the men were allowed access into the Customs cargo processing and intelligence centre at Sydney International Airport. The men, of Middle Eastern or South Asian appearance, identified themselves as security technicians sent by Electronic Data Systems, the computer provider to the Customs Service.

The men, who police now know gave false names, signed access forms that allowed them into the top-security mainframe room on 27 August. Intelligence analysts note the servers carry information on the movement of cargo, intelligence memos and, more importantly, top secret communications concerning Australian port security, as well as countless confidential and classified files from all of the country's security services. Links with overseas agencies are also carried via the machines.

Security staff said the men occupied the room for two hours, disconnected the machines and placed them on trolleys. They then



Chris Ellison

calmly walked out through another security point.

Minister for Justice and Customs Chris Ellison, while noting

the serious nature of the incident, tried to play down the significance of the information on the machines: "The two computer servers involved were for communication purposes. They do not store or retain documents and they did not contain thousands of confidential files."





Above: Crew members Richard Bensing (left) and Senior Chief Petty Officer Nicholas Mellos (2nd from left) go through a receiving line after arriving at Andersen Air Force Base, Guam, on 12 April 2001.

Right: Wang Wei pictured with his wife



active anti-satellite programme. The programme has demonstrated a conventional space-rocket-launched anti-satellite weapon and is working on an aircraft launched anti-satellite missile that can attack US satellites. In addition, China has attempted to purchase several Russian-made Mig-31 Foxhound aircraft that fire large, two-stage, anti-satellite missiles.

Translation of Chinese military documents reveal that they are also involved in a programme for a ground-based laser designed to destroy or disable US satellites. The laser is estimated to be able to deliver over 10,000 watts of output power on a target up to 500 miles away.

International Airport



His comments were dismissed by Mark Bishop, his opposition counterpart who noted that the thieves were in the room for two hours and that they could well have downloaded information being transmitted.

A spokesman for the Community and Public Sector Union said that Customs and intelligence operations could be jeopardized by the loss of the machines.

• Dennis Richardson, Director-General of Australia's Security Intelligence Organisation (ASIO), has asked that all airport security videos be examined in the event that the two men had accomplices in the building.



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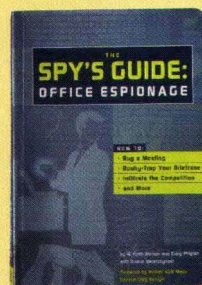


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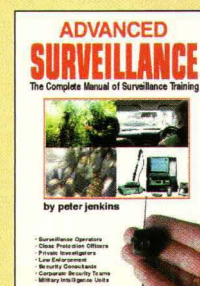
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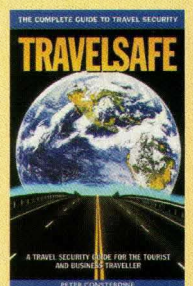
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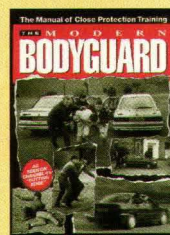
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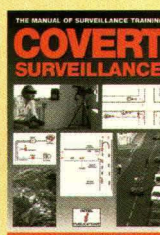
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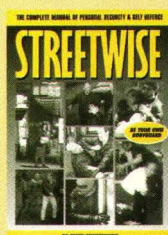
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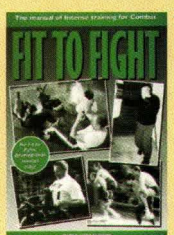
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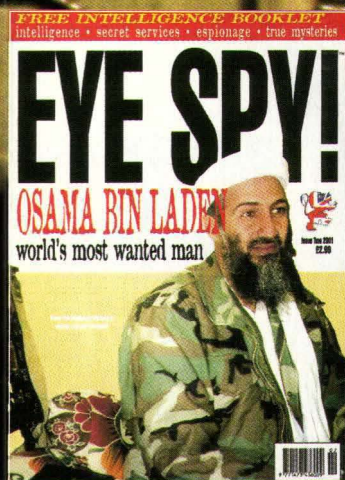
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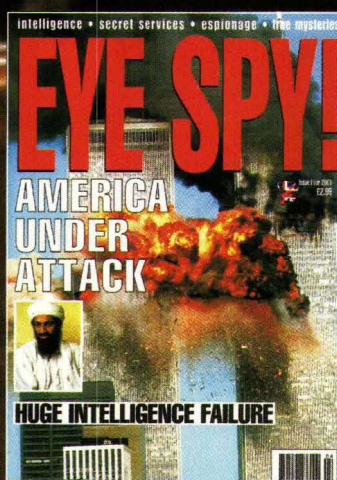
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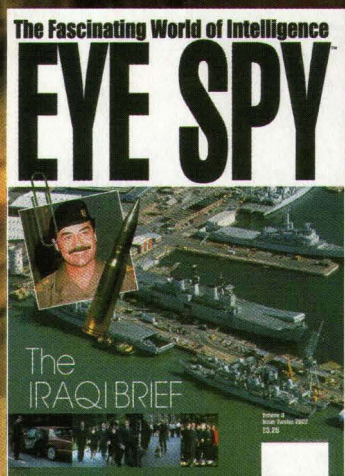
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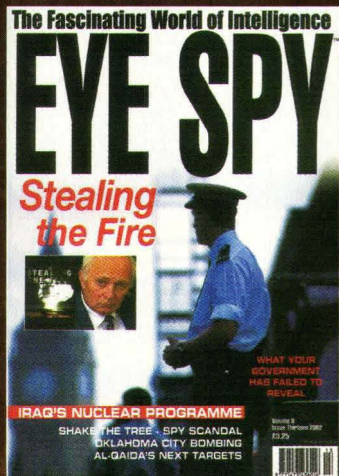
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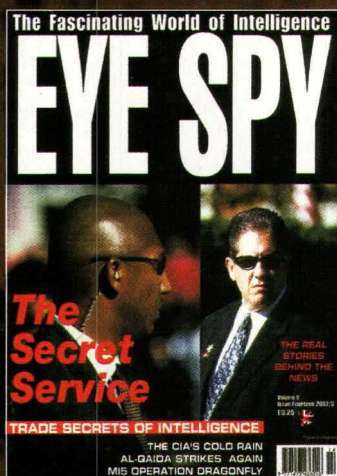
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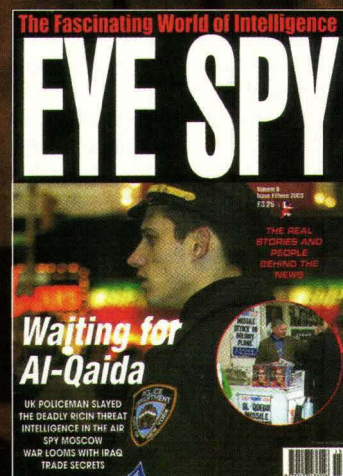
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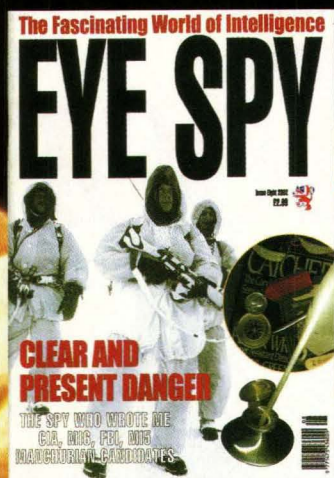
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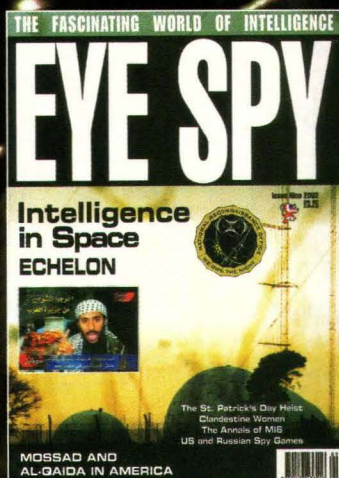
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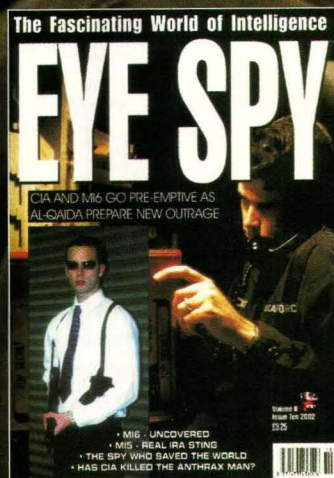
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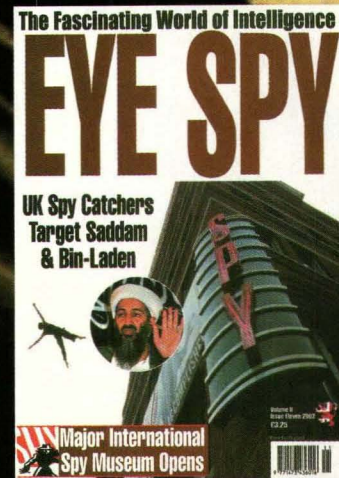
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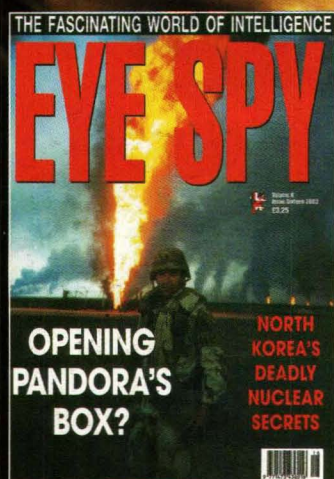
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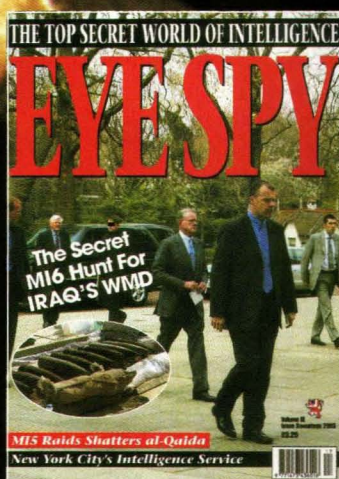
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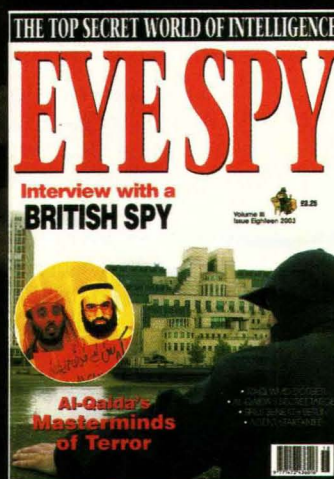
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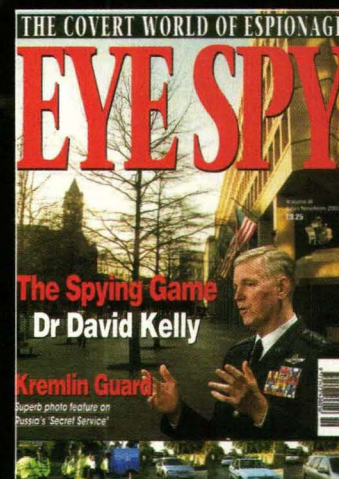
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They Flew by the Light of the Moon

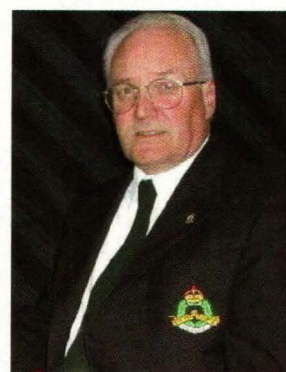
On the evening of 11 November 1941, Kaz Nawrot pulled himself up into the black Lysander for what he knew would be a very dangerous mission. Far different was this mission from his normal one of low flying reconnaissance picture-taking of German troop movements over France.

Stationed at Tangmere, England, Kaz worked for the ultra secret SOE (Special Operations Executive). That day he packed his duffle bag for what would be a four week leave of R&R when he got the word, "Kaz, the C.O. wants to see you."

Now he sat in the 'Black Butterfly', its single engine propeller twirling mystically in front of his eyes. Just hours earlier, The BBC sent a message to the Maquis in

France, *'The Black Butterfly will fly tonight'*, the announcer said. Now it was time to load his cargo, two SOE agents whom he would strategically place in the fields on the coast of France - that was part one. The second half of his mission was to pick up two SOE agents and return them to England. Kaz hoped that the fog would soon clear enough so that he would be able to navigate by the full moon of that night.

After what seemed like an eternity, the field director gave Kaz the thumbs up for the take off. He revved the engine to full throttle; the Lysander raced down the runway and disappeared into the darkness. Once over the English Channel, he felt a gut-wrenching knot in his stomach as he realised that if he were to go down, he and his cargo would only last minutes in the cold November channel water.



By Lynn Hodgson

At 6,000 feet Kaz approached the French Coast; there would be no turning back now. He circled for several minutes over what should have been the landing strip, which was to be illuminated by three



Kaz Nawrot receiving the
Virtuti Military Medal



SOE Agent 'Enid'



Lysander

Kaz Nawrot in flight uniform



fires. Finally, after what seemed like an eternity, one of his passengers tapped him on the shoulder. "Down there!"

Kaz landed safely and was given a warm hug from the leader of the Maquis and the traditional bottle of cognac. However, he wasn't prepared for his next surprise. The Resistance leader informed Kaz that in addition to his two passengers that he would be taking back, they wanted him to take a woman agent back as well. Kaz explained that the Lysander had a maximum capacity of three and that it would be extremely dangerous to attempt a take-off with four people on board. But the Maquis Leader pleaded with him, "She is in extreme danger; it is essential that we get her back to England! We rescued her two days ago as the Gestapo were transporting her by train to Gestapo Headquarters in Paris. If she had arrived there she would have been tortured and

likely shipped to Buchenwald for extermination," he begged.

"Okay, we'll try it," replied Kaz.

Once again given the 'thumbs up', Kaz throttled up to maximum power and taxied into position. As he commenced his take off, the Lysander strained to lift off the runway. Dropping back down, its wheels touched the ground several times.

Just as it appeared that Kaz would have to abandon the attempt, they found themselves several feet above the landing strip and safely climbing. Approaching the cliffs of Dover, Kaz looked back at his passengers and saw big smiles on their faces. Later, safely back at Tangmere, he learned that the



L-R: Croix de Guerre, France, Virtuti Military Medal Poland, and the Distinguished Flying Cross from Britain



Authors Alan Longfield and Lynn Hodgson with Kaz Nawrot, taken shortly before Kaz' death

young woman was in her twenties and that her name was Enid.

In 1983, Kaz received a letter from Enid; she had tracked him down and now wanted to thank him personally for saving her life. They stayed in touch, writing letters back and forth, as well as exchanging Christmas cards.

Kaz served with the Polish, French and British Air Forces between 1939 and 1945 and for his heroic efforts, received the Virtuti Military Medal from his native Poland, the Croix de Guerre from France, and the Distinguished Flying Cross from Britain.

Kaz passed away last 12 November 2002, the day after he attended the Remembrance Day service at Camp-X.

For more information on Kaz, visit www.camp-x.com.

By Alexander De Cadenet

BRITISH SPIES

as you have never seen them

A quite remarkable exhibition by British artist Alexander de Cadenet will get many a tongue wagging in the secret corridors of British Intelligence....

Eye Spy was allowed a sneak preview of *British Spies*

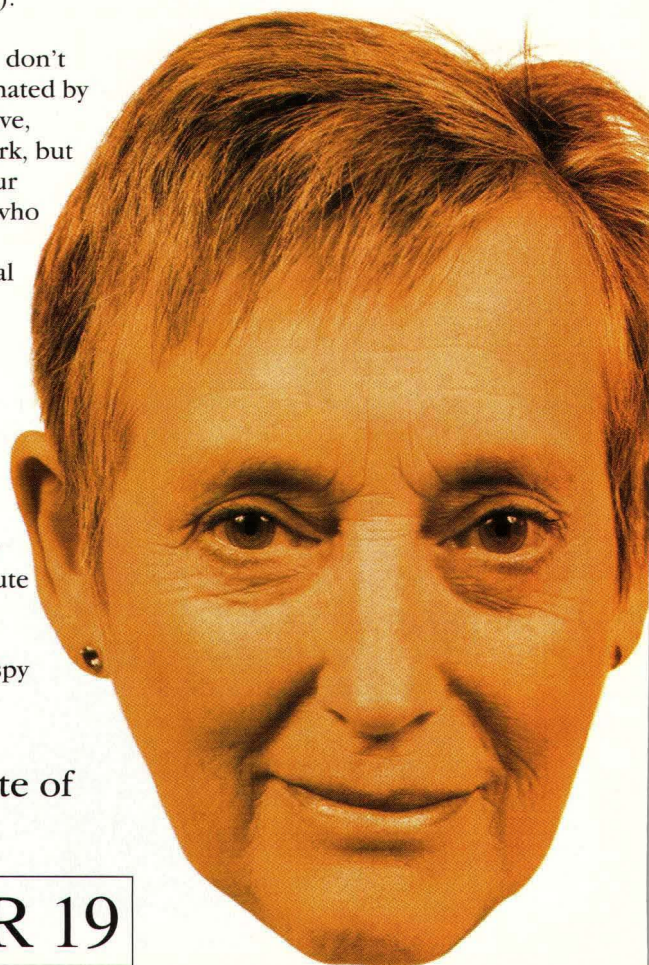
BRITISH SPIES focuses on the issue of identity and has evolved from the previous series in which each portrait is double-sided. The two digital prints are heat-sealed and gloss-laminated onto an aluminium sheet. One side shows the radiographic portrait of the skull infused with colour, the other a conventional full-frontal photograph taken by the artist. This duality offers a more complete presentation of the subjects' identity, giving not only an interior view, who they really are inside, but also an exterior appearance, who they appear to be on the surface.

The subjects have all been selected for the degree of significance of their work and public profile and include some who have spied for Britain and others who have made their mark in the intelligence world. Among those in the former category are Oleg Gordievsky, the former KGB Intelligence Officer and SIS - MI6 agent; Richard Tomlinson, the ex-MI6 agent who smuggled nuclear secrets out of the new Russia and ran an undercover operation in besieged Sarajevo; and Kevin Fulton, Special Agent of the Force Research Unit in Northern Ireland. Fulton is the only

subject whose photograph does not reveal his identity as he is still wanted by the IRA. In the latter category are Dame Pauline Neville-Jones, former Chairman of the Joint Intelligence Committee, and Dame Stella Rimington, the first woman Director General Security Service (MI5).

Alexander de Cadenet says: "I don't think I'm alone in being fascinated by spies. It is not just the secretive, mysterious nature of their work, but also what they represent to our society - I see them as actors who play a much more dangerous game as they are acting for real and their ability to act could ensure their very survival."

British Spies will be the first cutting edge contemporary solo exhibition to be mounted by the Courtauld, and there is an appropriate irony that such subject matter should be shown at the Institute whose former long-serving director (1947 to 1974) was Anthony Blunt, exposed as a spy in 1979.



• British Spies, The Exhibition, Courtauld Institute of Art, Somerset House, Strand, London WC2R 0RN

OCTOBER 8 - DECEMBER 19

Kevin Fulton, Special Agent of the Force Research Unit in Northern Ireland



Dame Stella Rimington, the first woman Director General Security Service (MI5)



ALEXANDER DE CADENET was born in 1974 and studied at the Courtauld Institute of Art from 1993 to 1996 when he gained his BA. He has had a number of solo exhibitions and in 1998 the Victoria and Albert Museum mounted an art installation of a number of his skulls on the Exhibition Road façade. Of his skull portraits he says: "The subjects are presented in a way that considers not only an intrinsic image of their identity but also offers a sacred glimpse of their mortality - the theme of which is at the crux of philosophical inquiry".

Alexander de Cadenet's first "skull portrait" using radiography was a self-portrait made in 1996 as a metaphor for "who I really was inside". Since then he has presented several series of skull portraits, each focusing on a slightly different conceptual direction. The 1999 British Celebrity Series focused on the ephemeral nature of fame while the Religious Subjects of 2000 offered an opportunity to examine the diversity of religious perspectives on mortality.

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CONSPIRACY

Plots, Lies and Cover-Ups

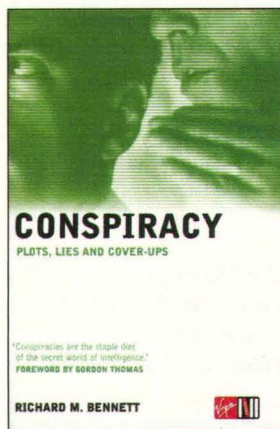
By Richard M Bennett

Virgin Books Ltd

ISBN: 1 85227 093 4

The British Government's dossier on Iraq is just the latest in a string of conspiracies that can be seen through the history books: in the interpretation of religious texts, in the cover-up of military, health and scientific blunders, in local and national governments, and of course, in every criminal's attempt to overthrow law and order, or pervert the course of justice.

Conspiracy is a case-by-case study that stretches from 2330BC to the present day, encompassing new information on the usual suspects such as the Bilderberg Campaign, as well as previously unpublished conspiracies, with an account of the credibility of each. Chapters inside Richard Bennett's latest offering include the assassinations of JFK and Ghandi, political cover-ups such as Reagan's secret post-war agenda, and rumours of a plot within the current administration to supersede George Bush. It takes a topical look at how 9/11 has changed the political climate around the world, and assesses the development of terrorist conspiracies throughout our history. Moreover, it debunks the more far-fetched or racist notions that have led to the demise of the conspiracy theory amongst intellectual circles.



A selective, intelligent and informative resource, this book will open your eyes to the plots, lies and cover-ups that have gone on in public or in private throughout history.

★★★★★

Available from Eye Spy
REF: ES/713 £20.00 \$35.00

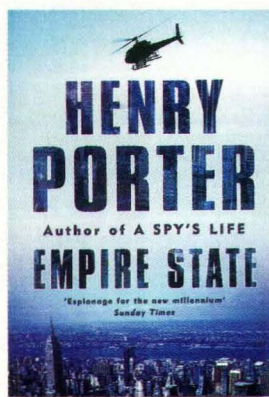
EMPIRE STATE

By Henry Porter

Orion Books

ISBN: 0 7528 5684 7

Henry Porter is the writer of espionage thrillers for the new millennium. In his new, remarkably timely novel, *Empire State*, Porter once again proves he is at the cutting edge of international political espionage.



Set in the frightening world post 9/11 where global terrorism has led to paranoia and fear, *Empire State* is as controversial as it is compelling. Brilliantly researched, it explores the dubious alliance of British and US Intelligence, and questions the brutal practices used by democratic governments in their bid to root out terrorism.

The head of the US National Security Agency is assassinated in a spectacular set piece killing on the M4 near Heathrow. A Pakistani employee at the airport is found murdered in his Uxbridge home. In New York, a fashionable Upper East Side osteopath receives two postcards of the Empire State Building from his friend Karim Khan, one posted in Turkey and the other, Iran. A group of migrant workers en-route from Afghanistan to the EU is brutally gunned down in Macedonia. Robert Harland, hero of Porter's previous novel, *A Spy's Life*, returns and, with the help of a young female

MI6 officer, searches for the link between these apparently random events.

At once a gripping, action packed adventure and a penetrating expose of Western governmental morals and attitudes, *Empire State* reveals some hard truths for politicians and ordinary people alike, about war, humanity, cruelty and love.

★★★★★

Available from Eye Spy
REF: ES/716 £16.00 \$30.00

FIRE FROM THE FOREST

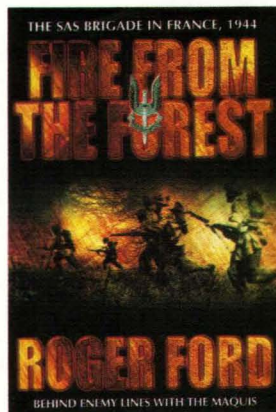
The SAS Brigade in France, 1944

By Roger Ford

Cassell

ISBN: 0 304 36335 9

The SAS has become the most famous regiment in the British Army, if not the world. Its origins during the Second World War and its early missions in the North African desert have been recounted many times. But its role in the Normandy campaign and the liberation of France has not received anything like the same sort of coverage. Now, in this new book, Roger Ford investigates the assembly and deployment of what was then the SAS Brigade.



By the summer of 1944 the SAS Brigade was ready to launch a succession of missions far behind enemy lines; their primary objective was to delay the arrival of German forces at the Normandy battlefield. By attacking communications, ambushing patrols and calling in air-strikes, the idea was to inflict damage and delay out of all proportion to the number of SAS men involved. Between D-Day and October 1944 the SAS Brigade mounted some 36

operations behind German lines in France. *Fires From the Forest* is the first comprehensive history and offensive of these missions. Some missions were highly successful. Others, most notoriously 'Operation Bulbasket', were terrible disasters, resulting in the loss of many young SAS personnel and resistance fighters. Roger Ford looks at them all and raises the controversial issue of whether British officers should have known that Hitler's soldiers would treat the SAS men they captured differently than the normal prisoners of war. As it was, the SAS soldiers at Verrieres were murdered in cold blood.

★★★★★

Available from Eye Spy
REF: ES/717 £22.75 \$32.00

ALL THE SHAH'S MEN

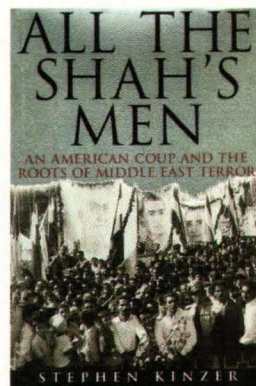
An American Coup and the Roots of Middle East Terror

By Stephen Kinzer

John Wiley & Sons, Ltd.

ISBN: 0 471 26517 9

In August 1953, a bold and far-reaching covert operation by the CIA overthrew the elected government of Iran. *Operation Ajax*, as the plot was codenamed, reshaped the history of Iran, the Middle East and the world. It restored Mohammad Reza Shah to the Peacock Throne, allowing him to impose a tyranny that ultimately sparked the Islamic Revolution in 1979.



The Islamic Revolution, in turn, inspired fundamentalists throughout the Muslim world, including the Taliban and terrorists who thrived under its protection. "It is not far-fetched," Kinzer asserts in his book, "to draw a line from *Operation Ajax* through the Shah's repressive regime and the Islamic Revolution to the fireballs that engulfed the World Trade Centre in New York?"

On the eve of the fiftieth anniversary of the coup, drawing on research in the US and Iran and using secret CIA reports, Stephen Kinzer focuses on an hour-by-hour reconstruction of the events of 1953, explaining the back-ground of the coup and how it was carried out.

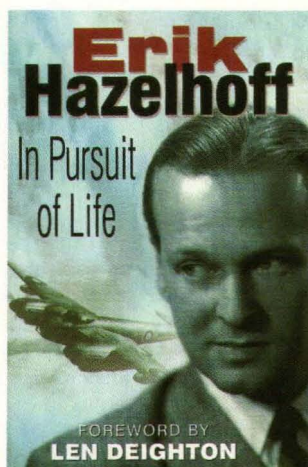
A cloak-and-dagger story of spies, saboteurs, secret agents, bribery, riots, suitcases full of cash and midnight meetings between the Shah and CIA agent Kermit Roosevelt, the grandson of President Theodore Roosevelt. He was a real-life James Bond in an era when CIA agents operated mainly by their wits, and who organised the successful second coup after the first one failed.

Featuring a cast of colourful characters, including the terrified young Shah, who fled his country at the first sign of trouble, and the fiery Prime Minister Mohammad Mossadegh, who outraged the West by nationalising the immensely profitable Anglo-Iranian Oil Company. *All the Shah's Men* is brimming with insights into Middle Eastern history and American foreign policy, providing an eye-opening account to an event whose unintended consequences have shaped the modern world.



Available from Eye Spy
REF: ES/719 £19.99 \$ 32.00

IN PURSUIT OF LIFE
By Erik Hazelhoff
Sutton Publishing Ltd
ISBN: 0 7509 3281 3



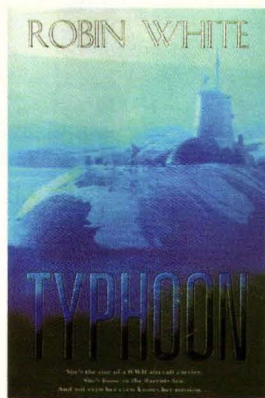
From wartime freedom fighter and RAF bomber pilot, to blockade runner, NBC vice-president and co-creator of the *Today* and *Tonight* shows, and tramp in New York's Central Park, Erik Hazelhoff's compelling autobiography offers a dramatic insight into his truly extraordinary life.

Born in Java in 1917, Dutchman Erik hitch-hiked and rode the freights across the USA in the 1930s and then wrote his first best seller, *Rendezvous* in San Francisco. As a law student at Leiden University when the Second World War broke out, he escaped to England from German-occupied Holland but returned to his homeland several times as an undercover agent for MI6, the British Secret Intelligence Service. He later won the Distinguished Flying Cross, serving as a Mosquito pilot with the RAF's elite Pathfinder Force and, after receiving the Dutch equivalent of the Victoria Cross, he was aide and confidant to Queen Wilhelmina of the Netherlands.

Erik's postwar life was no less turbulent and spanned the globe. From sales clerk and actor in Hollywood to blockade runner off New Guinea and from Director of Radio Free Europe for the CIA to oil prospector in Israel, in the words of internationally acclaimed author Len Deighton, Erik has "lived a hundred lives."



Available from Eye Spy
REF: ES/714 £20.00 \$30.00



TYPHOON
By Robin White
Orion Books
ISBN: 0 75285 778 9

By rights, Russian nuclear submarine Baikal should no longer exist. Bought by the US government, she was intended for scrap metal. But when the Portland, an American attack submarine, enters Kola Bay during a regular surveillance mission, her captain discovers the Soviet Union's biggest secret. So begins a deadly game of cat and mouse, set in the bone-chilling waters of the Arctic Ocean. The Baikal slips silently beneath the Arctic ice-cap to an unknown destination while, across the globe, the likelihood of war increases with every passing minute.

The Baikal's fate lies in the hands of four people who could not be more different: Captain James Vann of the Portland, a stickler for duty and perfection, with one thing to set straight on his otherwise untarnished record; Captain Alexander Marko, the most respected commander in the Soviet Navy with one final mission to complete; Lieutenant Commander William Steadman, a serving officer facing the biggest challenge of his life.

Finally, there is Lieutenant Rose Scavullo, a woman in a man's world who may hold the key to stopping nuclear war. *Typhoon* is a gripping look at what it takes to command a warship.



Available from Eye Spy
REF: ES/721 £16.00 \$29.00

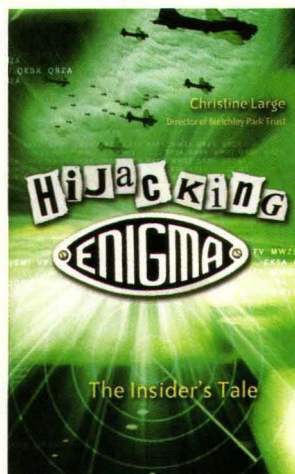
HIJACKING ENIGMA
The Insiders Tale
By Christine Large
John Wiley & Sons Ltd
ISBN: 0 470 86346 3

On April Fool's Day 2000, Bletchley Park, the centre of allied intelligence work during WWII, again became the centre of a mystery. One of the Enigma machines, famously used to code German messages during the war, had disappeared.

Death threats, demand calls, coded messages and disguised telephone calls ensnared the police and Bletchley Park in a battle of wits, but did not lead to the recovery of the machine until Enigma was eventually posted to Jeremy Paxman at his BBC offices.

Hijacking Enigma is the story of the theft and police investigation, as told by

the woman at the heart of the events. Christine Large, Director of the Bletchley Park Trust, was at one time prime suspect in the case, took a central role of cooperation with the police force, and was subjected to demand calls and letters throughout the investigation.



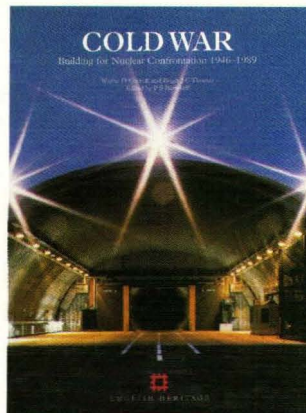
The theft of the machine was deemed to be the culmination of a hate campaign against the new director of the park, Christine Large. Large tells the story of the kidnap and race to track down the machine's kidnappers in this real-life, action packed thriller.



Available from Eye Spy
REF: ES/720 £20.00 \$30.00

COLD WAR
Building for Nuclear Confrontation 1946-1989
Wayne D Cocroft and Roger J C Thomas
English Heritage
ISBN: 1 873592 69 8

The historical and cultural aspects of the Cold War have been much studied, yet its physical manifestations in England - its buildings and structures - have remained largely unknown. The great landscape historian WG Hoskins wrote in the early 1950s that they were profoundly alien: "England of the electric fence, of the high barbed wire around some unmentionable devilment. Barbaric England of the scientists, the military men, and the politicians." Now these survivors of the Cold War are, in turn, disappearing fast, like medieval monasteries and bastioned forts before them - only with more limited scope for regeneration and reuse.



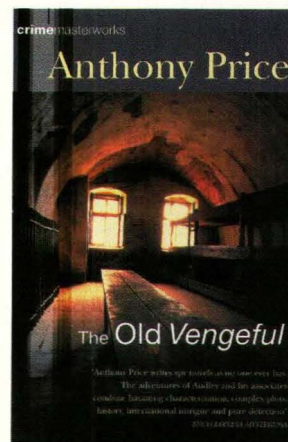
This book is the first to look at these monuments to the Cold War. It is heavily illustrated with superb photographs of the sites as they survive today; archive photographs (many previously unpublished) modern and historic air photographs, site and building plans, and specially commissioned interpretive drawings. It also endeavours a look at the installations within the military and political context of what was one of the defining phenomena of the late 20th century. It is one of the great books of 2003 and is certain to become a rare collectors item.



Available from Eye Spy
REF: ES/718 £31.00 \$50.00

THE OLD VENGEFUL
By Anthony Price
Orion Books
ISBN: 0 75285 252 3

When David Audley, that most subtle of intelligence chiefs, sends his insubordinate protégé Paul Mitchell off to investigate a KGB operation by researching a long-forgotten naval engagement off France in 1812, it doesn't look to Mitchell as if it will lead anywhere. But fate of the crew of the *Vengeful* has more than a few surprises in store for Mitchell as the past suddenly throws a dazzling and very dangerous light on the present.



Anthony Price was born in Hertfordshire in 1928, and was educated at King's School, Canterbury, and Oxford. His long career in journalism culminated in the Editorship of the *Oxford Times*. His 1970 debut book, *The Labyrinth Makers*, won the CWA Silver Dagger; his hero, Dr David Audley, historian and spy, is featured in this and 18 subsequent novels.

"Anthony Price writes spy novels as no one ever has. The Adventures of Audley and his associates combine haunting characterisation, complex plots, history, international intrigue and pure detection." *Encyclopedia Mysteriosa*.



Available from Eye Spy
REF: ES/715 £8.50 \$18.00



Blame Game

Highlights of the Hutton Inquiry

There has been a plethora of evidence heard at the Hutton Inquiry since it began on 11 August at the Royal Courts of Justice in London. Central to the inquiry are the unfortunate death of Dr David Kelly, one of the world's leading experts on Iraq's former weapons programmes, and the UK's decision to go to war with Saddam's regime. At the heart of the inquiry lies one simple question: "Did the actions and decisions of the Government and BBC contribute to Dr Kelly taking his own life?"

The inquiry has already heard evidence from many senior Ministry of Defence staff, politicians, reporters and even Tony Blair. One of the first people to attend the hearing was Janice Kelly, Dr Kelly's widow. On 1 September, she described how her husband felt "totally let down and betrayed" by his employers - The Ministry of Defence. She spoke of how he felt "belittled" and "upset" after the MOD confirmed him as being the BBC source.

From then on, a game of chess ensued between the Government, MOD and the BBC. Its graphic evidence was presented on the discovery of Dr Kelly's body on 18 July. The scene was set for the appearance of the main players.

ANDREW GILLIGAN

BBC defence journalist Andrew Gilligan had to justify his report about the Government's dossier on Iraq's WMD being "sexed up." On 12 August, the inquiry saw notes of his meeting with Dr David Kelly and compared them with the broadcast by the BBC's *Today* programme.

Mr Gilligan stood by his report that it was Alastair Campbell who transformed the dossier, insisting that it was Dr Kelly who raised Mr Campbell's name first.

Gilligan also faced serious criticism from senior BBC officials. Disclosed was an email written the same day the corporation issued

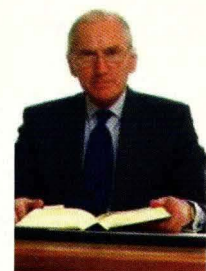


Terms of Reference: '...urgently to conduct an investigation into the circumstances sur- rounding the death of Dr David Kelly'.

a copious rebuttal of Alastair Campbell's attack on the BBC from Kevin Marsh, the editor of the *Today* programme. The email spoke of Mr Gilligan's "flawed reporting," use of "loose language," and a "lack of judgement." Even Mr Gilligan admitted that his first story broadcast at 6.07am on 29 May on Radio 4's *Today* programme was "not perfect."

Fellow BBC *Newsnight* reporter Susan Watts, told the inquiry that Dr Kelly made similar claims about Alastair Campbell in conversations with her, but she had regarded the remark as a "glib statement." This only served to increase pressure on Mr Gilligan. However, he insisted that all he had ever

done was report accurately a conversation he had with Dr David Kelly. As he and Dr Kelly conversed, Mr Gilligan said he made notes in a personal organiser that reflected Dr Kelly's words "that the government's dossier on Iraq's weapons of mass destruction was transformed the week before publication to make it sexier." Mr Gilligan admitted they were his own words, but that Dr Kelly "repeated them." He said Dr Kelly told him it was Alastair Campbell, the Prime Minister's head of communications who had changed the dossier.



Lord Hutton

The inquiry heard repeatedly that Dr Kelly said he didn't recognise Andrew Gilligan's report as bearing any resemblance to his words. Mr Gilligan said that Dr Kelly probably felt he was under pressure. The barrister James Dingemans, who questioned witnesses on behalf of Lord Hutton, suggested to Mr Gilligan that he had no basis - even on the evidence of his own notes - for that accusation:

James Dingemans QC: "Does that support the reporting that you have set out?"

Andrew Gilligan: "Well, I think it is a reasonable conclusion to draw from what he said. But I have to say that with the benefit of hindsight, looking at it now with a fine toothcomb, I think it was not wrong, what I said, but it was not perfect either, and in hindsight I should have scripted that too."

James Dingemans QC: "Why did you not go back and check it with him?"

Andrew Gilligan: "As I say, what this was was a product of a live broadcast. It was, I do believe, a fair conclusion to draw from what he said to me. But I think, on reflection, I did not use exactly the right language."

What emerged from the inquiry was that in public the BBC supported Mr Gilligan, but privately they were concerned about the overall reporting.



Demonstrators await the arrival of Geoff Hoon

On 19 August, Alastair Campbell, British Prime Minister Tony Blair's communications director, denied he influenced a dossier on Iraq's weapons programme to advance the government's case for military action. Campbell said he had nothing to do with claims Iraq could deploy nuclear weapons within 45 minutes. "I had no input, output, influence upon it, whatever, at any stage in the process," Campbell said.

Once described as the second-most powerful man in Government, Campbell said he did attend meetings concerning the dossier, but did not insist on the addition of the 45-minute claim. He also said he did not know the origin of the information. "I knew it had come from the JIC (Joint Intelligence Committee), but I wasn't aware either of the raw information it was based on, or the sourcing," Campbell said.

Alastair Campbell had previously been cleared of all charges relating to the "sexing-up" of the Iraqi weapons brief; he has since resigned.

JOHN SCARLETT

John Scarlett, chairman of the JIC and former head of MI6 - Britain's Secret Intelligence Service, left his shadowy world for a few hours on 26 August to tell the inquiry he had sole authorship of the dossier. It was an unprecedented scene. He stated that the 45-minute WMD deployment claim, hugely controversial and not without good cause, was "acceptable" but came from a single MI6 source. That source was an established Iraqi military officer. He was also adamant that Campbell did not fall out with

the intelligence world, though said there was plenty of advice and comments on the draft. When James Dingemans, senior counsel for the inquiry said that Mr Campbell was "not an expert on intelligence," Mr Scarlett cut in and said: "No he is not."

The BBC's role in the assertion that Downing Street inserted the 45-minute claim may

have been the result of a "misunderstanding," the inquiry was told. John Scarlett said that David Kelly claimed he was "unfamiliar with any Iraqi weapons system that could be activated in such a timescale." Andrew Gilligan, the BBC reporter said that his source [David Kelly] believed the report related to warheads for missiles. John Scarlett said: "It was not, it was relating to munitions, battle shields, mortar shells or



Alastair Campbell departs from the Royal Courts of Justice after giving evidence



JOHN SCARLETT



The current chairman of the JIC is one of Britain's senior 'spymasters'. John Scarlett, 55, joined MI6 from Magdalen College in Oxford in 1971. Two years later he was sent abroad to posts including Nairobi 1973-74; Moscow 1976-77 and Paris 1984-88. In 1991 he served as political counsellor at the British Embassy in Moscow (head of MI6 Station). Three years later he was ordered out of Russia without explanation. In 1999 he was appointed Director of MI6.

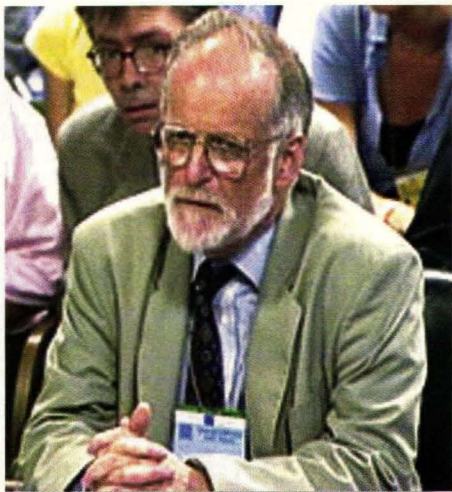
similar weapons. It is possible that Dr Kelly who, as I understand it, never did see or probably did not see the original report, was in a state of genuine confusion about what the report actually said."

Mr Scarlett was asked what his reaction was when he first heard the BBC report that made the "45-minute insertion" claim. "I knew instantly that it was completely untrue and there was no one in a better position than me to know that." The inquiry also heard that one intelligence section that asserted Iraq could deploy WMD in 20 minutes was left out of the brief: *The average time was 20 minutes. This could have important implications in the event of a conflict.* This was an important comment for it seemed clear Mr Scarlett was not willing to push for war by using 'alarmist intelligence'.

For three hours Mr Scarlett gave evidence and he concluded: "As far as I am concerned, this was a very worthwhile objective... which was to put into the public domain and share as far as could be done safely, the intelligence assessment on this issue which was being provided to the Prime Minister and the Government. It was no more or less than that. In no sense in my mind or in the mind of the JIC was it a document to make a case for anything."

GEOFF HOON

On 27 August, British Defence Secretary, Geoff Hoon, defended himself at the inquiry saying he attempted to protect Dr Kelly's identity, in spite of the decision by the Ministry of Defence to name him as the possible source for the BBC report. Mr Hoon insisted there was no conspiracy, or plan, to reveal Dr Kelly's identity, but did admit he pushed Dr Kelly to appear before a parliamentary committee, saying that to do otherwise would



Dr David Kelly

risk allegations of a government cover-up. The inquiry heard that Mr Hoon personally overruled his most senior supervisor to make Dr Kelly testify before a Commons foreign affairs committee.

Mr Hoon reportedly said he would "carry the can" for the death of Dr David Kelly. The Cabinet minister telephoned close colleagues to say he would probably have to "fall on his sword" over the affair.

Of much interest is his role in the leaking of Dr Kelly's name to the media and the concerns of some Defence Intelligence analysts about the weapons dossier. Mr Hoon said he played "no part" in the "strategy," which would eventually see the scientist named in public. Unfortunately, on 5 September, just a few days later evidence was given at the inquiry by Richard Taylor, a senior defence advisor and spin doctor to Mr Hoon that cast doubt. Mr Taylor said that at a meeting chaired by the Defence Secretary, he and Mr Hoon "explicitly talked through the

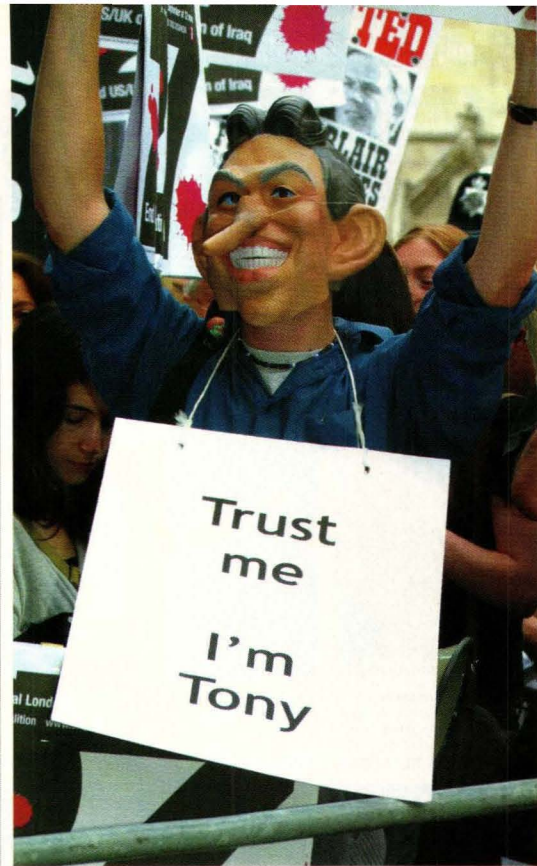
[naming] strategy." Mr Hoon's team said this was included in his written statement to the inquiry but was not raised because it had not come up in questioning. It was a serious blow to Mr Hoon and he has been asked to reappear before Lord Hutton for allegedly "misleading" the inquiry.

He also told the inquiry that there were "no concerns" among Defence Intelligence Staff about claims made in the Government's dossier on Iraqi weapons of mass destruction. This was a likely error, for just days later the *London Evening Standard* reported that the Intelligence and Security Committee believed Mr Hoon withheld evidence from their investigation. Geoff Hoon was accused of giving 'misleading' evidence to a Parliamentary inquiry into Iraqi weapons of mass destruction. The Hutton Inquiry has since heard evidence that two DIS officials registered formal complaints with their superiors about the way intelligence was used in the dossier.

TONY BLAIR

On 28 August 2003, British Prime Minister Tony Blair told the Hutton inquiry that if allegations his government had embellished Iraqi intelligence were true, he would have resigned.

Much focus was on his decision to go to war with Iraq. He said the Iraq dossier was a response to the "tremendous amount of information and evidence" about Saddam Hussein's programmes to develop weapons of mass destruction. The Prime Minister said that during the course of last year, the possibility of war with Iraq prompted a growing public debate and there was "an enormous



clamour" to know what intelligence the Government had. "There was a tremendous amount of information and evidence coming across my desk as to weapons of mass destruction and the programmes associated with them that Saddam had," he said.

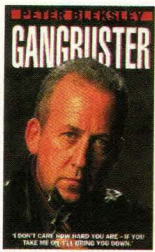
He recalled how he discussed the problem with US President George Bush and they knew a decision had to be made. "I recall throughout the August break last year, literally every day there were stories appearing saying we were going to invade Iraq, that military action had been decided upon," he told the inquiry. "We really had to disclose what we knew... people were, not unnaturally, saying 'produce that intelligence then'. The aim of the dossier was to disclose our reasons for war and the reasons why we felt this issue had to be informed."

On 5 September 2002, Downing Street communications chief Alastair Campbell chaired a meeting at No. 10 with regard to the dossier. Mr Blair was asked what discussions he had with Mr Campbell about the dossier. He said that it was important that it dealt with Iraq and the question of weapons of mass destruction.

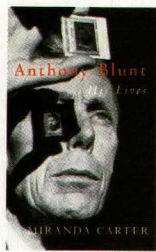
Mr Blair got a noisy reception when he arrived for the hearing. A crowd of about 100 anti-war protesters were waiting for the Prime Minister. Many wore Pinocchio-style noses and held up banners accusing Mr Blair of lying.



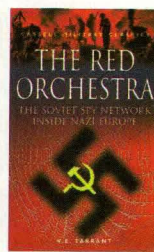
Geoff Hoon and the Ministry of Defence building



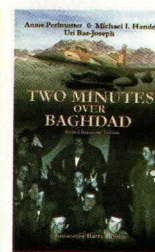
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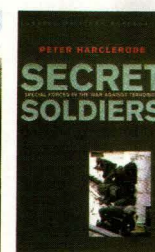
Anthony Blunt: Profile on one of the UK's worst traitors. Paperback 600pp ES/546 £10.50 \$22.00



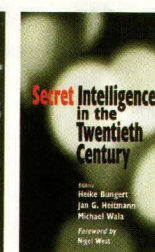
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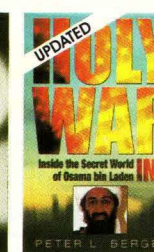
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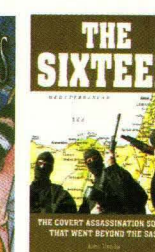
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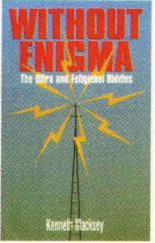
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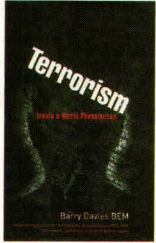
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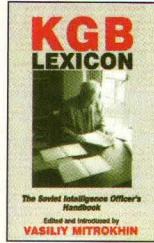
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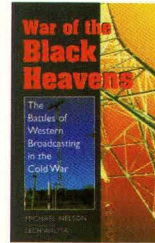
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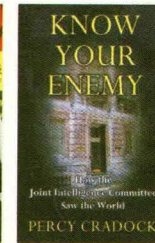
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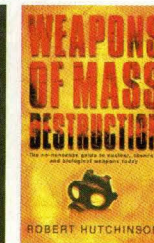
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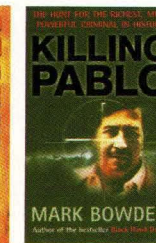
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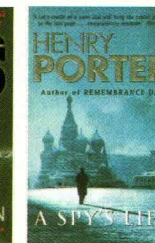
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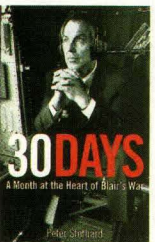
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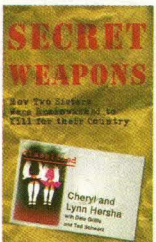
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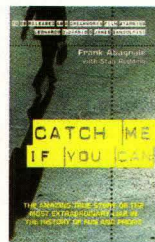
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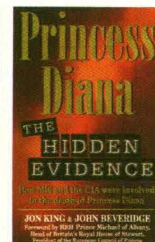
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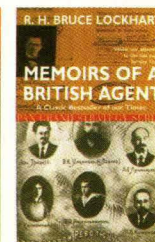
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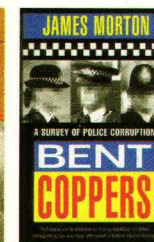
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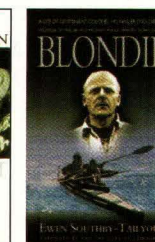
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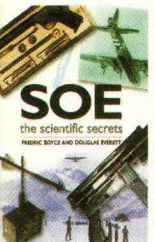
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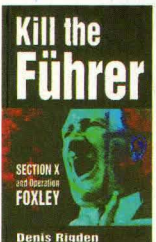
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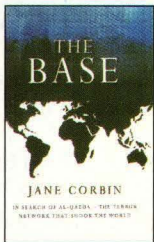
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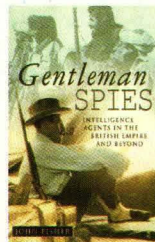
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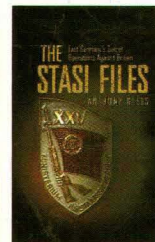
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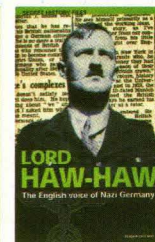
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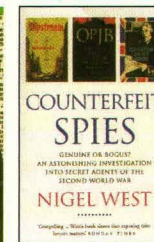
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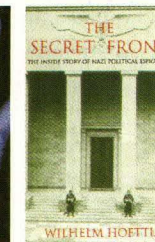
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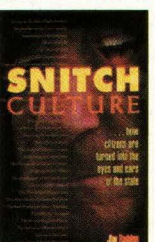
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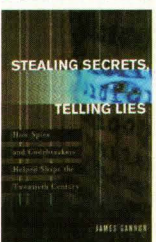
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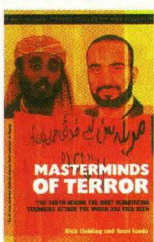
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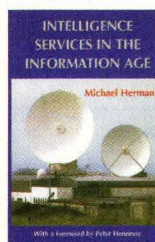
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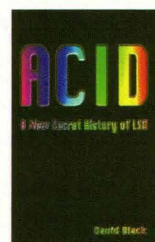
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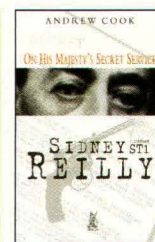
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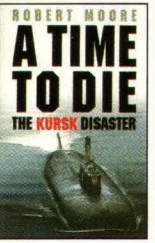
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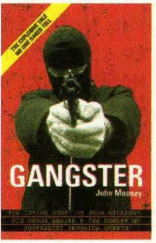
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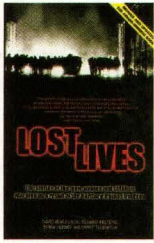
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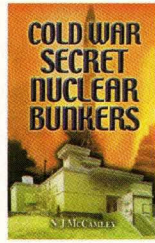
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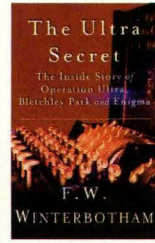
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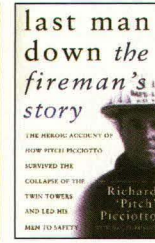
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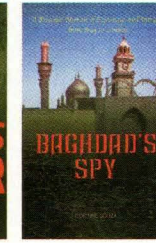
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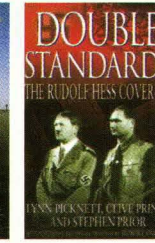
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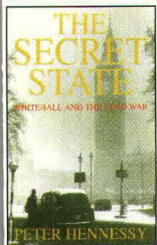
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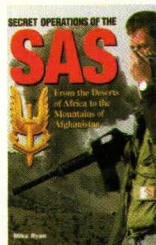
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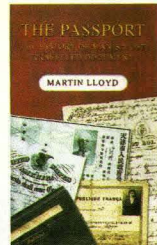
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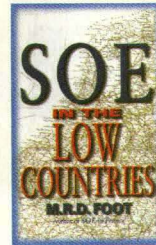
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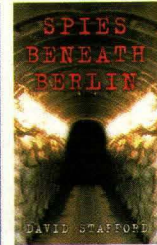
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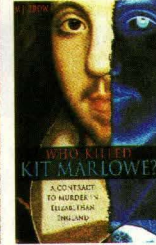
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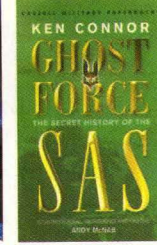
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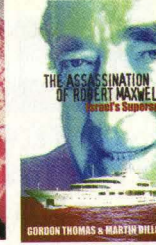
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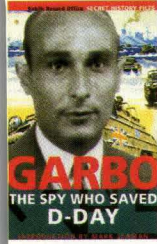
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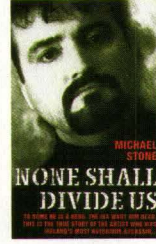
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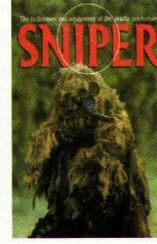
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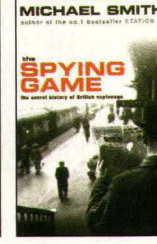
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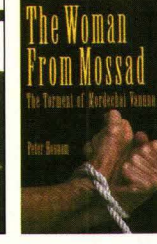
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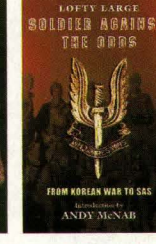
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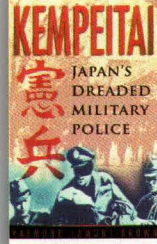
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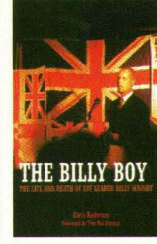
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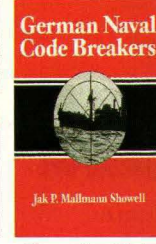
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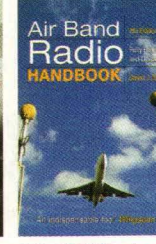
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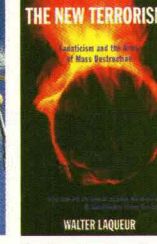
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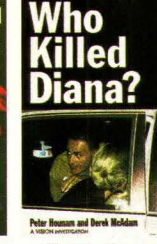
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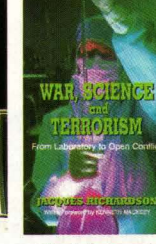
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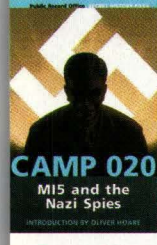
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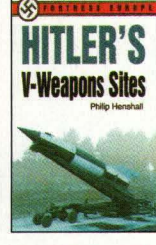
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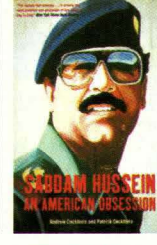
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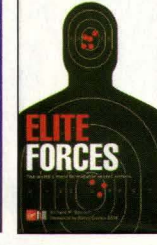
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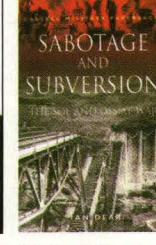
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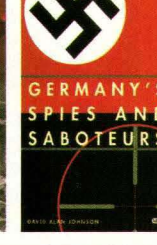
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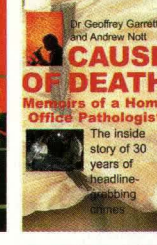
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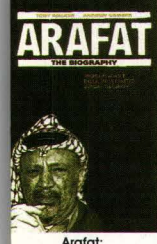
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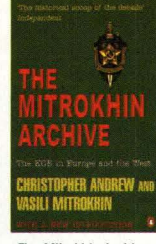
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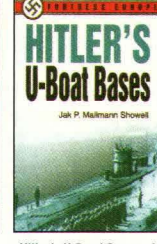
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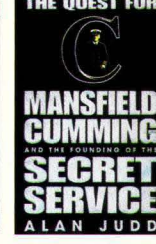
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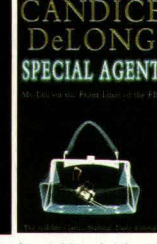
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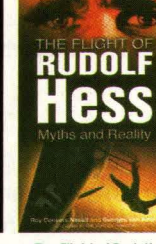
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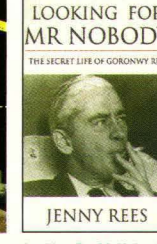
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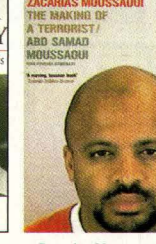
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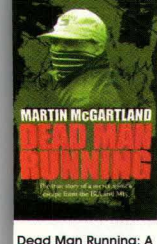
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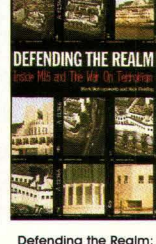
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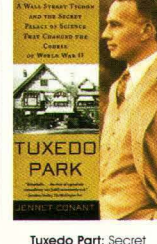
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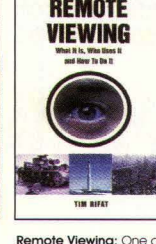
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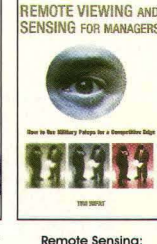
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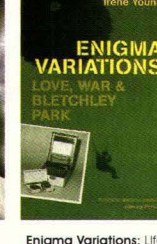
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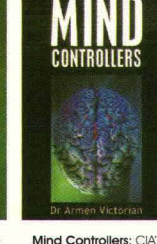
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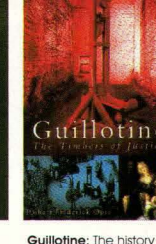
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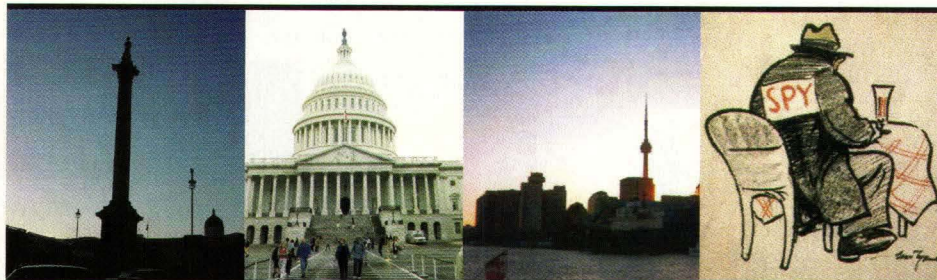
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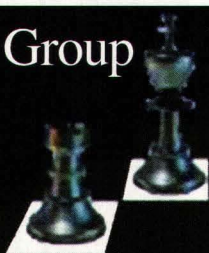
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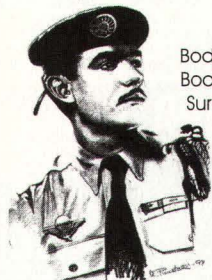
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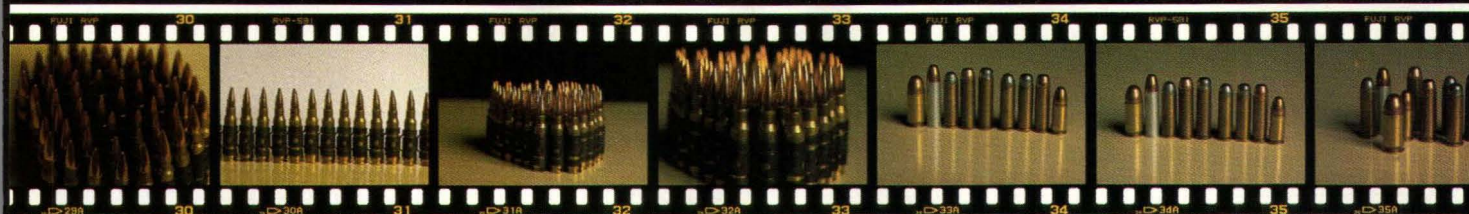
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THE MISSING 727

Beirut, Padilla, Sharon and a Danish Pilot

An un-named investigative company working with Joseph B Padilla Sr., brother to Ben Charles Padilla Jr., pilot of the missing 727, received a tip that may break the case.

Joseph Padilla Jr., along with his sister Benita and brother Blane, launched an international campaign to find their missing brother by contacting every news agency, television station, magazine, radio station and anyone who could spread the word to help find Ben. The Padilla family suffered the loss of two other children and Joe told Eye Spy, "he didn't want to loose another sibling, and would do anything in his power to see resolution."

The investigative company emailed Joe in the early hours of 11 September that they had an employee with a lead. The employee at a hotel in Fargo, North Dakota, overheard a Danish pilot talking about the missing Boeing 727 that was hijacked from Angola on 25 May this year.

The investigator said that the pilot knew a mechanic that had seen the missing plane in a hangar in Beirut and had overheard the people in the hangar saying that the plane was to go to Israel on the morning of 11 September, to "take care of the prime minister, Mr Ariel Sharon." The mechanic also told the pilot that the plane was repainted, but that the old tail

numbers were still visible and they matched those of the missing plane.

Joseph immediately notified the State Department in Washington DC via an after-hours phone number that they had given him previously in case he received any leads. He then contacted the FBI office in Washington as well as the local FBI office in Pensacola, Florida where he resides.

By 8.33am that morning, the investigative company notified Joe that two FBI agents did in fact interview the Danish pilot in the lobby of the hotel as the pilot was departing for a trip to India. Shortly thereafter, the State Department phoned Mr Padilla to inform him that the information had been received and had been passed along to the appropriate authorities.

Time will tell if the plane is discovered in the hangar in Beirut. In the meantime, determination and love for a brother continues to drive the Padilla family every day and will continue to until the



Prime Minister Ariel Sharon

eventual resolution to the whereabouts of Ben and the missing plane.



Joseph B. Padilla Sr (far right) pictured with sister Benita and brother Blane



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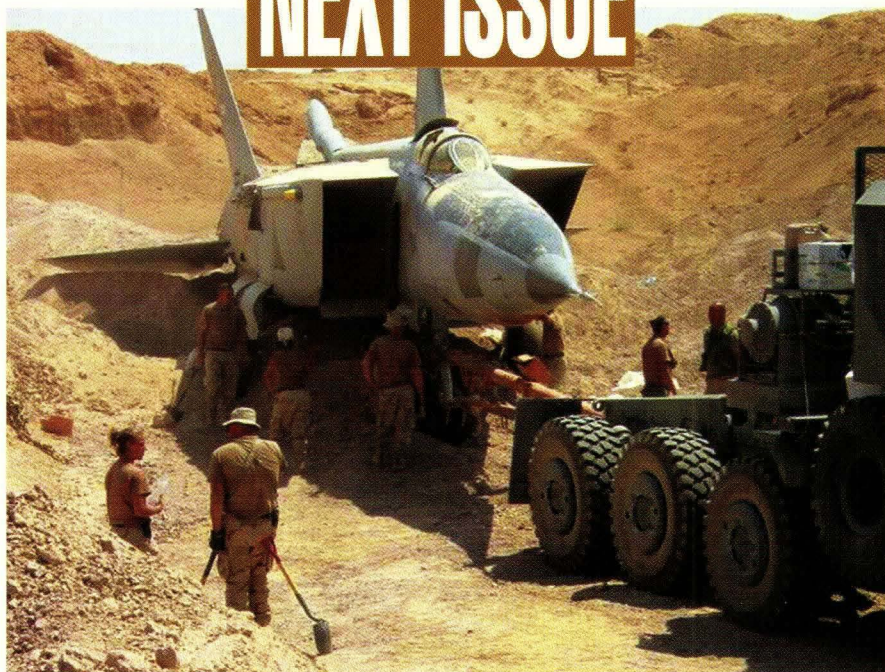
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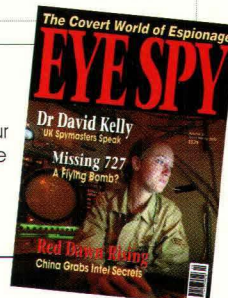
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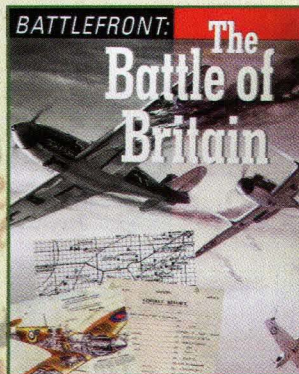
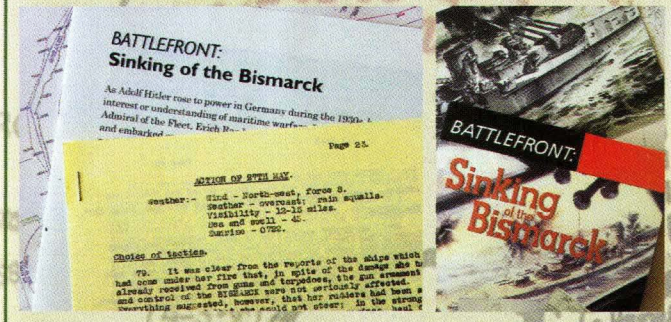
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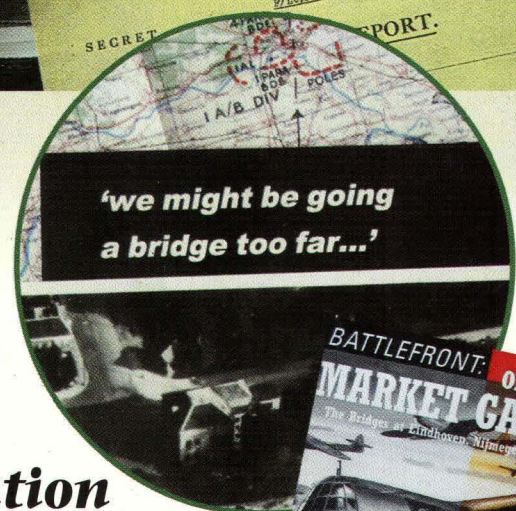
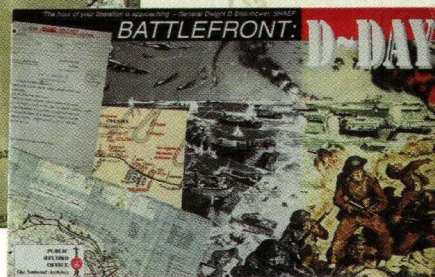
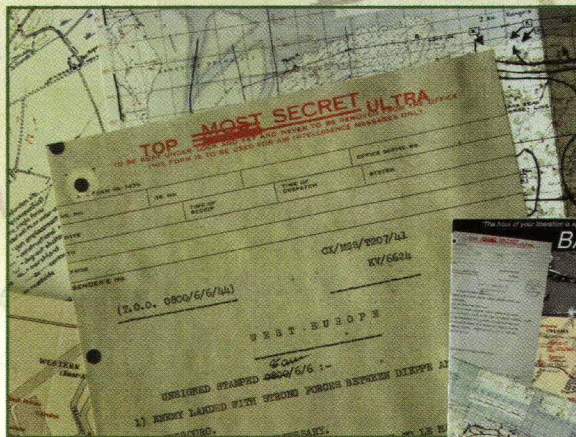


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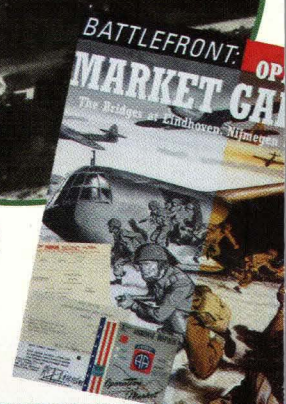
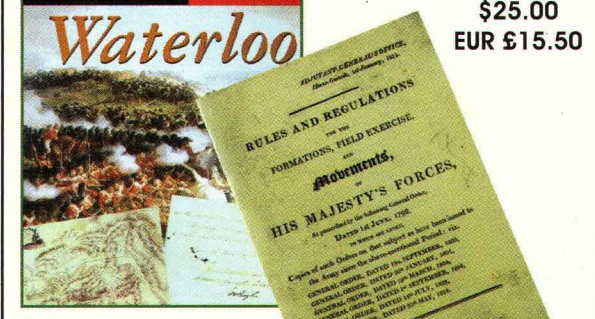
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