

The Covert World of Espionage

EYE SPY

TWA 800 - Terror Strike?

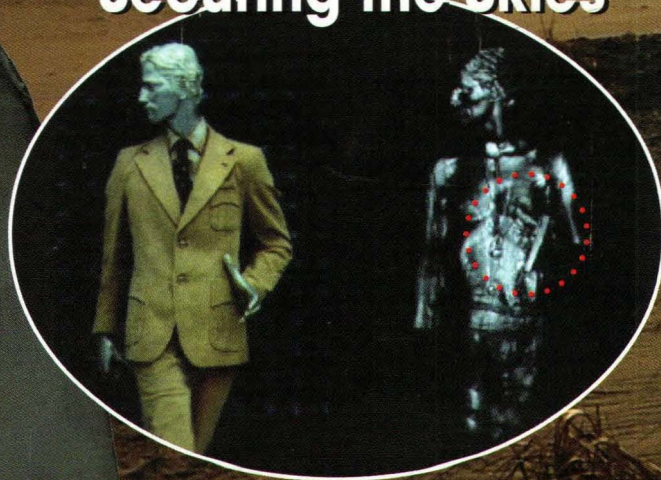


**Al-Qaida Targets
Major USA Cities**

**ORIGINS OF
THE NSA**

**Biometrics & Intelligence
Securing the Skies**

**CIA FORCE
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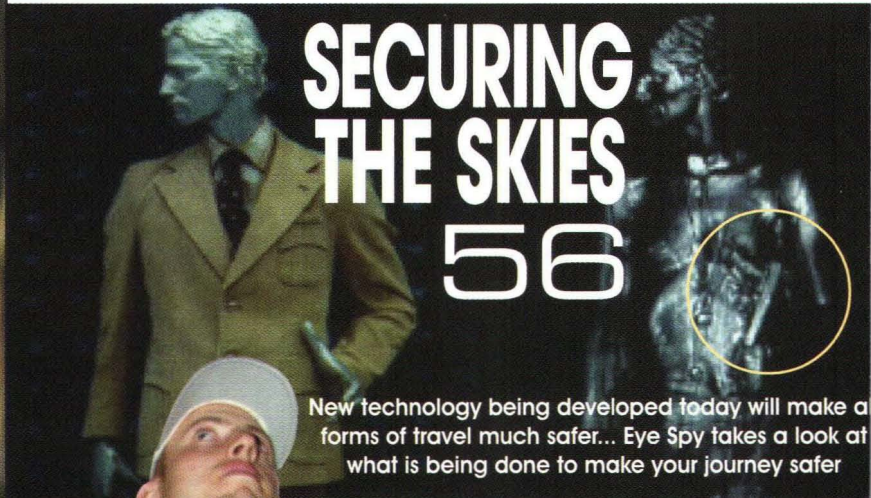
A look at the President's car
- Cadillac One - the world's
most extraordinary and
secure vehicle



CADILLAC ONE

SECURING THE SKIES

56



New technology being developed today will make all forms of travel much safer... Eye Spy takes a look at what is being done to make your journey safer

WHITE HOUSE WAS HOLIDAY TARGET

14

Many people in the intelligence community believe the White House was al-Qaida's primary target over Christmas and the New Year.

Were the Paris to LAX flights a clever decoy to allow terrorists a clear road into America?

EYE SPY

C O N T E N T S

8 The Big Deception

FBI investigate theory that al-Qaida used Paris to LAX flights to disguise other European operations

18 Syria Accused of Hiding WMD

A Syrian dissident says he has intelligence that three military sites in Syria are being used to hide Iraqi WMD

21 Gaddafi's Three Card Trick

As Libya and MI6 discussed Gaddafi's WMD and nuclear programme, the CIA intercepted a freighter bound for Tripoli packed with centrifuges

28 UK Airliners to Carry Air Marshals

The British Government has announced armed air marshals will be carried on certain flights

38 MI6's - Operation Mass Appeal

How MI6 launched a remarkable overseas media operation to get support in UK for action against Iraq

62 Origins: The NSA

The National Security Agency is one of the world's most secret organisations. How did the NSA evolve?

72 TradeCraft: Triggers & Operations

International surveillance consultant Peter Jenkins explains some of the trade secrets of 'triggers'

TWA 800 - FIRST STRIKE?

42

US researcher Jack Cashill investigates the controversial downing of TWA Flight 800 over Long Island in 1996. Cashill has come up with a disturbing theory that has caused much debate in the aviation and intelligence world...

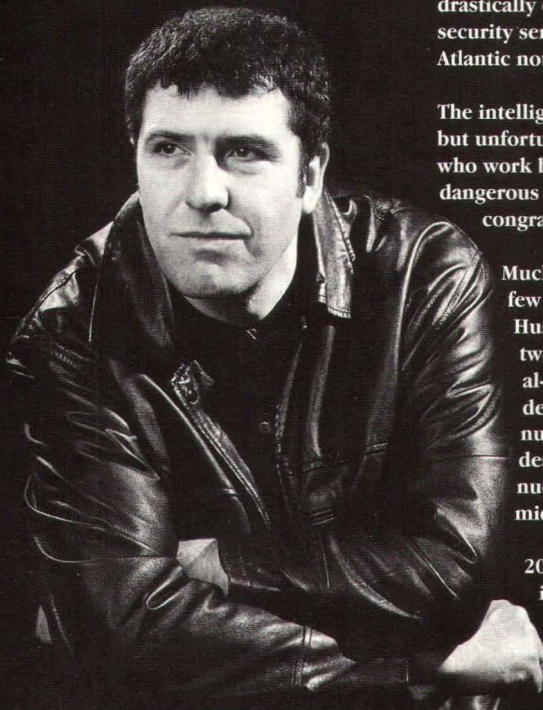


HEADLINERS

- 18 Nizar Nayyuf • 21 Colonel Gaddafi • 25 Abid Hamid Mahmud
- 30 Tom Ridge • 33 Sajid Badat • 34 Mayor Bloomberg
- 42 Alexandros Giotopoulos • 62 Herbert Yardley

from the editor

Mark Ian Birdsall



This edition of Eye Spy has several reports with a distinct 'aviation feel' to them. Many of the features could have had drastically different conclusions had the security services on both sides of the Atlantic not been alert.

The intelligence gathering was successful, but unfortunately those men and women who work behind the scenes in often dangerous and shadowy areas, can't be congratulated... at least not publicly.

Much has happened over the last few weeks. The capture of Saddam Hussein; the prevention of at least two well-conceived operations by al-Qaida, and Colonel Gaddafi's decision to close his WMD and nuclear programmes (this despite him trying to acquire nuclear components in the middle of discussions with MI6).

2004 promises to be a very interesting year in the world of intelligence and espionage...

inside features

- 4 Intelligence Digest
- 6 Russia Charges 'Spies'
- 12 Michael Smith Column
- 14 Strange Affair of BA Flight 223
- 24 Saddam Given POW Status
- 26 Hutton Will See WMD Evidence
- 33 Shoe-Bomber's Co-Conspirator?
- 34 New York Unphased Over Threats
- 41 Angel Fire - Strange Phenomenon
- 42 November 17 - End Game
- 55 Book Releases
- 60 Operation TOPOFF 2
- 61 New Diana Inquiry Begins
- 69 PSE/Voice Stress Analysis
- 72 Products Review

DIRTY BOMB SET TO BE

THE FUTURE OF O'H



O'HARE INTERNATIONAL A

Richard M. Dal
CITY OF CH



Ask your U.S. senators to support a
and efficient national aviation system

A 2-1 ruling by a US federal appeals panel in New York, has ruled that President Bush does not have the power to hold US Dirty bomb plot subject, Jose Padilla, as an 'enemy combatant'. The decision is a major setback for the Bush administration as it effects his strategy to hold suspects incommunicado to prevent terrorist attacks on US soil.

Padilla was arrested in May 2002 at Chicago's O'Hare International Airport. US intelligence said the former gang member had discussed plans with al-Qaida to detonate a radioactive 'dirty bomb' in the USA. He has been held at a secure military

INTELLIGENCE DIGEST

SUSPECTED SUNKEN MI6 SPY VESSEL: GAUL INQUIRY OPENS

The long-awaited inquiry into the loss of the Yorkshire trawler *Gaul*, in 1974, opened in Hull, with a minute of silence for the 36 men who died. Many relatives who believe the ship was being used covertly by MI6 were at the hearing. Immediately, the Attorney General stated there was "no evidence the vessel was involved in spying on Russia." The first inquiry in 1974, concluded that the ship was "overwhelmed by mountainous seas."

Lord Goldsmith said it was acceptable that the inquiry should consider the speculation that the ship was being used by the MI6 when it went down in the Barents Sea, off the northern tip of Norway, with the loss of all 36 men on board. "The *Gaul* was not used by any part of the Ministry of Defence for any purpose," he said. "There is nothing which suggests that the *Gaul* was engaged in any activity other than fishing on her last voyage and there is nothing to suggest that anyone on board her was engaged in any activity other than fishing on that voyage."

Lord Goldsmith did say that the Defence Intelligence Staff, MI6 and GCHQ, had been asked to investigate if any of their activities might shed light on the sinking of the *Gaul*. No new information was gleaned. He did accept that the Ministry of Defence ran an operation in the 1960s in which a naval commander acted as a liaison with trawler skippers in Hull. That man was Commander Brookes, an MI6 officer, but this was not read out at the hearing.

The "scheme was over by the early 1970s," he said, although acknowledged two other trawlers were used in covert and unsuccessful operations to recover lost missiles in the Barents Sea in 1972 and 1973.

The new inquiry was ordered by Deputy Prime Minister John Prescott in 1999, after the wreck of the *Gaul* was found on the seabed and surveyed by researchers. In 2002, another survey discovered the remains of four of the men inside the wreck.

Commander Brookes

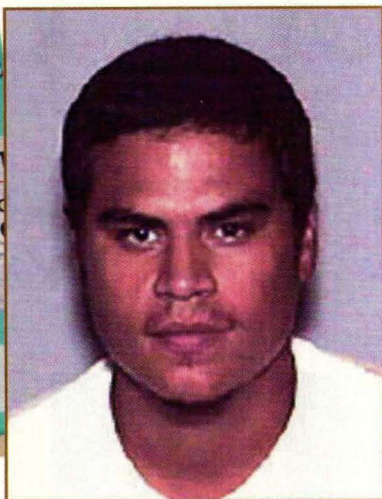


Counsel for the *Gaul* Families Association, which represents most of the relatives who died, Tim Saloman QC, told the hearing that the 1974 inquiry took place "in a swirl of grief, rumour, suspicions and downright mistrust on the part of the families." That suspicion still remains.

He also said there were many conspiracy theories, including a belief that the ship had been seized by the Soviet Union and the crew arrested, or that the *Gaul* had been torpedoed or accidentally sunk by a Russian submarine. "Many of the families still clung to the hope that their loved ones might still be alive," he said.

Nigel Meeson QC, counsel to the inquiry, said he would be guided by 12 "specific questions." One of these related to the spying scenario.

SUSPECT RELEASED



location since then in South Carolina without charge, and without access to a solicitor.

The appeals panel said that because Padilla is a US citizen, and was arrested on US soil, he must be released and given access to legal aid within 30 days.

Intelligence sources say he could be held as a 'material witness' to the 9/11 attacks. White House officials said the New York ruling was "troublesome". Government lawyers have appealed.



9/11 "PREVENTABLE"

The chairman of the commission investigating the 11 September 2001 al-Qaida attack on America, believes that they "could have been prevented," a claim rejected by the White House.

Tom Kean, the former Governor of New Jersey, who was picked by President Bush to head the commission, said the "attacks need not have happened." He also said that some people who still remain in security positions would have been sacked if it was up to him.

Scott McClellan, the White House press secretary said that nothing has changed the view of the administration. "As we have previously said, there is nothing that we have seen that leads us to

believe that September 11th could have been prevented."

Al Felzenberg, spokesman for the commission also commented on previously reported shortcomings: some of the terrorists were in the United States on expired visas and all had eluded aviation security checks; there was "miscommunication" between intelligence agencies that could have stopped the authorities from following clues. "If any of these things had not happened, it might have been a different story," said Felzenberg.

Kean is not the first official to say that the attacks could have been prevented. Following a lengthy investigation by a joint panel of the House and Senate intelligence committees, Senator Bob Graham



Tom Kean

said: "September 11 could have been prevented if the right combination of skill, cooperation, creativity and some good luck had been brought to task."

Senator Richard Shelby was furious with the FBI and CIA for failing to follow-up on other clues.

Former FBI Chief Links Iran to Bombing

Former FBI Director Louis Freeh, said that he believed there was "overwhelming evidence" that senior Iranian officials financed and directed the 1996

Khobar Towers bombing in Saudi Arabia.

Testifying as a prime witness on behalf of the families of

12 Americans killed in the atrocity, Freeh said he had taken "particular interest" in the case and had travelled to Saudi Arabia shortly after the explosion on 25 June. The blast ripped through a dormitory and killed 19 Air Force men and women.

Freeh's appearance was a relief to the families. US Magistrate Judge Deborah Robinson said she might dismiss the suit if the plaintiffs could not produce Freeh and his former FBI counter-terrorism chief, Dale Watson.

The FBI had denied permission for either man to speak at the case, but

last minute clearance was given by the Justice Department.

Freeh told the judge that he was "heavily involved in the Khobar investigation." He had spent nearly two years trying to persuade Saudi diplomats to let his agency interview six men whom the Saudi government considered guilty.

"They admitted they were members of Saudi Hezbollah," Freeh said. "They admitted complicity in the act. And they implicated senior Iranian government officials in the funding and planning of the attack."



Louis Freeh

Robinson asked why Freeh believed Iran was responsible, besides the statement of the Saudis. He said that other witnesses, corroborated evidence and intelligence stating the Iranian military and information agency helped select the target and paid for the explosives.

He also rejected rumours that al-Qaida may have been involved.



Russian Counterintelligence Arrest 'Foreign Spies'

Nikolai Patrushev, head of Russia's Federal Security Service (former KGB) said that five foreign intelligence officers had been caught 'red-handed' in 2003. "Espionage and other subversive activities of 14 other career spies and 37 agents of foreign governments, including two Russian citizens, have also been stopped," he said.

Anatoly Babkin, a university professor, one of two named Russian citizens, was given a suspended eight-year sentence for spying for the US. Babkin was accused of providing details about a secret high-speed torpedo to Edmond Pope who was given a 20-year sentence for espionage, but pardoned in 2000.

The other Russian citizen named was Alexander Zaporozhsky, a former intelligence officer who immigrated to the United States. In June, Zaporozhsky was sentenced to 18-years in prison for spying for the US. He allegedly revealed secret information about the Foreign Intelligence Service, naming agents working undercover in the US and named three American sources working for Russian Intelligence.

The Russian Supreme Court upheld the sentence, with Patrushev saying that a number of Russian servicemen had been convicted for revealing state secrets. Although the Cold War has ended, the espionage game between East and West continues apace, with both sides frequently accusing the other of spying. Last year, President Putin told his spy agency to become more active in London. Despite this, Patrushev says that the Federal Security Service exchanges a great deal of information with the CIA, FBI, MI6 and 62 other foreign intelligence services.



Anatoly Babkin (far left), who testified at the trial of Edmond Pope, was given an eight-year suspended sentence for allegedly providing Pope with details of a high-speed torpedo. The same details had appeared in publications

Edmond Pope - The Spy Who Never Was...



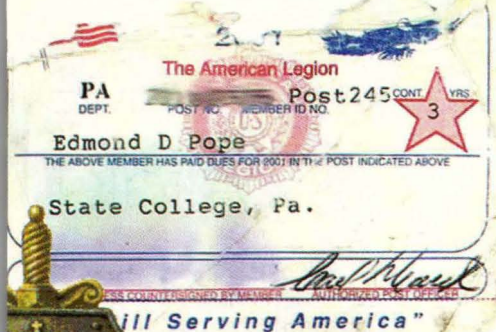
Edmond D. Pope at the Moscow State University complex

On 3 April 2000, Edmond D. Pope, an American businessman, was arrested in Moscow, Russia by the Federal Security Bureau (FSB), a component of the former KGB and charged with espionage. The Russians said he had acquired top secret information including classified blueprints for a high-speed torpedo, hence the name of his book, *Torpedoed*.

Mr Pope refuted any suggestion of spying and said the data he obtained was available on the open market. The former US Navy officer visited Russia on several previous occasions with his company, CERF Technologies International. CERF had been involved with the assessment and purchase of foreign naval equipment. Pope's prior role as a US Naval Intelli-

Intelligence

Russia's Underwater Secrets - Available in Bookshops



UNDERWATER ROCKETS: MYTH OR REALITY?

By Dennis Overby
Head of Design Bureau, Chief Designer,
Dr. of Sciences (Technology)

The cooperation of foreign companies with Russian companies to create underwater rockets would help them develop their own unique versions that could incorporate state-of-the-art technologies.

The idea of an underwater rocket is not new. It has been around since the 19th century. The first underwater rocket was built by the Russian Navy in 1877. It was a simple device that could be launched from a ship and travel underwater for a short distance. Since then, the technology has advanced significantly. Today, underwater rockets are used for a variety of purposes, including military and scientific research.

One of the most interesting aspects of underwater rockets is their speed. They can travel much faster than traditional torpedoes, which are limited by their propulsion system. Underwater rockets, on the other hand, use a solid rocket motor, which allows them to travel at speeds of up to 200 km/h.

Another advantage of underwater rockets is their accuracy. They can be programmed to follow a specific path and reach a target with great precision. This makes them a valuable asset for the military.

However, there are also some challenges associated with underwater rockets. One of the main problems is their range. They are limited by the amount of fuel they can carry, which restricts their operational distance. Additionally, they are often expensive to develop and manufacture.

Despite these challenges, the development of underwater rockets continues. Many countries are investing in research and development to improve the technology and make it more effective. It is likely that underwater rockets will continue to play a significant role in naval warfare for many years to come.



Edmond D. Pope (right) pictured with colleague in Russia

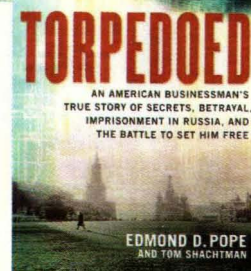
gence officer was a valuable asset, and the Russians saw this as dangerous.

One blueprint, 'Shval' (Squall) had no equal in the West. First deployed by the Soviet Navy in 1977, and then redeveloped, it could travel five times faster than any US or British torpedo. *Jane's Intelligence Review* confirmed it had "no Western equivalent."

At the end of the closed trial in December 2000, he was found guilty and sentenced to 20-years hard labour, then almost immediately pardoned by President Vladimir V. Putin. 14 December 2000, he was released. The doors opened and prison staff helped carry out all of his personal belongings, including 600-pages of notes he had written. These notes were used extensively to draft help Ed's fascinating book.



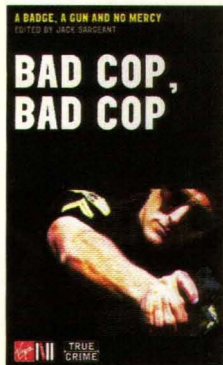
Edmond D. Pope was carrying a number of official identification cards when he was arrested - these may have contributed to the FSB's belief he was a spy



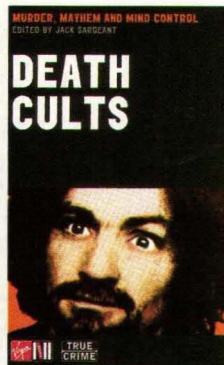
NEW SECTION CRIME BOOKS



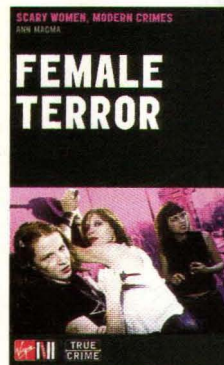
EYE SPY has launched a new Crime Section on its website www.eyespy.com - readers will find a fascinating and varied selection of titles from forensic detection to delving inside the mind of a master criminal. The books shown here are just a small sample and available via the magazine or website



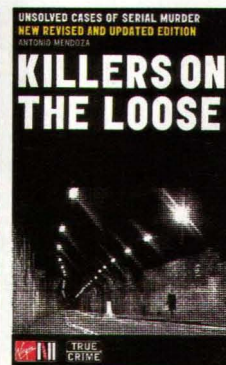
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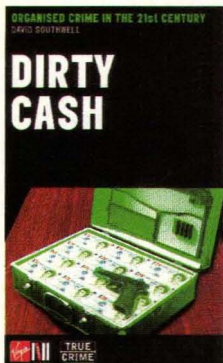
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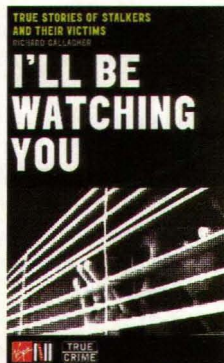
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Female Terror Scary Women
Ann Magma looks at the rise of the dangerous female from Ulrike Meinhof, Rose West to suicide bombers.
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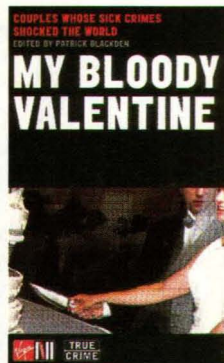
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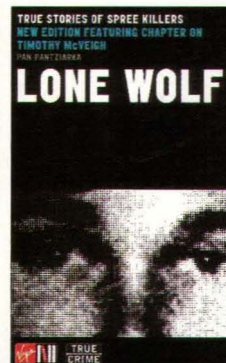
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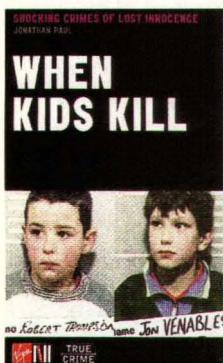
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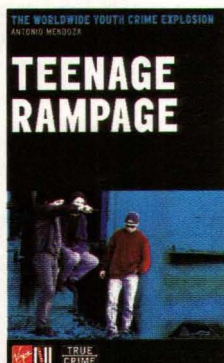
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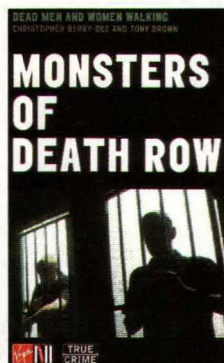
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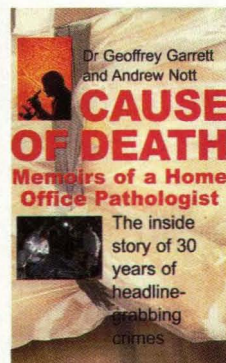
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The Bi

FBI Intelligence Chaos - Affair M

FBI analysts noticed that a "person of interest" had booked on a Christmas Eve flight from Paris to Los Angeles. This booking combined with other names on the passenger lists, led to the cancellation of six Air France flights to America over the Christmas period. However, it seems that US intelligence officials apparently misread some names.

Intelligence sources for Eye Spy maintain that some of the CIA analysts believe the disruption over the French flights were deliberate al-Qaida actions. The intentions were thought to cause confusion. "The incidents could have been a smokescreen to direct our attention away from what was happening elsewhere especially in London," one intelligence officer said. US intelligence sources initially believed that terrorists had planned to hijack at least one airliner and crash it into buildings in Las Vegas - a claim dismissed by French security officials.

Washington was furious with the French Government after it announced publicly that due to terrorist fears, six Air France flights would be cancelled. The FBI believes that



PLEASE USE ORDER FORM
ON PAGE 82

g Deception?

k-Up Led to Los Angeles y Have Been Decoy

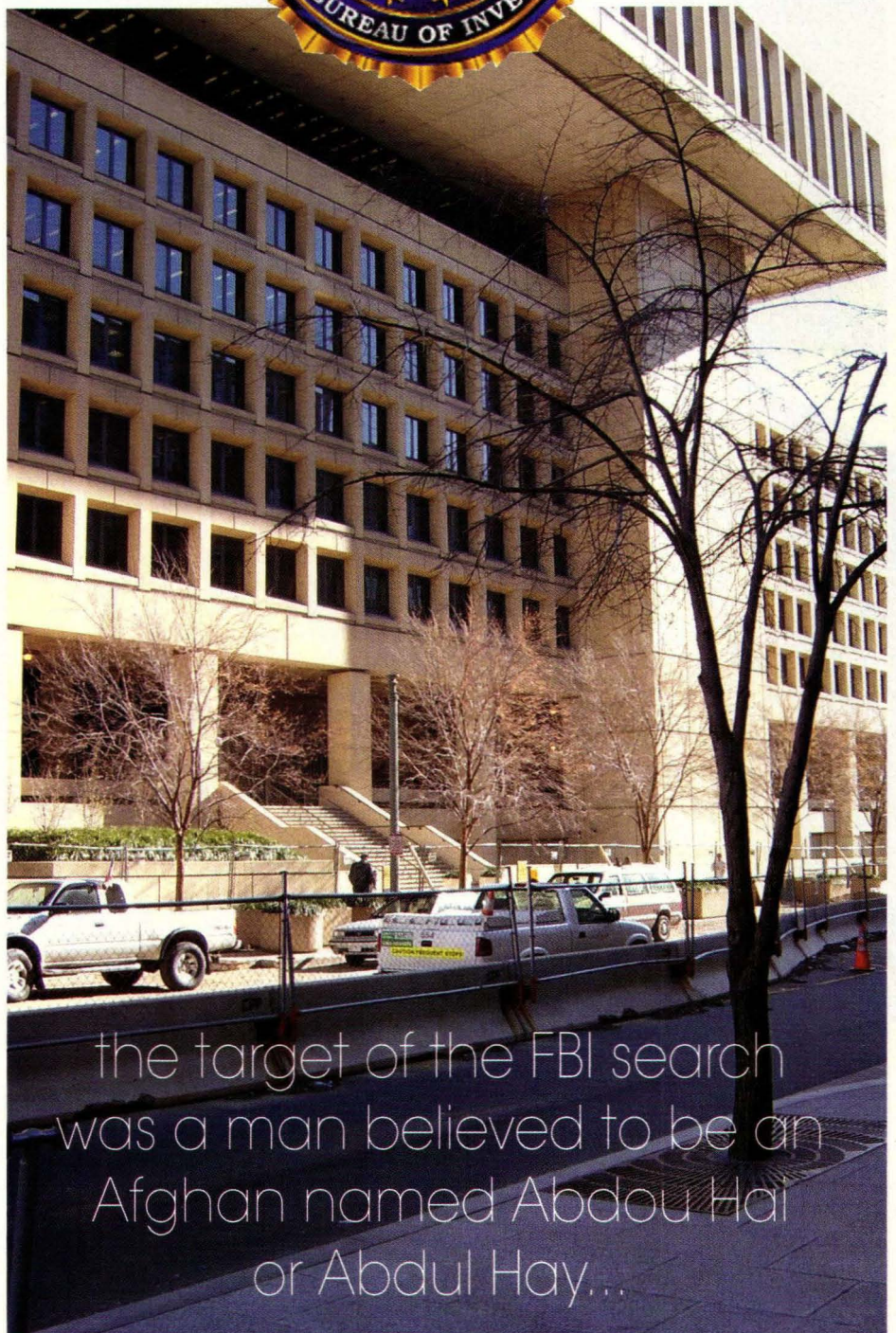


the announcement caused the "no-show" of certain passengers and a major opportunity to capture an active cell was lost. French officials were more cautious saying that "all the terrorist suspects were questioned and released," after it concluded, "the FBI had made a genuine mistake." However, FBI sources say that one man, booked on Flight 68, was "under observance." French newspapers later reported that the target of the FBI search was a man believed to be an Afghan named Abdou Hai or Abdul Hay. His name does not appear in French files of suspected terrorists but was provided by U.S. officials.

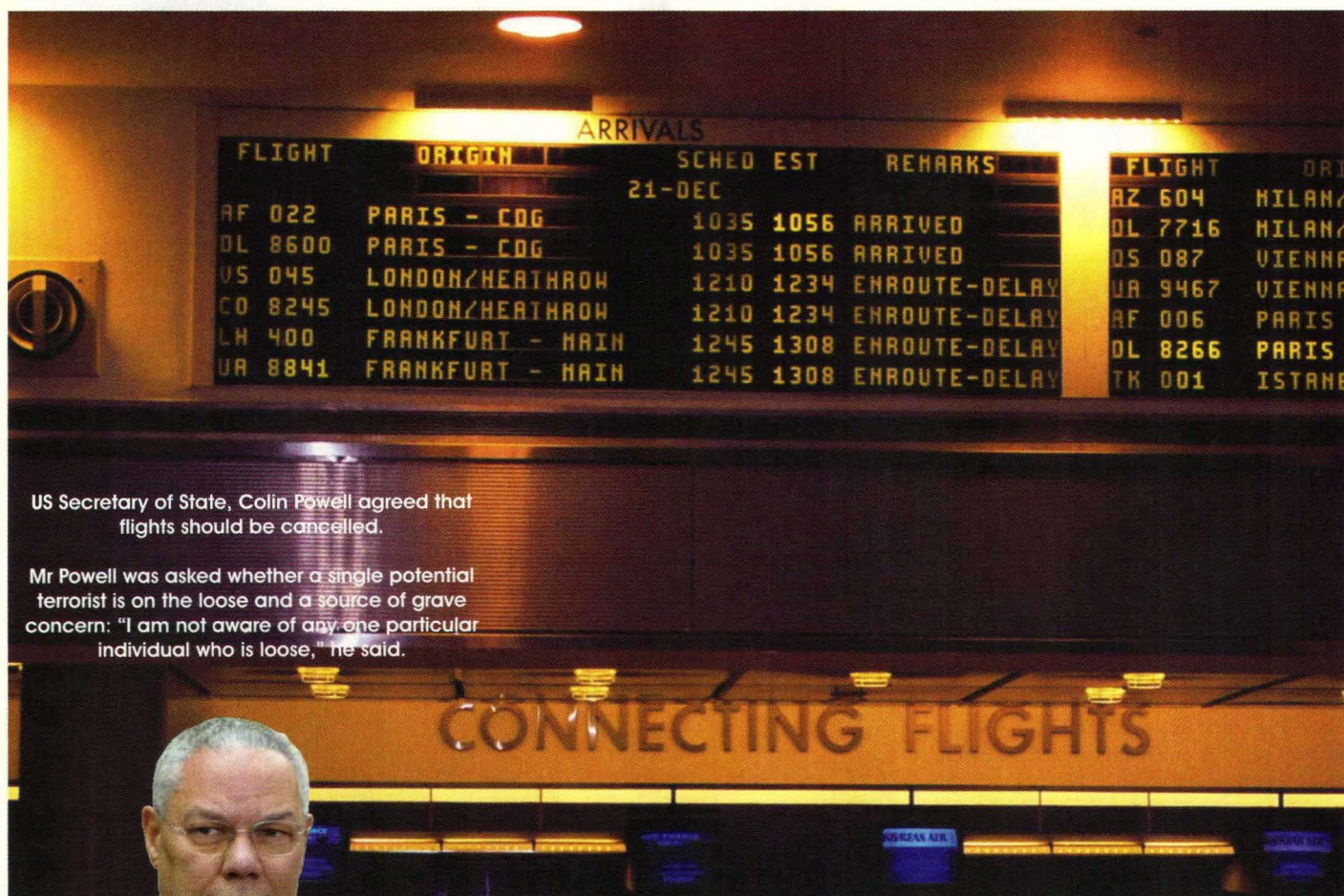
The incident occurred almost two years to the day when Briton Richard Reid, a passenger on a flight from Paris to Miami, attempted to blow up an American Airlines flight. The CIA had received credible intelligence suggesting al-Qaida would try to hijack an aircraft to commemorate Reid's terrorist action.

Air France grounded three flights on Christmas Eve and three more on Christmas Day after US Embassy officials in Paris told the airline that at least a dozen or so suspected al-Qaida terrorists' names were on the passenger lists. Six passengers were reportedly identified as "al-Qaida agents"

and had booked on flights to Los Angeles Airport (LAX). President Chirac's office was notified and after discussions with a number of prominent figures in the United States, including US Secretary of State Colin Powell, both countries agreed that all the flights should be cancelled. The FBI believed seven men, who had all checked in at Charles de Gaulle Airport in Paris for Air France Flight 68, might try and commandeer the aircraft. Concerns grew after US officials noticed that one man - a commercial pilot - had failed to turn up. Six other passengers were questioned as they checked in for Air France Flight 70 to Los Angeles; they were also later released. The no-show pilot was also cleared. ➤



the target of the FBI search
was a man believed to be an
Afghan named Abdou Hai
or Abdul Hay...



US Secretary of State, Colin Powell agreed that flights should be cancelled.

Mr Powell was asked whether a single potential terrorist is on the loose and a source of grave concern: "I am not aware of any one particular individual who is loose," he said.

What interested FBI officials was that Abdou Hai also never turned up for Flight 68. The name Hai was on the passenger manifest of Flight 68, but as security officers waited for him, it became clear he had not turned up. French officials said they did not know whether the man was in France and have since launched a major search to find him. "I can confirm that we are looking for someone, but I can't say more," Justice Minister Dominique Perben said in a radio interview. "What's important when someone doesn't take a plane is to know why he didn't take it."

U.S. law enforcement agencies remained interested in the man. The name "rang a bell with our investigators," said a law enforcement official, who spoke on condition of anonymity.

The French Government released details of the 24 December incident, thus thwarting any operation to catch other suspects as they embarked upon their journey the following day. A US intelligence source told Eye Spy: "Even if - as it now seems likely - the intelligence was not wholly correct, by announcing a terrorist threat and cancelling the flights, the suspects were warned. It would have been relatively easy to allow half a dozen people to check in and then detain them in the airport or as they boarded the aircraft."

The French media blamed bad feelings between the two countries for the expensive cancellation. One newspaper said

Washington had invented the drama as a way of "punishing France" for its opposition of the Iraq War. French Government officials were more sensible. Nicolas Sarkozy of the Interior Ministry said: "The six passengers on the American lists were questioned and checked out and in each case the result was negative. The FBI works on names. Names have homonyms. It becomes even more complicated when there is no first name or date of birth and when names are transcribed into foreign languages." Mr Sarkozy also said that despite the incorrect intelli-



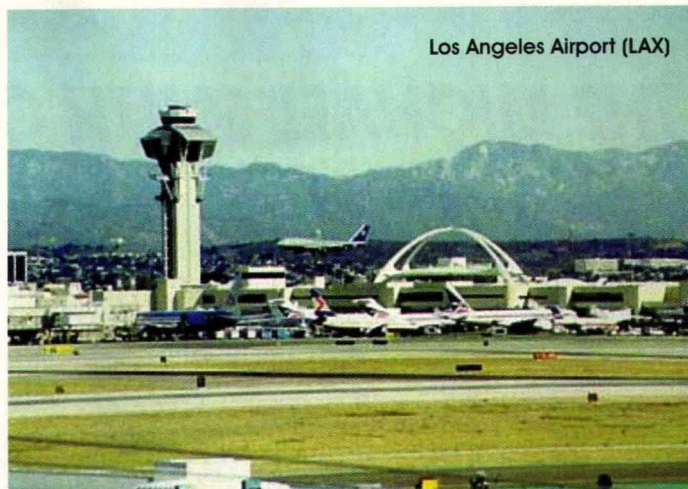


The air threat from al-Qaida dominated the US press in all major cities

gence, all the precautions were "justified" if that meant preventing another terrorist outrage. On several flights from France to America, France covertly placed highly trained armed guards on board to help prevent the aircraft from being hijacked. Intelligence officials admitted that US fighter aircraft had escorted Air France airliners into the country. "The message is very clear by such an action," said a French military official. "If the aircraft deviates from its route without explanation, they will intercept it and, if it fails to respond to orders, they [the Americans] will not hesitate to shoot it down."



Los Angeles Airport (LAX)



A man named Abdul Hai Mutmaen was a senior spokesman for the Taliban movement in Afghanistan. Abdul Hay is also one of the aliases used by Osama bin-Laden and noted in the U.S. indictment of the al-Qaida leader. An American official said there was no reason to believe that the passenger was either the Taliban spokesman or the al-Qaida leader. Abdul Hai and Abdul Hay, are fairly common Arabic names.

TOO RELIANT ON ELECTRONIC INTELLIGENCE?

The Air France affair shows once again that there appears to be a lack of communication between countries and that US security services are perhaps too reliant on electronic intelligence. A new inter-services intelligence agency has been established to augment the intelligence gleaned by various nations on terrorist threats. It appears that in this case, the FBI failed to cross-reference or invite the agency to check the passengers on the LA-bound aircraft. The unit helps coordinate and screen thousands of terrorist suspects from dozens of countries. Jean-Francois Daguzan of the Paris Foundation of Strategic Research is open in his criticism of US intelligence. He believes that intelligence acquired by the National Security Agency via electronic intercepts is "too raw" to be complete. Another French analyst, Eric Denece, director of the French Centre for Intelligence Research, agreed with his colleague. "It is not enough to have a name on a database. You have to know the date of birth, the exact nationality and the place of residence of the person suspected of terrorism."

Following further investigation of the suspected terrorists, one turned out to be a Tunisian child, and another a Welsh insurance agent.

CALIFORNIA THE TARGET?

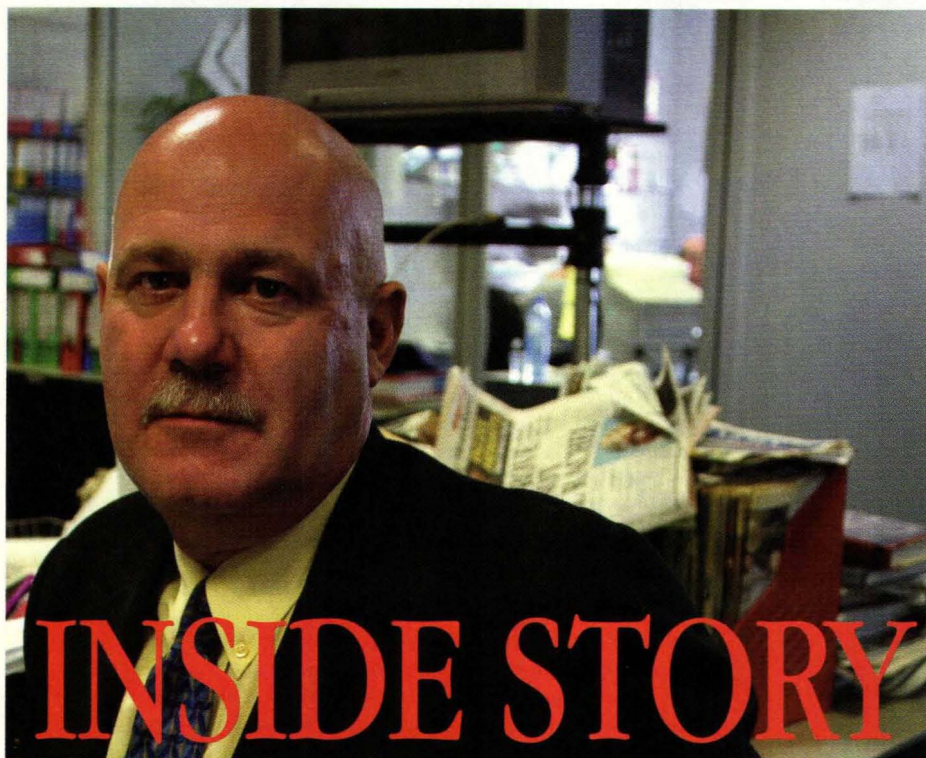
The Los Angeles area has been on al-Qaida's list of American targets for years. Ahmed Ressay (right), a convicted al-Qaida terrorist from Algeria, had planned to destroy the airport on New Year's Eve in 1999. He was foiled when border guards in Washington State found explosives in his rental car as he crossed into the United States from Canada. Intelligence officials also said that the flight paths of aircraft destined for the western seaboard of the United States from Europe cross the Hudson Bay and eastern Canada before dipping down to airspace over Minnesota. "The only big city near this route is Las Vegas, which they [al-Qaida] would consider a nice, attractive target," said a government spokesperson.



CIA interrogators at Guantanamo Bay have been told by suspected al-Qaida members that Las Vegas is seen as a top ten USA target because it sees the city as a "citadel of Western licentiousness." Eye Spy recently learned that because of this, Homeland Security officials installed several outdoor air-handling sensors that will detect biological pathogens released by terrorists. Other US cities have already begun installing the 'Biowatch' sensors.

THE MICHAEL SMITH COLUMN

Michael Smith is Defence Correspondent of the Daily Telegraph and author of the best-selling book - *The Spying Game*



Let's re-examine the evidence on the now infamous 45-minute claim. The source was excellent, an Iraqi general run as an 'agent-in-place' by MI6 and who was, according to Sir Richard Dearlove, the head of MI6, "an established and reliable source who was certainly in a position to know." Despite the controversy it would later provoke, the 45-minute claim was not contentious. It was not even new. Two decades of monitoring the communications the Iraqi Army meant that British military analysts knew precisely how long it took for an Iraqi artillery or missile battery to obtain supplies of shells or warheads and to fire them. The key points about the claim were that it concerned battlefield weapons and that the chemical or biological shells and warheads had to be prepared and already stored on the frontline.

But those points were missed on Mr Blair. He needed an easy sound-bite to sell the war and the 45-minute claim was it. Alastair Campbell, his chief spin doctor, was absolutely blunt about who saw the claim's

'No Link With Saddam and Al-Qaida'

By the time you read this, the Hutton Report into the death of David Kelly, the British expert on Iraqi biological weapons, will have already have been published. As I write, it remains unclear how much Lord Hutton will delve into the reasons put forward by the British government for going to war. But the inquiry itself has set off a widespread debate that has only rarely been favourable for the British government. Given their willingness to play fast and loose with the facts, politicians on both sides of the Atlantic have only themselves to blame for the fine mess they have gotten themselves into.

At least Colin Powell, the US Secretary of State has now had the grace to admit that his ludicrous claim to the UN Security Council a year ago that al-Qaida had a 20-man network operating inside Baghdad with the connivance of Saddam Hussein was not backed up by any firm intelligence. Most democratically elected governments would fall if they made such an admission,

but the harsh truth is that the American people didn't need any proof that it was right to topple an evil dictator.

Yes. Put like that it is hard to argue against isn't it? Removing Saddam Hussein and replacing him, albeit eventually, with someone even slightly less brutal could only be a good thing and the viewpoint of the majority of the American public is worth bearing in mind amid the aftermath of the Hutton Report. But there is another point to bear in mind. Democratically elected leaders and administrations need to treat honestly the people who voted for them. The current US administration did not do that. Put simply, the American people were mugged into going to war by intelligence linking the murderous al-Qaida group to Saddam Hussein, intelligence that simply did not exist.

Did the Blair government do the same? No-one who listened carefully to the evidence to Lord Hutton's inquiry, or read it on the inquiry's website, could come away with any other view than that the British people were also mugged into going to war.



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potential. It was Mr Blair, he told the inquiry, who wanted it to have pride of place in the dossier's foreword. A few tame journalists were carefully briefed and 'hey presto' the 45-minute claim was whisked off the battlefield where it belonged and into the much wider world where you and I are also at risk. The clear impression was deliberately given that Saddam Hussein could launch a chemical missile against Britons holidaying in Cyprus within 45 minutes.

That was simply not backed up by the evidence, which suggested that Saddam Hussein could mount chemical attacks but that they would be limited and would take weeks to prepare. Biological weapons would take days to prepare but nevertheless a lot more time than the 45 minutes Mr Blair wanted us all to believe. Compared to Mr Powell's claim of a 20-man al-Qaida network operating inside Baghdad it was of course pretty small beer. But the British people were far less convinced of the need to go to war and even if he hasn't already gone when you read this, the impression that the Prime Minister lied will damn him forever in the eyes of many Britons.



Tony Blair under pressure over poor intelligence

INTELLIGENCE SHORTS



Al-Qaida Threat: UK Moving Overseas Embassies

Following a major review of security by the Foreign Office, Britain is to move several of its embassies and consulates to safer areas. Combined with other security measures, the move will cost the Foreign Office hundreds of millions of pounds over the next few years. Two consulates in Morocco - in Casablanca and Tangier - are being moved out of their vulnerable city centre offices to undisclosed new premises. The November attacks on the British consulate and the headquarters of the HSBC bank in Istanbul killed 24 people, among them Roger Short, the British consul-general, and two other Britons.

Those embassies and consulates that cannot be protected from suicide bombers using trucks or cars packed with explosives are to be moved to safer locations. British intelligence analysts say that because the US has moved many of its embassies to heavily fortified compounds, usually on the outskirts of cities, British buildings present increasingly attractive targets for al-Qaida.

Putin Instructs FSB to Thwart Espionage

MOSCOW: President Vladimir Putin has set before the Federal Security Service (FSB) the task of ensuring protection for promising Russian research technologies against industrial espionage. "It is important to ensure the systematic protection of promising Russian R&D and technologies against industrial spying and other forms of unscrupulous competition," the President said while addressing a recent FSB board meeting.

He stressed that Russia suffers considerable damage from various forms of unscrupulous competition and espionage. According to Putin, "both competitiveness of the leading sectors of industry and the country's business attractiveness depend on this," [protection against industrial espionage].



President Vladimir Putin

FBI Looks For International Role

WASHINGTON: FBI Director Robert Mueller has said the United States is safer today than it was in 2001 and he does not think the American public would lose confidence in his agency if there was another terrorist attack in the US. "The nation is safer due to anti-terrorism efforts in this country but also due to the efforts in Afghanistan and the efforts of our counterparts overseas in detaining a number of persons," Mueller said at a luncheon with reporters sponsored by the *Christian Monitor*. He cited "the help of our counterparts, particularly in Pakistan."



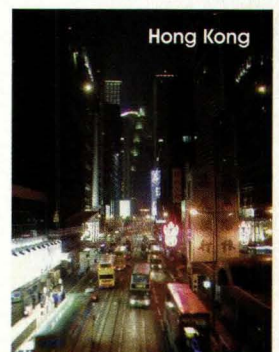
Robert Mueller

When asked if confidence in the FBI would be harmed if there was another major terrorist attack on the United States, Mueller said: "I would hope not. If you look at Israel, there is an attack every day and they don't change their law enforcement or intelligence organisation. There is an understanding that the country as a whole is under attack and has to work together to address those threats."

Chinese Official Held For Spying For Britain

HONG KONG: China's security service has arrested a leading Hong Kong official on charges of spying for Britain. Intelligence sources say it is the biggest espionage affair between the countries since the 1997 handover of Hong Kong, a former British colony, to Beijing. Cai Xiaohong, secretary general of the Liaison Office of the Central Government in Hong Kong, faces the death penalty if found guilty.

Chinese officials kept quiet about the detention, which followed Prime Minister Tony Blair's visit in July, because relations between the countries were getting better. "Cai sold state secrets to Britain," said a Chinese government source. The alleged spy, who held a rank equivalent to an assistant minister, was detained in China last year when he returned home for official business. A Western diplomat said Cai was suspected of having sold secrets to the British for nearly \$1 million (550,000 pounds). The British Embassy in Beijing declined to comment.



The Strange Affair of BA Flight 223

Ryan Murphy

White House
Was 'Primary
Target' As
Bin-Laden
Used Decoys

Dulles Airport Washington DC -
expected major terrorist alerts

British and American intelligence officials were convinced that British Airways Flight 223, from London to Washington, was intended to be used as a flying bomb against a "significant target" in the United States. Eye Spy sources said that the airliner could have been hijacked as it made its final approach to the capital and diverted at the last moment to crash into the White House or the Capital building. Aviation analysts say that such a sudden diversion would have given US fighter aircraft patrolling the city very little time to act.

A joint intelligence liaison team manned by UK and US officials were provided with credible information that al-Qaida terrorists had targeted Flight 223. The popular flight is of major concern to security officials, as it is frequently used by transit passengers joining from overseas routes. Therefore, security checks have to be carried out on several flights in hours, rather than days. US and UK officials were concerned by a number of passengers joining the Washington-bound aircraft.

On 31 December, as the Boeing 747 moved down the eastern seaboard of North America after crossing the Atlantic,

France to United States (Los Angeles) flights were part of the grand deception - with at least one known al-Qaida agent being deliberately sacrificed to help disguise the London operation.

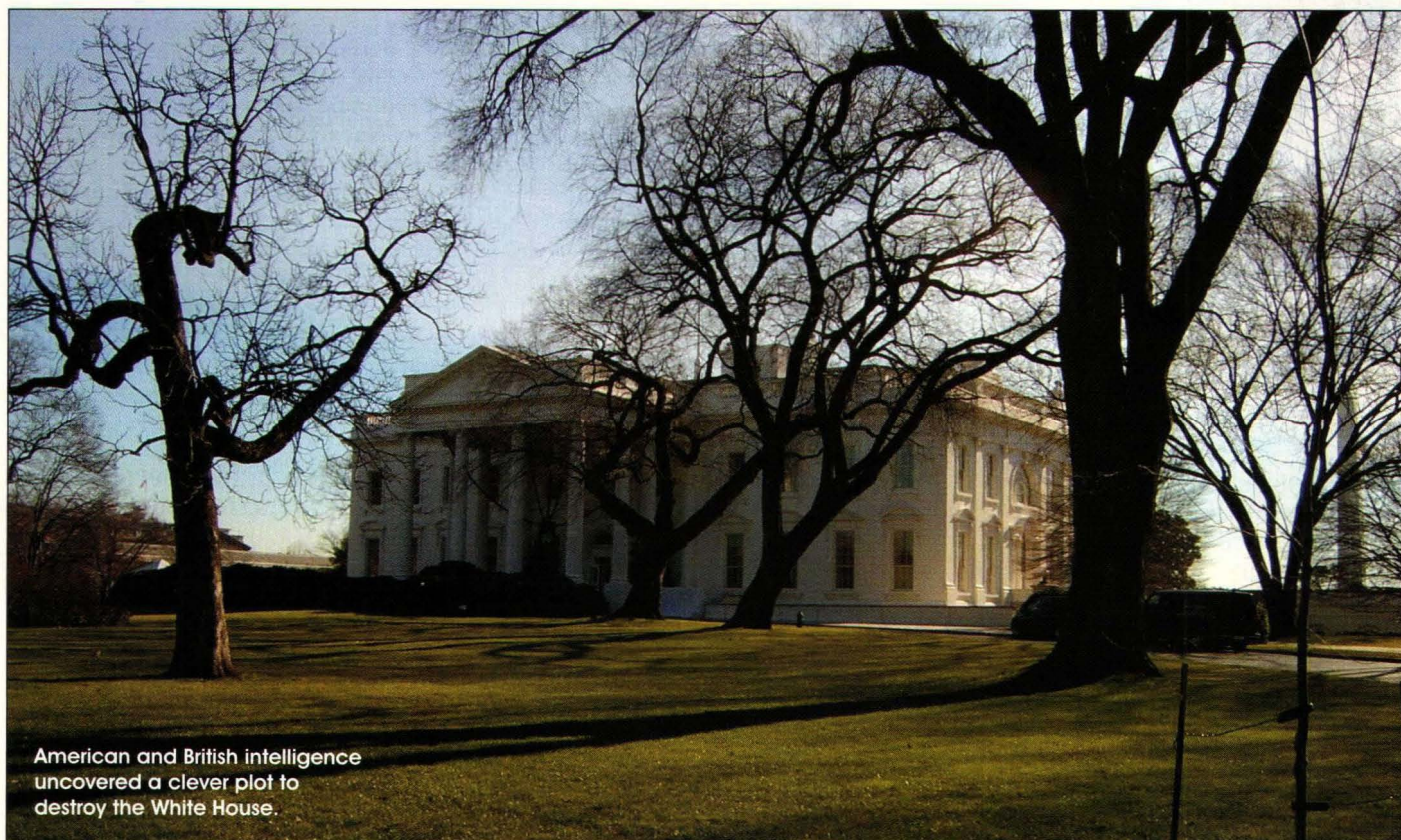
two USAF F-16 fighter aircraft escorted the aircraft into Dulles Airport. The time was 11.00pm - just 60 minutes before 2004. After landing, FBI officials ordered the pilot to take the airliner into an isolated area. For several hours police officers questioned passengers before allowing them to leave. Intercepted emails and satellite phone communications, plus other information suggested that 1 January 2004 would be a day the American Government would never forget; thankfully, this particular journey had ended safely.

Since 9/11, the FBI has produced a major list of suspected and known al-Qaida operatives. However, unlike incorrect cross-referencing that forced six Air France flights to be postponed just before Christmas, last minute intelligence from the CIA and MI6 meant that Flight 223 was vulnerable, and left little option for the authorities to cancel two further scheduled flights on 1 and 2 January.

OSAMA BIN-LADEN'S 'BIG STING'

Eye Spy learned from highly-placed sources that al-Qaida operatives bombarded internet channels with false information in an effort to disguise their primary target. A known 'chat room' for passing international messages was used to try and confuse the CIA. The France to United States (Los Angeles) flights were part of the grand deception - with at least one known agent being deliberately sacrificed to help disguise the London operation. Eye Spy was told by an intelligence official in America: "CIA analysts were absolutely right to have stalled the UK and French flights to the USA. The French were stubborn and lacked responsibility by releasing details of the cancellations."

What is now known, is that one al-Qaida operative did not turn up for the flight - and was used as a decoy. The French domestic intelligence service has



American and British intelligence uncovered a clever plot to destroy the White House.



F16 fighter aircraft patrolled Washington DC and other major US cities. They would have shot down any aeroplane not responding to direct orders or acting irregularly

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Asa Hutchinson, US Border and Transportation Under-Secretary said Intel "was good" - he was proven right

reluctantly acknowledged a known al-Qaida agent was due to fly to America. He is still being hunted.

EARLY INTELLIGENCE

The JTAC (Joint Terrorism Analysis Centre) is staffed by various senior security officials under the overall command of MI5's Director-General, Eliza Manningham-Buller. This unit advised the Home Office and Department of Transport that Flight 223, carrying 250 passengers, posed a potential threat to Washington. Prime Minister Tony Blair, holidaying in Egypt, was informed of the incident by Alistair Darling, the UK's Transport Minister. It is understood, however, that America's Homeland Security Director, Tom Ridge, had received intelligence files from a number of agencies that prompted

him to advise that Flight 223 should not even take off.

Eye Spy researchers in Washington DC at the time learned that US Patriot missile defence systems were on the highest possible alert and several USAF fighter patrols were airborne over certain areas. Flights entering US airspace over the eastern seaboard were being contacted early and additional personnel were drafted in to flight control centres to maintain voice and radar coordination.

Such was the danger presented by this flight, that US Border and Transportation Under-Secretary, Asa Hutchinson, told reporters he would not have allowed his family to travel on any of the "recently cancelled flights." Mr Hutchinson said: "We have to make judgment in real time based on intelligence. The first question is: Is that intelligence credible? If so, then we must make a judgment quickly."

Another point of interest was an internal security notice issued on 23 December by the Department of Homeland Security's Intelligence Analysis and Infrastructure Protection division. "Federal and local

law enforcement authorities should be aware that al-Qaida terrorists may not appear Arab." The report - titled 'Al-Qaida Use of Non-Arab and Female Terror Operatives' - notes that al-Qaida-linked "Chechen rebels are increasingly using female suicide bombers to attack soft targets throughout Russia, such as public commercial centres, a rock concert, a theatre and government leaders. Non-Arab al-Qaida operatives could find it easier to avoid unwanted scrutiny since they may not fit typical profiles," said the four-page report, marked 'For Official Use Only.'

NSA AND GCHQ SUPPLIED INTELLIGENCE

For several months, British and American intelligence had defined the Christmas and



New Year period as being the prime date when Osama bin-Laden would launch an attack 'eclipsing 9/11,' according to his deputy, Ayman al-Zawahiri (left).

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British Airways 747



The interrogation of al-Qaida agents and intercepted messages from bin-Laden's Middle East commanders seemed to indicate that the terrorist group had begun assembling teams in Europe to participate in the plot. Several major security operations followed and police arrested a number of suspects. This, combined with increased surveillance may have thwarted other attacks. Nevertheless, the CIA and MI6 knew the White House was always going to be the 'valued prize,' thus much attention was directed towards uncovering the 'real plot'.

AL-QAIDA USING WWII INTELLIGENCE AND ESPIONAGE METHODS

The CIA had also become concerned after it discovered al-Qaida was experimenting with 'kit bombs.' After MI6 intelligence initiated police raids on various addresses in the UK, it became apparent the group

was looking to conceal components in ordinary everyday items, such as deodorant sprays, after shave, toothpaste and electric shavers. Other intelligence revealed that efforts were underway to construct items such as shoulder-bag straps made of explosives that cannot be detected by airport security sensors. Al-Qaida has also been studying old WWII British Special Operations Executive (SOE) methods of disguising explosives, knives, maps and materials in innocent looking items such as wedding rings and false teeth. Other items were intended to be digested and then 'collected'. Once aboard, the items would be pieced together in the lavatory of the airliner. Eye Spy learned that one operation even involved building an improvised firearm from innocent-looking items. What al-Qaida did not know is that MI5 in conjunction with GCHQ, already had key operatives under observance. Hundreds

of pieces of intelligence were being gleaned daily, and though a huge jigsaw puzzle had been created, vital bits of information secured by diligent 'Watchers' seemed to reveal a flight from London to Washington was central to al-Qaida's master plan.

How much the public should be told was, of course, a conundrum. Too many warnings and the US-UK carefully guarded operation to catch the terrorists and thwart the attacks might be damaged. However, the French Government seemed to have shattered the plan when it announced that it was postponing six Air France flights just before Christmas because of terrorist fears (see page 8).

Washington acted by raising the country's alert status to Orange - the highest it has been since 9/11. Homeland Security officials began talking tough on airline and cargo flight security, and then Downing Street declared Britain would place plain-clothed Sky Marshals aboard certain 'high-risk' flights, a move that initially unnerved UK pilots. However, as Eye Spy revealed last year, the sky marshals were being drawn from police and special forces units (some retired), and have all undergone specialised training. The UK announcement pre-empted a statement issued two days later from Washington stating that the US might ban certain flights from its airspace if certain security measures (including sky marshals) were not in place.

Flight 223 from London to Washington on 4 January was also delayed for three hours due to more security concerns.

FLIGHT 263?

Washington and London have given little details of the alert, but Eye Spy learned that there is still confusion over the actual aircraft that may have been hijacked. Some sources say that while an email or voice communication sounding like '223' was intercepted, another flight was mentioned. British Airways cancelled Flight 263 (Heathrow to Riyadh) to Saudi Arabia on 3 January. The return flight, 262, the following day was also postponed for security fears. The move followed major concern that the aircraft had been targeted by al-Qaida, but as seems likely, this was all part of al-Qaida's deception.



Patriot Missile sites are situated in various locations on the outskirts of greater Washington DC

SYRIA IS ACCUSED RECEIVING IRAQ'S

Prominent Syrian journalist and human rights activist, Nizar Nayyuf, says a relative of Syrian President Bashar Assad, is hiding stores of Iraq's weapons of mass destruction in three locations in Syria, according to intelligence sources cited by an exiled opposition party. Nayyuf, who was jailed for nine years in 1992, has been a longtime critic of the Syrian regime. The weapons were supposedly carried in large wooden crates and

barrels by Zu Alhema al-Shaleesh, known for moving arms into Iraq in violation of U.N. resolutions, and for sending recruits to fight coalition forces, said the U.S.-based Reform Party of Syria.

One weapons' dump is allegedly in a mountain tunnel near the village of al-Baidah in northwest Syria. The site is known to support a branch of Syria's national security apparatus.

Two other arms sites are reported to be in west-central Syria. One is reportedly

hidden in a factory operated by the Syrian Air Force, near the village of Tal Snan, between the cities of Hama and Salmiyeh. The third location is also underground, buried beneath the small town of Shinshar, which belongs to the 661 battalion of the Syrian Air Force.

Syria's President Assad, eluded to his country having stockpiles of the deadly weapons. He insisted Damascus is entitled to defend itself by acquiring its own chemical and biological deterrent. He said Israel must agree to abandon its



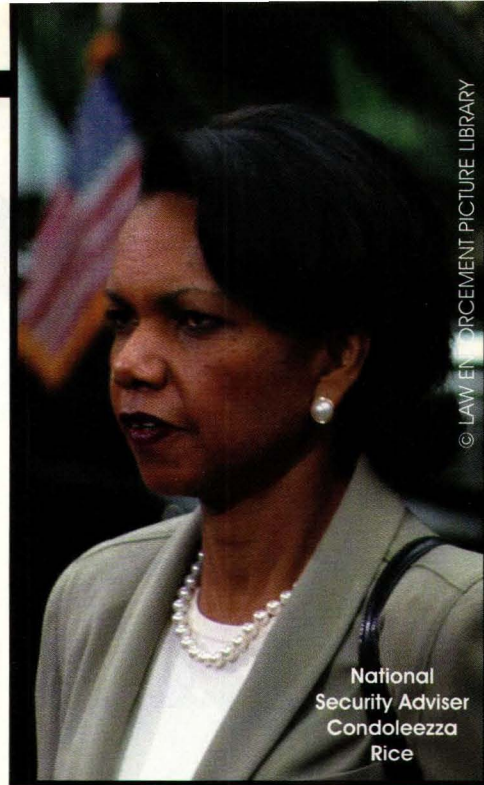
Paratroopers search for illegal weapons and anti-Coalition fighters in the village of Pir Ahmad, Iraq. U.S. Army photo by Spc. Clinton Tarzia. Courtesy US Army/DoD

clues but CIA cautious

ED OF WMD

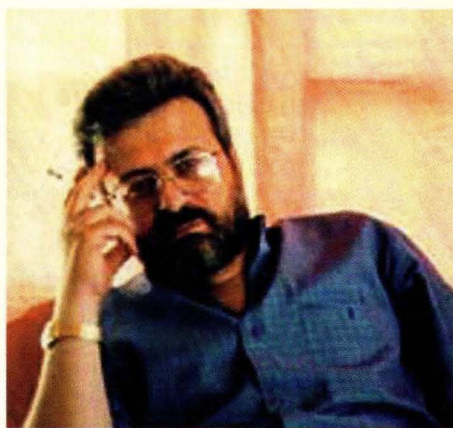


Nizar Nayyuf pictured with hospital crutches. He claims he was beaten in custody by Syrian intelligence officials



National Security Adviser Condoleezza Rice

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undeclared nuclear arsenal in order for Syria to consider any deal with the U.S.

The *Los Angeles Times* reported Al Bashair Trading Co, a supposed front company for the Assad family, participated in the smuggling of millions of dollars worth of sophisticated arms and equipment to Saddam Hussein for three years prior to the Iraqi leader's overthrow. The company is linked to a relative of Zu Alhema al-Shaleesh. Al Bashair executives also allegedly met with North Korean firms before the recent conflict in Iraq.

The newspaper carried out a three-month investigation, and learned that 800 signed contracts had been discovered in the Al Bashair Trading Co. office shortly before U.S. troops captured Baghdad.

NAYYUF AND SYRIAN INTELLIGENCE

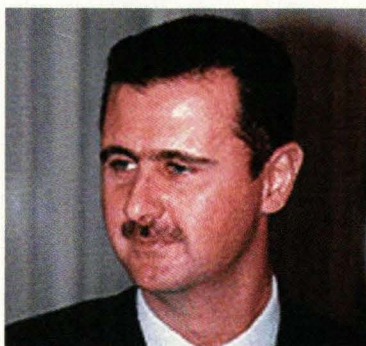
Some sceptics believe Nayyuf's claims are based on poor intelligence and that he still holds a grudge about his previous treatment. He rejects this and says of his primary source: "I knew this man during the last two years, he sent me much information."

The story of Nizar Nayyuf is interesting and shows how difficult reporting information in Syria can be...

In 2001, Nizar Nayyuf announced that he was holding a press conference to reveal detailed information about crimes committed by Syrian Intelligence. However, Nayyuf, a founding member of the Committee for the Defence of Democratic Freedom and Human Rights (CDF) who was released on 6 May 2001, after serving nine years in prison for "disseminating false information," never made it to the press conference.

On 20 June, the day before the press conference, Nayyuf was allegedly abducted by six Syrian intelligence officers while travelling to a clinic in the al Jisr al-Abiad quarter of Damascus. They placed a hood over his head and took him to an unknown location. "They tried to use enticement and threats against me. At first, they tried to tempt me with unbelievable financial offers in return for keeping silent on all that I know. When that failed, they resorted to threats," he said.

Nayyuf was fortunate. Well-known abroad, having won the UNESCO international press freedom prize and other awards during his years in captivity, his abduction sparked protests from the International Press Institute, the Paris-based World Association of Newspapers, and other international human rights groups. On the day after his arrest, the Syrian Arab News Agency quoted an unidentified government official as saying that Nayyuf had faked the abduction in



Syrian President Bashar Assad

order "to remain in the centre of attention and under the spotlight." Syrian security officials ordered his release on 22 June.

Mr Nayyuf had been sentenced to 10 years in prison in 1992 for disseminating "false" information. He was Editor-in-Chief of Sawt al-Democratiyya (Democracy's Voice) and Secretary-General of the Committee for the Defence of Democratic Freedom.

Mr Nayyuf has recently reported to US authorities that Saddam moved his weapons of mass destruction last February and March 2003, because he knew he faced defeat at the hands of the US-led coalition. It is understood ambulances carried the crates into Syria.

The White House has said that it lacks "hard evidence" that would confirm claims that Iraqi chemical and biological weapons were smuggled into Syria before the US-led war in March. "There hasn't been any hard evidence that such a thing happened," said national security adviser Condoleezza Rice. "I can't dismiss anything that we haven't had an opportunity to fully assess."

Ms Rice refused to rule out the scenario raised by Mr Nizar Nayyuf. "I want to be very clear: We don't, at this point, have any indications that I would consider credible and firm that this has taken place. But we will tie down every lead," she said, commenting on the claims from unnamed sources and the Syrian dissident.

A spokesman for The Foreign Office in London gave a cautious response to Nayyuf's claims. "If there is new information we would naturally follow it up."

Gaddafi's Three Card Trick

Get Out of Jail Card Played as CIA Find Nuclear Centrifuges on Libyan-Bound Ship

On 19 December, in a choreographed sequence in Tripoli, London and Washington, Libya announced it was giving up its weapons of mass destruction and halting its nuclear development. Tony Blair, George Bush and Libyan Foreign Minister Abdel-Rahman Shalgam hailed the decisions. Present Bush said: "Libya will immediately and unconditionally allow inspectors to enter the country and track unconventional weapons to oversee their destruction. Leaders who abandon the pursuit of chemical, biological and nuclear weapons and the means to deliver them will find an open path to better relations with the United States and other free nations. Libya has begun the process of rejoining the community of nations."

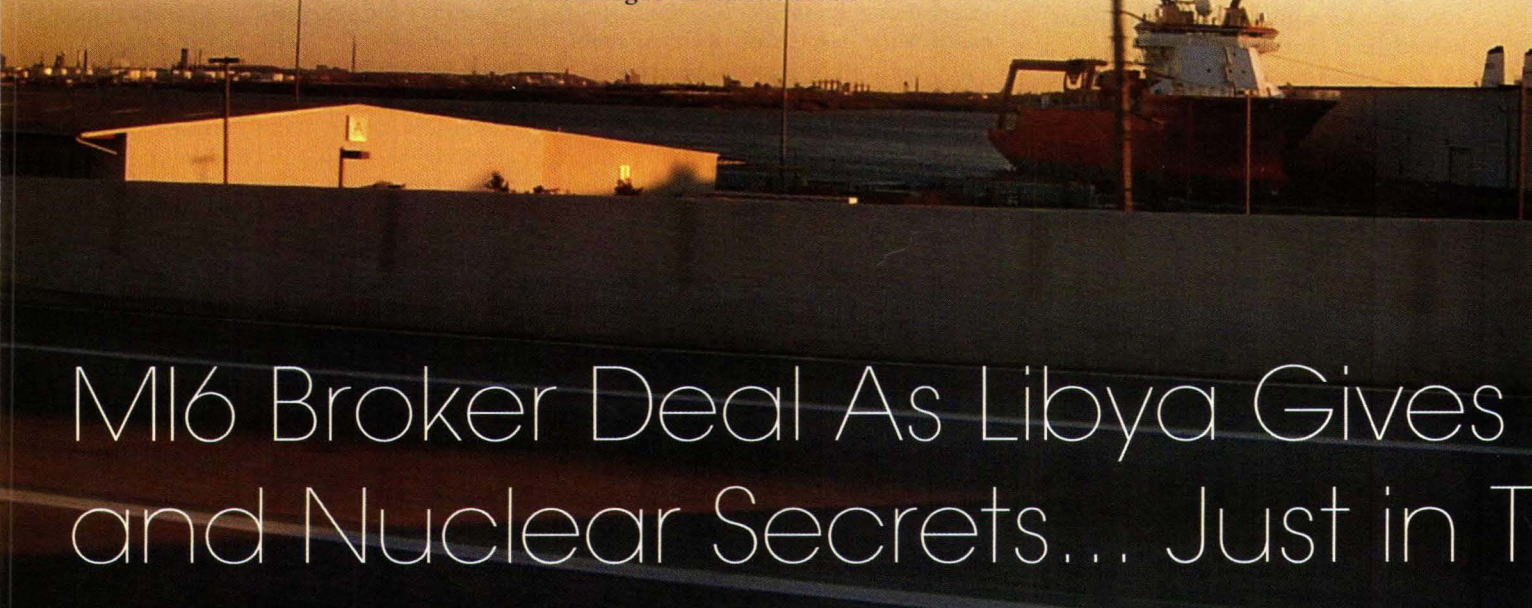
Colonel Muammar Gaddafi made contact earlier with a secret MI6 channel once used by the Secret Intelligence Service (SIS) to talk with the Provisional IRA during the conflict in Northern Ireland. Gaddafi was well aware of the 'corridor', for it was his security service who often supplied weapons and munitions to the IRA. He also knew a number of 'liaison' officials who had helped broker the complex negotiations for compensation to the Lockerbie bomb victims.

Libya's isolation, years of sanctions, the end of its relationship with Moscow and fear of military pressure from Washington began to tell. However, it was the October 2004 seizure of a Libyan-bound ship, *BBC China*, owned by the German firm BBC Chartering and Logistic, that proved vital. Also vital was the disclosure by MI6 officers, that they knew Libya had received nuclear blueprints to build a bomb from rogue Pakistan scientists.

THE BBC CHINA FREIGHTER INCIDENT

Late last year, US officials confirmed it had led an operation in early October to intercept uranium enrichment components from a German freighter headed for Libya. "A ship was diverted based on intelligence it was carrying centrifuge parts," State Department spokesman Adam Ereli said. "It was a significant and important development." Ereli said the operation also showed the value of the US-led Proliferation Security Initiative (PSI). "What this incident shows is that the PSI is robust, producing results, fulfilling the mission for which it was intended."

PSI was launched by President Bush in 2003 to prevent the spread of nuclear, chemical and biological weapons. Over a dozen nations have signed on to the programme, which allows the seizing of



MI6 Broker Deal As Libya Gives and Nuclear Secrets... Just in T



weapons of mass destruction, their components and delivery systems while in transit on the high seas, in international airspace or overland.

US officials said the October seizure of thousands of centrifuge parts had not involved boarding the freighter in international waters. The ship was diverted to Italy where intelligence officials discovered the material. It was another blow to the Libyan leader Muammar Gaddafi and contributed greatly to his decision to give up weapons of mass destruction.

Ereli also noted that the voyage had occurred months after Gaddafi initiated secret talks with the United States and Britain on giving up such arms. "After this diversion, there were certain actions that took place," Ereli said. "Was there a causality? I think one could argue that, but coming to a definitive conclusion about it is hard."

A German cargo ship carrying nuclear components to Libya was rerouted to Italy

US and British intelligence had learned weeks earlier that the *BBC China* was destined for Libya and would be leaving from a port in a Gulf nation. German intelligence was informed shortly after the freighter had cleared the Suez Canal. The ship's owner instructed the captain to change course for Italy. A US warship monitored the ship throughout its journey through the Mediterranean Sea.

The loss of the centrifuges, and MI6's discovery of a nuclear deal with Pakistan forced Gaddafi's hand.

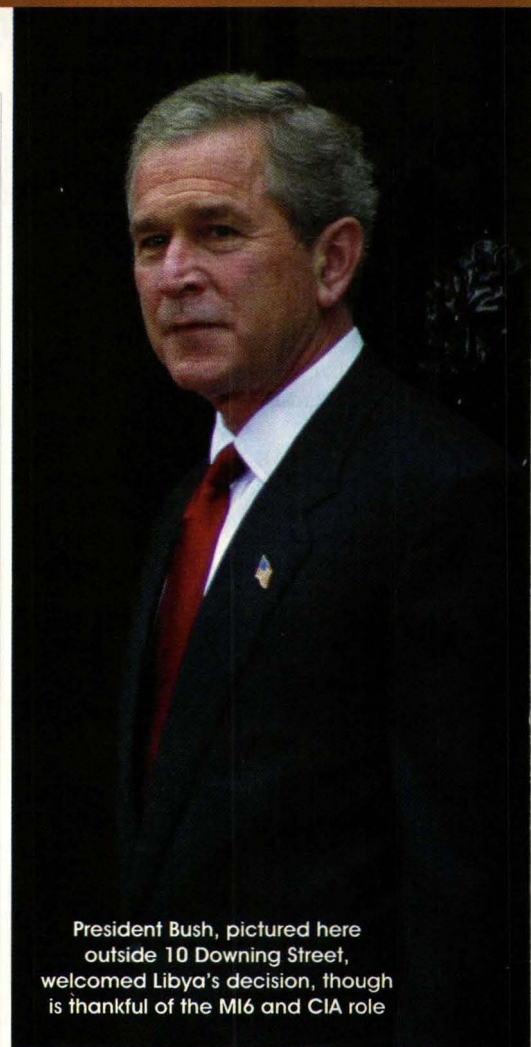
MARCH 2003

Faced with growing instability in his country, Libya's most senior intelligence officer, Musa Kusa, arranged a meeting with high-ranking British Foreign Office (FO) officials in Rome. Kusa was accompanied by Abdel Ati Obeidi and Mohammed al-Zu'ay, who had previously negotiated compensation with British officials for victims of Pan Am 103, the airliner that Libya had blown up over Lockerbie in 1988. The two teams discussed bringing Libya in from the cold in return for the destruction of its WMD and nuclear bomb programmes. Washington was advised of the negotiations and offered its support.

The negotiations had actually begun in London in March 2003, which makes the October incident even more puzzling. From October to December, British and US intelligence officials attached to defence agencies, spent three weeks inspecting sites and negotiating in secret. One US source said: "The Libyans were very open and allowed us to take data



Officials from the UK's Foreign Office played a vital role in negotiations



President Bush, pictured here outside 10 Downing Street, welcomed Libya's decision, though is thankful of the MI6 and CIA role

away and photograph everything. This is an intelligence victory."

At the beginning of December, following much pressure from London over the *BBC China* incident, Libyan officials agreed to meet with senior MI6 intelligence officers and key diplomats in London. A six-hour meeting in a room at the exclusive Travellers Club in Pall Mall, a favoured meeting point for intelligence officials, took place. Libya sought to ensure that any joint statement would be "clear" but not "humiliating." Britain's negotiating committee was headed by William Ehrman, Director-General of defence and intelligence at the FO, and an experienced WMD specialist. Kusa was accompanied by Ali Abdalate, the Libyan ambassador to Rome and Mohamad Abdul Quasim al-Zwai, Libyan ambassador to London.

TURNING POINTS

There were many other turning points that brought one of the world's great sponsors of terrorism to the negotiating table. In 1999, Indian security forces in the port city of Kandla, seized a seriously large haul of advanced military

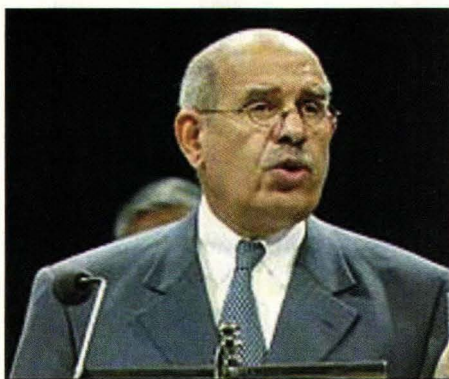
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Gaddafi's Three Card Trick

components found on the North Korean cargo ship, *Kuwoolsan*, bound for Tripoli. Hidden in crates marked 'water refinement equipment' was an assembly line for ballistic missiles. In January 2000, 32 crates of missile parts disguised as car components, were discovered at Gatwick Airport in London, on a British Airways flight bound for Tripoli via Malta. MI6 discovered that previous equipment had already been sent this way to Libya.

NUCLEAR WEAPONS

Since the 1970s, Libya has sought to purchase and develop nuclear weapons. A small nuclear research site, based at Tajura, is now under international inspection. Libyan officials admitted that it was developing a nuclear fuel cycle intended to support nuclear fissile material for weapons development. UN nuclear inspectors have since been openly invited to examine this and at least ten other sites linked to the programme. Much debate has ensued as to how far advanced its bomb project really was, but the experts were shown centrifuges used for enriching uranium and the core material in an atomic bomb. Analysts said the Libyans had not yet placed the centrifuges into a 'cascade', but an official of the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA), said the Libyans had sent out an order to recruit experts in Eastern Europe to complete the construction. Libyan officials have already spoken with Dr



Dr Mohamed ElBaradei

Mohamed ElBaradei, the Director-General of the IAEA. Colonel Gaddafi told him his team will be granted full and total access to all sites and records.

CHEMICAL WEAPONS

In the 1980s, Libya's Rabta facility produced more than 100 tons of nerve and blister agents before the factory was shut down in 1990. In 1995, it reopened as a pharmaceutical plant but MI6 believes it can, at any time, revert back to producing chemicals. MI6 also told Libya it was well aware of its secret underground chemical manufacturing at Tarhuna. Libyan officials have since invited a UN delegation to the site. "Significant quantities" of chemical agents, dual-use chemical precursors and warheads designed to carry chemicals were also counted. British scientists were shown tens of tonnes of mustard gas produced at a facility just south of Tripoli, and the US says hundreds of aerial dispersal bombs that can be filled with the gas at a moments notice, have also been examined.

Colonel Gaddafi's openness and willingness to cooperate is being hailed in both Washington and London. Steps are hurriedly being taken by the Organisation for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons in Amsterdam, to work out a road map to destroy the WMD, though it says Libya must first adopt the Chemical Weapons Convention.

Libyan officials have also agreed to "respect" the Missile Technology Control Regime. This limits the missile warhead to a maximum payload of 500kg over a range of 186 miles. This will automatically mean missiles such as the Korean-built Scud-C will have to go.

Foreign Minister Abdel-Rahman Shalqam told Al-Jazeera television: "Libya had acted because the weapons do not benefit the Libyan people. We want to have ties with America and Britain because this is in the interest of our people."



The Libyan deal was a major success for MI6/CIA collaboration

THE SECRET

Primary Source of Iraq's WMD Intelligence Found?

Former Iraq Army Lieutenant-Colonel al-Dabbagh claims it was his intelligence that was used by MI6 in the British Government assessment on Iraq's weapons of mass destruction. Al-Dabbagh is adamant that Saddam issued frontline units with chemical and biological warheads that would have caused untold harm if used. Of much use to the Iraqi Survey Group (ISG), which is still searching for the weapons, the MI6 source said the material has been buried in secret locations throughout the country.

RET WEAPON

Lt-Col al-Dabbagh, 40, spied for a London-based anti-Saddam organisation years before the war. He passed on vital information to Dr Ayad Allawi, former head of the Iraqi National Accord (INA), and now a senior member of Iraq's new Governing Council. Most of this material found its way to MI6 and the CIA. "Yes, we passed this information on to the British and Americans. It was part of a constant stream of intelligence, said Dr Ayad Allawi." As for al-Dabbagh's reports on WMD: "I still believe it is true. You must remember the dedicated efforts that were undertaken by Saddam and his institutions to hide and conceal the WMD was gigantic."

At the beginning of 2002, Lt-Col al-Dabbagh prepared a number of detailed intelligence reports. These were sent to

London and used in the government's dossier published on 24 September, titled *'Iraq's Weapons of Mass Destruction.'* It was also al-Dabbagh who told MI6 that Saddam's deadly weapons could be used against attackers in less than 45 minutes.

As head of an Iraqi Army air defence unit in the western desert, al-Dabbagh said that relatively small cases of WMD were delivered to him and other commanders elsewhere in the field. They were to be used by Fidayeen paramilitaries and troops from the Special Republican Guard only on Saddam's orders and only when any conflict had reached a "critical stage." Delivered by night, the cases originated from factories on the outskirts of Baghdad.

Military and intelligence Author Con Coughlin of the *Sunday Telegraph* spent three months searching for the source of MI6's WMD information; many intelligence writers are satisfied that he found his man - including al-Dabbagh himself. "I am the one responsible for providing this information," he declared.

Of much interest to those who believe Iraq's WMD are imaginary and Downing Street's claim that Saddam could launch his deadly arsenal in just 45 minutes, "rubbish," al-Dabbagh said: "It is 200 percent accurate. And forget 45 minutes. We could have fired them within half an hour." As for the dismal failure thus far to locate the banned weapons, al-Dabbagh claimed that Saddam loyalists are intimidating those personnel who know where



Saddam Given POW Status

**BUT STATUS COULD CHANGE
IN FUTURE DAYS**

Following the capture of Saddam Hussein on 13 December 2003, the United States now considers the former Iraqi dictator to be a prisoner of war under the Geneva Conventions, a senior U.S. official confirmed. Coalition Provisional Authority spokesman Dan Senor (left) told reporters that Hussein's POW status may change, depending on any evidence that may be uncovered pertaining to his alleged crimes against humanity.



"Hussein is now technically an enemy prisoner of war, but that status, his ultimate designation, is neither affected nor determined by that (POW) designation," Senor explained, noting that "until further information comes forward, that is his status."

The former dictator had disappeared after the 9 April 2003, fall of his Ba'ath Party-controlled government and remained at large until U.S. forces captured him hiding underground near the village of al-Dawr.

Hussein has been accused of being responsible for the deaths of up to 300,000 Iraqis during his 24-year rule, including using chemical weapons against those who opposed him.

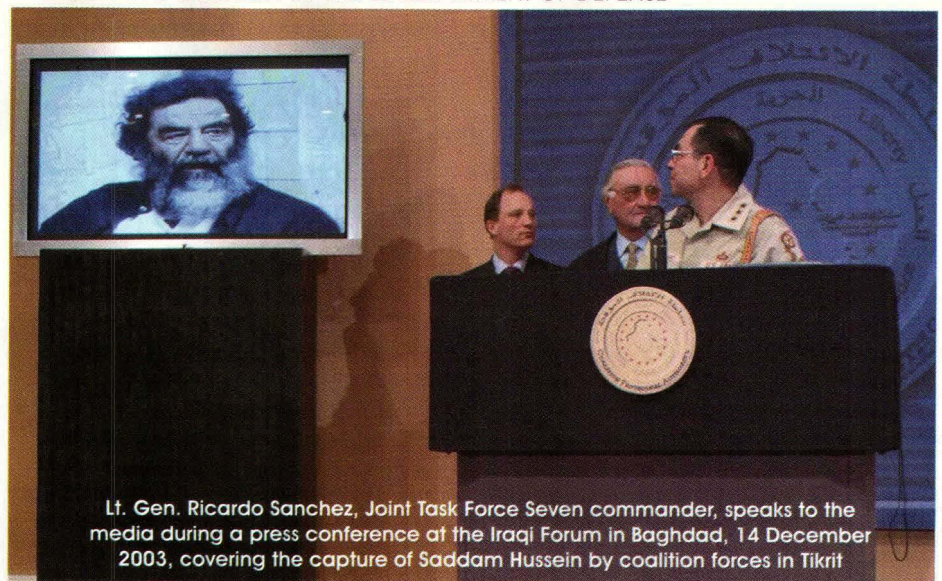
"A thorough investigation of Hussein's alleged crimes will be conducted," Senor said, noting the Iraqi people will have a substantial leadership role in the process to bring the former dictator to justice.

The vast majority of Iraqis today identify Hussein's outlawed Ba'ath Party with "torture chambers, rape rooms, mass graves, and chemical attacks," Senor pointed out.

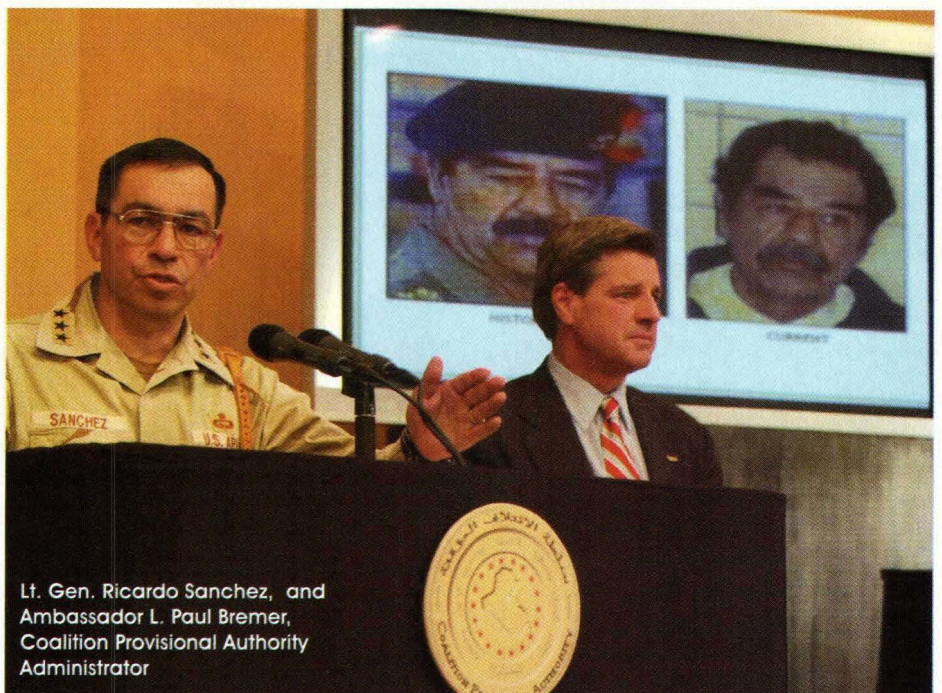
The U.S. official said it was important for the Iraqi people to know that Saddam Hussein and his evil regime and the Ba'ath Party are "gone" and "are not coming back."

As a symbol of post-Saddam Iraq, Senor pointed to the 15 January 2004 issuance of new Iraqi postal stamps, which unlike most former regime stamps destroyed after the war, are Saddam-Hussein-image-free.

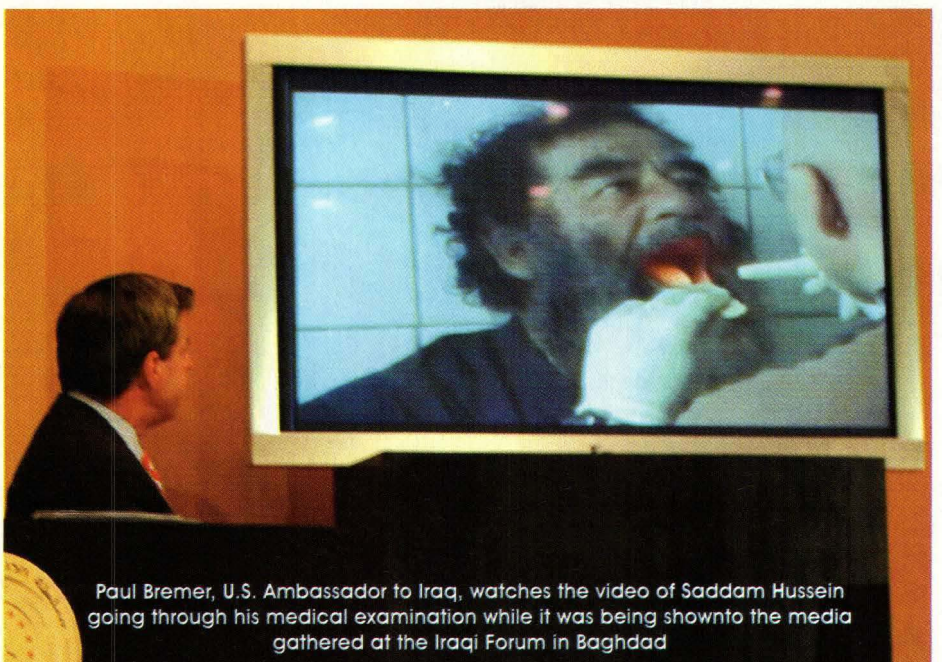
Scrubbing Saddam and his Ba'athist legacy from Iraqi public life is necessary, Senor asserted. He added that although free speech is part and parcel of a new, democratic Iraq, any use of "the messages and the images and the symbols of the Ba'ath Party" would not be tolerated.



Lt. Gen. Ricardo Sanchez, Joint Task Force Seven commander, speaks to the media during a press conference at the Iraqi Forum in Baghdad, 14 December 2003, covering the capture of Saddam Hussein by coalition forces in Tikrit



Lt. Gen. Ricardo Sanchez, and Ambassador L. Paul Bremer, Coalition Provisional Authority Administrator



Paul Bremer, U.S. Ambassador to Iraq, watches the video of Saddam Hussein going through his medical examination while it was being shown to the media gathered at the Iraqi Forum in Baghdad

THE SECRET WEAPON

continued from page 23

PHOTOGRAPHS COURTESY OF THE US DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE



A US Army captain briefs key leaders of the 3rd Battalion, 124th Infantry Regiment, on a plan for a mission to conduct searches for illegal weapons and terrorists in Baghdad, Iraq. U.S. Army photo by Spc. Darryl T. Magby.

the crates have been buried. Indeed, his home was attacked by men brandishing machine guns. "Saddam's people are doing this all the time. That is why it is so difficult to find the weapons of mass destruction. I am sure the weapons are hidden in Iraq... I am concerned that the chemical and biological weapons are there."

Lt-Col al-Dabbagh forwarded an intelligence report to London concerning a meeting between Saddam and his inner circle in December 2001. Saddam was convinced that sooner or later the United States would attack and that his forces would be defeated in a conventional war. Interestingly, he commented: "The battle with America is inevitable. What is of paramount importance is how to sustain the continuation of war after the occupation." That is precisely what is happening in large parts of Iraq today.

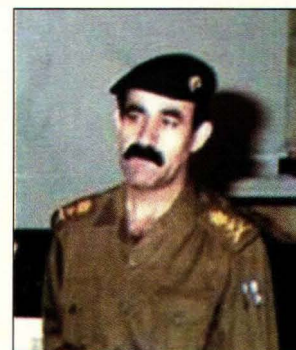
Saddam issued an order that

30 percent of Iraq's weapons be moved to secret locations at strategic parts of the country. The coordinates for the burial of weapons and arms would be marked by GPS (Global Positioning Satellite). This would allow them to be recovered at a later date. CIA and MI6 analysts believe much of the GPS data was held by Saddam's son, Uday and Abid Hamid Mahmud, his private secretary. Mahmud has been captured and may be helping the Iraqi Survey Group. Al-Dabbagh said Saddam issued a stern warning to those responsible for secreting the weapons. "Saddam Hussein said that if any of these weapons were found by ordinary Iraqis, then the head of the military unit would be hanged immediately."

Shortly after the December meeting, Saddam issued a further order that Iraq's WMD would be deployed to thwart an American attack on the country. A senior Iraqi official also informed a meeting of air defence commanders that the country possessed an array of weapons that could be used to attack the US and UK. There was even a reference to "nuclear weapons."

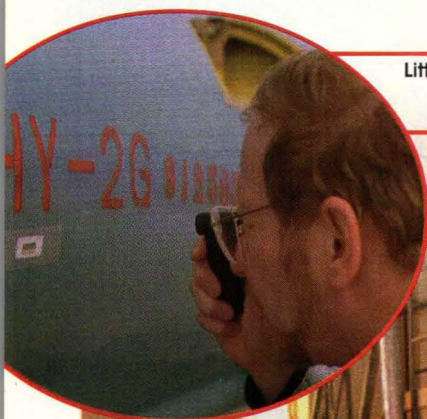
The unconventional weapons were delivered to the units towards the end of 2002. Lt-Col al-Dabbagh said the wooden boxes were marked 'Made in Iraq.' "They [warheads] looked like something you fired with a rocket propelled grenade," he said. "They were either chemical or biological; I don't know which, because only the Fedayeen and the Special Republican Guard were allowed to use them. All I know is that we were told that when we used these weapons we had to wear gas masks."

Since then, intelligence sources inside Iraq told al-Dabbagh that the weapons were manufactured at plants in Habbaniyah, al-Nahrawan, Nabbai and al-Latifia.



Abid Hamid Mahmud

Little hardware has been found of Iraq's WMD programme by investigators... thus far



PHOTOGRAPHS COURTESY UNSCOM UNITED NATIONS



Users of the weapons were to dress in civilian clothes and drive in designated vehicles with specially produced yellow number plates. Al-Dabbagh said: "Each military unit was given two four-wheel drive Isuzu cars. We were not allowed to use them and they had to be kept in good condition."

"We were instructed that when we got the order we must use these cars and the secret weapon. We were told that if any of us discussed this weapon with any of our colleagues we would be immediately hanged."

Al-Dabbagh believes that the weapons were available for use during Operation Iraqi Freedom, but few soldiers in Iraq's Army had the will to fight for Saddam. Nevertheless, al-Dabbagh said that had the weapons been fired, there would have been "terrible consequences for the West."

Al-Dabbagh also said that on 6 April on the outskirts of Baghdad, a Fedayeen unit considered firing an RPG holding a WMD missile. "They were going to use this weapon but then realised that they would kill lots of Iraqis who were not wearing masks."

As for the whereabouts of the boxes today, al-Dabbagh said: "All of the people who worked on these weapons have either escaped or disappeared. When Saddam is captured, then they will reveal where they are." Saddam has since been captured so it will be interesting to see what transpires in future months.

Special CIA Team Interrogate Saddam

BAGHDAD: The capture of Saddam Hussein quickly resulted in the arrest and detention of over 150 rebels in towns and cities throughout Iraq. A specialist CIA team which includes psychiatrists and polygraphers, has conducted numerous interrogations of Saddam. Vital intelligence about Saddam's supporters and other military affairs has been secured either through captured documentation, or the former Iraqi leader has complied.



As part of the process in gathering intelligence, the CIA are showing Saddam some of the results of his regime, including executions, poisoning and torture. This is being done to get a reaction, though it is understood he is still very belligerent.

AP POLL SHOWS AMERICAN SUPPORT FOR WAR

WASHINGTON: A poll of 1000 adults conducted by the Associated Press through Ipsos-Public Affairs in America, found that 65% of those questioned supported President Bush's decision to invade Iraq.

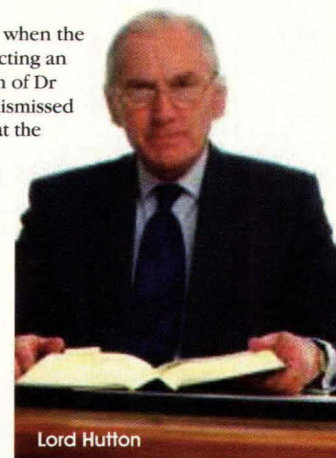


HUTTON WILL SEE WMD INTELLIGENCE

Al-Dabbagh's information will almost certainly be discussed when the Hutton Inquiry resumes in London. Lord Hutton is conducting an investigation into the circumstances surrounding the death of Dr David Kelly, a Ministry of Defence scientist who allegedly dismissed the '45-minute' claim. Al-Dabbagh said he was quite willing to appear at the inquiry and discuss the WMD intelligence. An official connected to the inquiry said: "What Mr Dabbagh has to say sounds very interesting and it is certainly new evidence that we will want to look at."

Prime Minister Tony Blair's office declined to comment on the al-Dabbagh report. "We're not prepared to comment but we urge all those involved to provide the Iraq Survey Group with whatever information they believe they have," a spokeswoman for Blair's office said on customary condition of anonymity.

Con Coughlin, author of *Saddam: The Secret Life* and the *Sunday Telegraph* writer who tracked al-Dabbagh down, is satisfied the man mentioned by Sir Richard is the Government's primary intelligence source on Iraq's WMD - al-Dabbagh.



Lord Hutton

ABID HAMID MAHMUD AL-TIKRITI is a distant cousin of Saddam Hussein and the sheikh of both the Al-Bu-Nasir and Al-Khattab tribes. He was Saddam Hussein's Presidential Secretary as well as the WMD Release Authority. In addition, he was, according to CENTCOM, also Saddam's senior body guard, in addition to being the National Security Advisor.

According to the Britain's Iraqi Dossier - *Iraq - Its Infrastructure of Concealment, Deception and Intimidation*, Abid Hamid Mahmud al-Tikriti oversaw the Presidential Secretariat which reportedly had around 100 staff and was responsible for Saddam's personal security, as well as defence, security and intelligence issues. A powerful figure in Saddam's regime, he controlled all access to Saddam (with the possible exceptions of Qusay and Uday Hussein), and also had the ability to override government decisions.



Abid Hamid Mahmud al-Tikriti (far right)

Lieutenant General Abid Hamid Mahmud al-Tikriti

As a close assistant to Saddam Hussein, Abid Hamid Mahmud al-Tikriti also reportedly oversaw the Special Security Organisation. That organisation's primary task was to protect the Ba'ath leadership in Iraq, and look out for potential signs of disloyalty in other military and security units.

Abid Hamid Mahmud al-Tikriti is also reported to have worked closely with Jamal Mustafa Abdullah Sultan al-Tikriti, one Saddam Hussein's cousin.

He was reported by CENTCOM to be under coalition custody on June 18, 2003.



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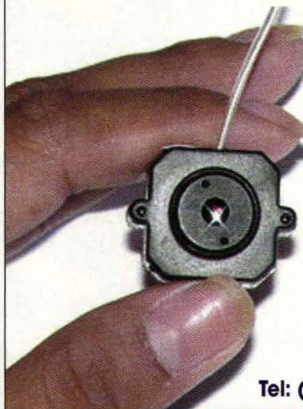


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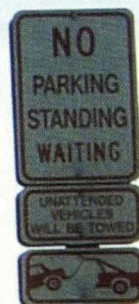
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UK Flights Get A SKY MAR



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Armed Sky Marshals



Intelligence sources tell Eye Spy that the UK Government's decision to finally place sky marshals on British passenger jets was brought about after credible evidence surfaced that al-Qaida agents planned to detonate 'kit-bombs' inside an aircraft.

The plan to place sky marshals on airliners was first discussed in December 2002, though objections by The British Airline Pilots' Association (BALPA) and a number of airline companies pushed the time schedule back. However, after several terrorist plots to attack US and UK targets were thwarted and the November discovery was made of intricate shoe-bomb equipment in Gloucester, England, the Government felt that it needed to act. The announcement also coincided with US moves to disqualify any flight into the United States that it deemed "unsafe."

The programme to train British sky marshals has been kept relatively quiet, though Eye Spy can reveal that much training at a secret UK site has already taken place. Many of the applicants are retired special forces troops and police officers.

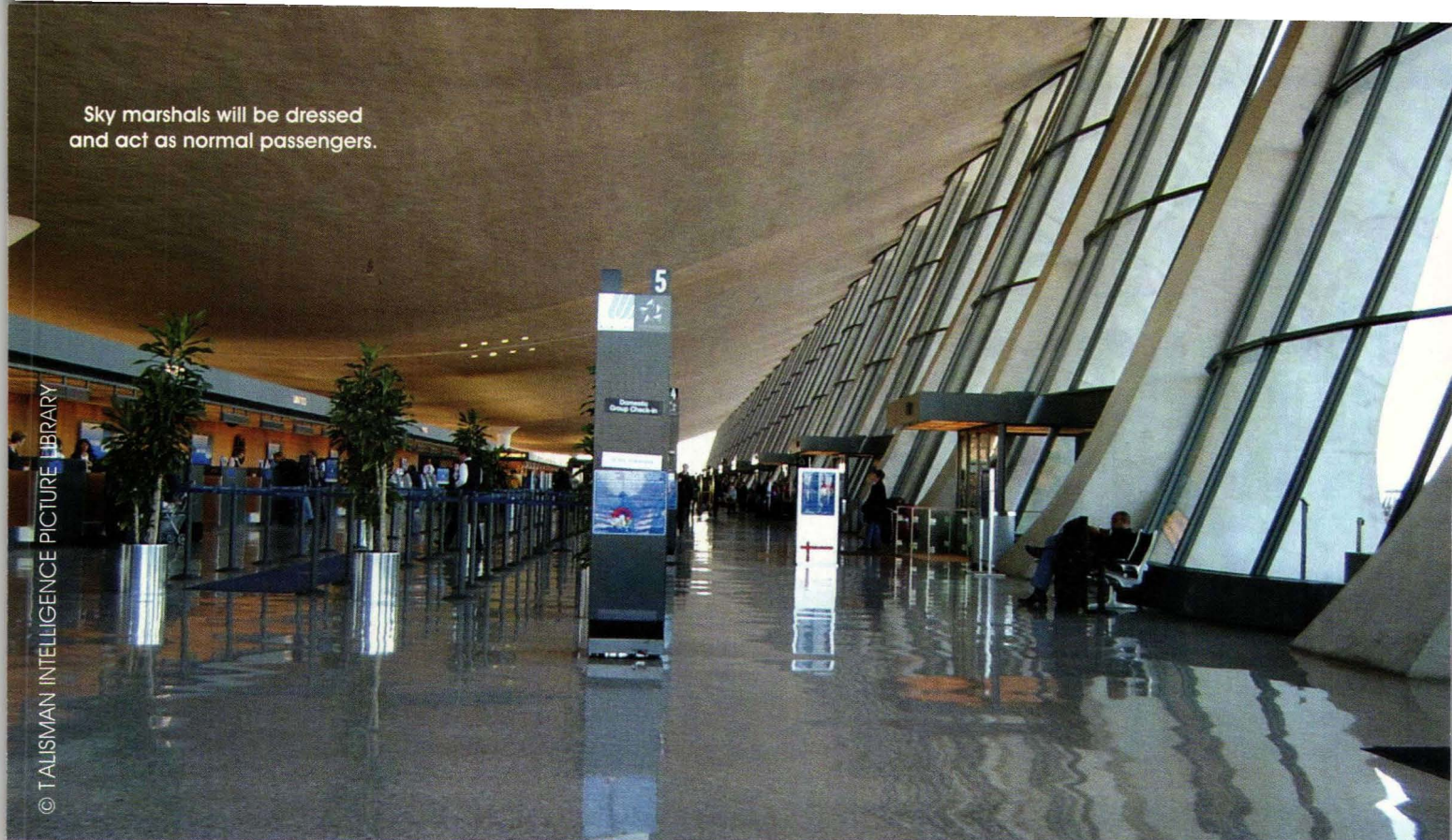
Objections by some pilots have been tempered by the fact that the plain-clothed agents will almost certainly be armed with low-velocity bullets. Tests have already shown that the ammunition should not puncture the aircraft's skin, though sceptics say firing any weapon on board an aircraft is highly dangerous. Another weapon being tested is an electronic 'smart gun,' which fires lethal and non-lethal ammunition. In the O'Dwyer Vle gun, an electric charge ignites the detonator in the bullet and fires rapidly. The bullets are packed extremely close together and move very rapidly, creating what its manufacturer calls "a laser beam of lead." Pilots and flight crew will be made aware of any air marshal on the flight and will confer over security. In most cases, the captain will have overall control of all security decisions, though the marshal would be able to take action if he felt the safety of the aircraft was threatened.

Sky marshals will mainly be used on UK flights to and from the United States, though it is believed some will occupy



Sky marshals will be dressed
and act as normal passengers.

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flights to the Middle East and Africa, if a flight is deemed vulnerable.

Alistair Darling, the UK's Transport Secretary, said: "Security is kept under constant review and it is essential that we take reasonable steps to deter terrorists."

Speaking about the huge UK-USA security operation over Christmas and the New Year, David Blunkett, the Home Secretary added: "The last few days have seen the United States increase its general threat and security levels and what we are proposing is a proportionate and appropriate level of response at a time when the threat to both our countries and around the world remains real and serious. The situation is not one where people should be afraid to fly."

Some security analysts feel that although the measures might work in most cases, it would be far more advantageous to stop the terrorist from getting aboard. "If a terrorist gets onto the plane, then it may already be too late," one security expert told Eye Spy. Professor Paul Wilkinson of

the Centre for the Study of Terrorism and Political Violence at St Andrews University believes the move is a good one. He points out that al-Qaida has not given up on attempts to use airliners as missiles. His views are not shared by David Learmount of *Flight International* magazine. "Exactly what is going to be achieved by having someone on board--which will mean there are two armed people? 'Gunfight at the OK Corral...' straight down the aisle of an aircraft? I think it's stupid!"

Eye Spy researchers spent three weeks in America over Christmas and New Year examining airport security and speaking with security officials. Sky marshals are for the most part welcomed by the majority of airline users, and it is clear the public does feel safer knowing additional security is at hand.

America is quite rightly fearful of an attack by air, and while security is relatively tight at US and UK airports, Tom Ridge, the Director of Homeland Security, issued a warning to overseas airlines that America would simply ban any airline or nation from entering US airspace if security precautions were not up to standards.

"Extremists abroad were anticipating near-term attacks that they believe will rival, or exceed the scope and impact of those we experienced in New York, at the Pentagon and in Pennsylvania two years ago," said Ridge.

Those concerned with putting armed agents on board point out that some personnel have been given firearms before full background checks are completed. There have also been a



Transport Secretary Alistair Darling, is determined to see UK Sky marshals in the air this year



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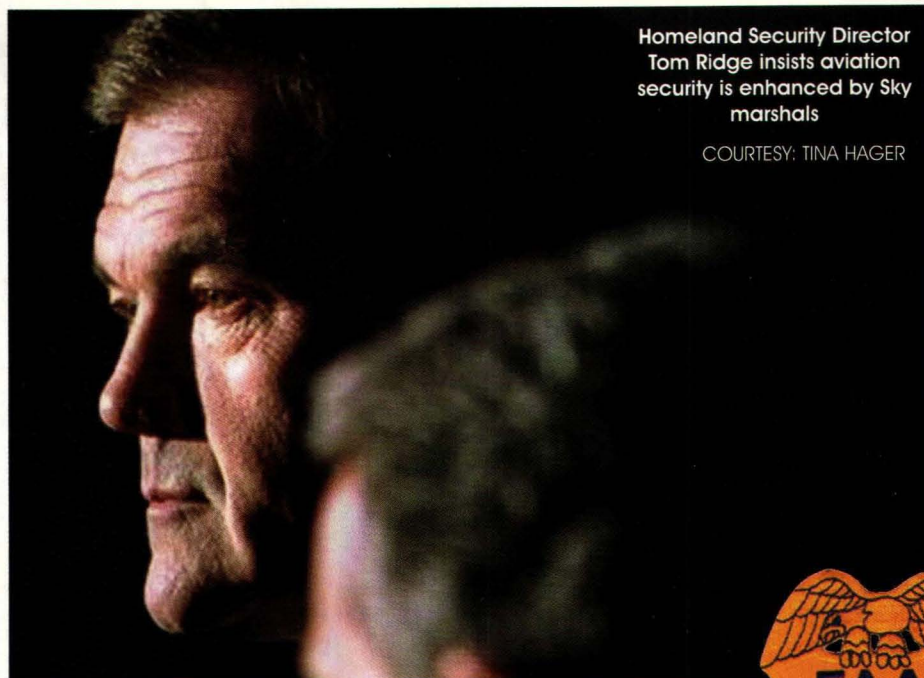
“Extremists abroad were anticipating near-term attacks that they believe will rival, or exceed the scope and impact of those we experienced in New York, at the Pentagon and in Pennsylvania two years ago”

Tom Ridge

number of incidents. One marshal was removed from an airliner because he smelt of alcohol. Two agents have accidentally discharged their firearms, and one passenger found a marshal's weapon in the lavatory. Flying bullets fired by Air marshals on an Egypt Air plane during a gun battle with hijackers in 1985 nearly proved catastrophic. The plane lost altitude before making an emergency landing, according to a report by KABC-TV in Los Angeles.

Following the events of 9/11, Washington said it would place marshals on every flight by an American airline. Six thousand agents were recruited in 2003, and the cost to the airlines is believed to be around \$100m. Other countries, including Australia, Germany and France occasionally use marshals, though the announcement by Britain could prompt more countries to follow suit.

President Nixon was the first US leader to deploy sky marshals on flights to Cuba in the 1970s. Washington resurrected the marshals again in 1985, after TWA Flight 847 was hijacked.



Homeland Security Director Tom Ridge insists aviation security is enhanced by Sky marshals

COURTESY: TINA HAGER



US Sky Marshals - Background

The United States Federal Aviation Administration's Federal Air Marshal programme is an expansion of the former Sky Marshal programme of the early '70s. It was originally instituted to stop hijackings to and from Cuba, and initially drew its personnel from the U.S. military Special Forces.

The current programme was created shortly after the hijacking of TWA 847 in June 1985, during which two Lebanese Shiites hijacked a Boeing 727 departing from Athens and diverted it to Beirut where they were joined by additional hijackers. During a two-week confrontation, the hijackers demanded the release of Shiite prisoners held by Israel and brutally murdered hostage Robert Stethem, a young U.S. Navy diver and a passenger on board the airliner.



Robert Stethem

Although the FAM programme was cut back considerably in the early '90s, the events of 11 September 2001 brought it to the fore again, and caused considerable interest among citizens who wished to serve in the fight against terrorism. Within a few months of 9/11, some 150,000 people applied for jobs as Sky marshals.

One of the intriguing aspects of the FAM/Sky Marshal service, is the firearms training, with considerable anecdotal (and mostly incorrect) information being passed around about Charter Arms 'Bulldog' revolvers and .44 Special Glaser Safety Slugs which would defeat the metal skin of an airliner's fuselage and cause everyone to be sucked out of the billet hole like guava jelly! Not only does this not happen as a matter of science, but FAMs are extremely competent CQB marksmen... they simply don't miss their intended targets, the reason being that they have a very high standard of qualification, and it is a recurring standard. They must requalify before every assignment/mission.

US Air Marshal Qualifications and Job Description

(This document was produced on 19 September 2001)

Department of Transportation, Federal Aviation Administration, Promotional and Career Opportunities - Vacancy Announcement Number: FAA-ACS-01-FAM-59569

Position: Civil Aviation Security Specialist (Federal Air Marshal), FV-1801-G, H, or I.

Duties: Federal Air Marshals (FAMs) respond to criminal incidents aboard U.S. air carriers, as well as other in-flight emergencies. FAMs are authorised to carry firearms and make arrests, while preserving the safety of aircraft, crew, and passengers.



Federal Aviation Administration headquarters, Washington DC



1. The basic salary range is reflected above. The salary range for each pay band is G - \$35,100 to \$54,300; H - \$42,800 to \$66,200; and I - \$52,200 to \$80,800. In addition, positions are covered by the 25% Law Enforcement Availability Pay. Salary will be adjusted to include locality pay based on the duty location of the position.

2. FAMs perform regular and extended travel, both foreign and domestic, for several weeks at a time. They work irregular hours and shifts, and are on call 24 hours per day. While deployed, they have limited personal contact with family and limited time off. FAMs travel to and spend time in foreign countries that are sometimes politically or economically unstable, and may pose a high probability of terrorist or criminal activity against the U.S. Government. In addition, some locations may present health hazards such as poor sanitation and unsafe water.

3. FAMs must be eligible for and maintain a TOP SECRET security clearance based upon a favourably adjudicated special background investigation as a condition of employment.

4. Release of sensitive or classified information may be basis for removal from the position.

5. FAMs are subject to drug and alcohol testing, random, and as needed.

6. FAMs are required to maintain firearms certification and to participate in all elements of the FAM physical fitness programme.

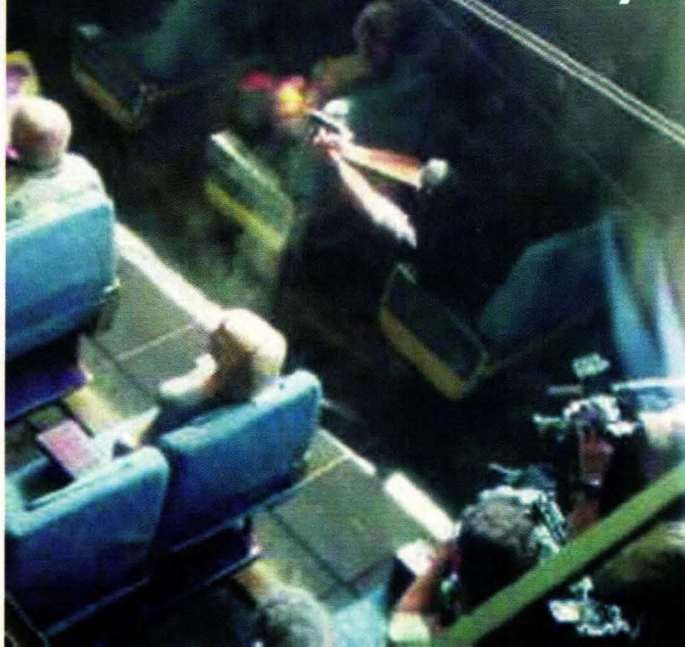
7. FAMs are required to have annual wellness physicals to meet and maintain medical standards.

8. FAM positions are covered by the 20 and 25-year retirement provisions of 5 U.S.C. 8336(c) and 8412(d).

Citizenship Requirements:
Candidates must be U.S. citizens.

Age requirements: Candidates must be under 37 years of age. Candidates cannot be initially appointed to covered Federal law enforcement officer positions on or after their 37 birthday. Previous experience in a covered Federal law enforcement position may exempt candidates from this age requirement. Proof of date of birth will be required.

Training at the William J. Hughes Technical Center in Atlantic City



• For more complete information, consult the FAA's web site at <http://jobs.faa.gov>.

Guns, Bullets and Myths Air Marshals Hold No Fear For US Pilots

At the FAA's William J. Hughes Technical Center in Atlantic City, New Jersey, potential air marshals undergo a 14-week training session. Applicants, who usually have law enforcement or military backgrounds, learn the basic psychological profiles of terrorists and hijackers and other investigative techniques.

Since they will be travelling incognito in airliners, they also strictly guard their identities. In recently released video, air marshals in training wore black hoods to mask their features, while enacting mock hijackings.

Perhaps most important, agents, as shown in the video, are trained to use immediate deadly force when faced with armed and determined terrorists and hijackers, such as the ones who commandeered flights on 11 September.

"A lot of emphasis will be on weapons," says Marcus Wynne, a former air marshal.

"Delivering a precision shot the length of a plane on demand is one of the most difficult aspects [of air marshal training]," says Ignatius Piazza, the owner of a private firearms training school called Front Sight outside of Las Vegas. Piazza also says that other difficult scenarios, such as one marshal engaging in multiple targets in the confined interiors of an airliner, will be stressful.

At the air marshal training center, agents train to accurately fire their weapons on outdoor shooting ranges, an aircraft simulator, and on two real decommissioned airplanes.

But Piazza and other firearms experts doubt that any exotic weapons would be carried by U.S. air marshals. At most, they would be using so-called frangible ammunition - bullets made of compressed powdered metals that would shatter on impact against surfaces other than human flesh. Piazza says that worries about ricochets or missed shots damaging planes and causing explosive decompression is greatly exaggerated. "These planes are not airtight," he says. "One or multiple [missed] rounds are not going to create a catastrophic event."

U.S. federal regulations require that commercial aircraft be built to withstand breaches, such as bullet holes in the fuselage.

The Shoe Bomber's Co-Conspirator?

Acting on intelligence from MI5 and Scotland Yard, police arrested a suspected al-Qaida terrorist in Gloucester on 27 November 2003. The raid came about as British Intelligence learned of a Christmas holiday operation to hijack US-bound airliners and crash them into a number of prominent targets.

The suspect, a soft spoken twenty four year old student named Sajid Badat, was detained and charged with conspiring with Richard Reid, the notorious shoe-bomber who tried to blow up a Transatlantic flight in December 2001. Badat was accused of possessing explosives in his Gloucester home. MI5 had the suspect under observance for several months before police raided his flat. The Security Service believe Badat attended a terrorist training camp in Afghanistan. Reid was known to have been given explosives training there.



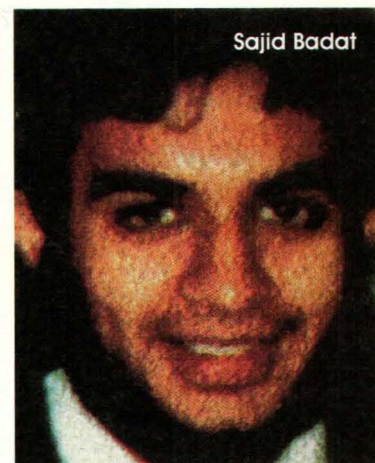
Richard Reid

A device allegedly found in Badat's flat sparked new fears over al-Qaida's ability to manufacture sophisticated explosives. Anti-terrorist specialists said the quantity and construction of the explosives made it ideal for a shoe bomb, and was far more difficult to detect than the type used by Reid on the Miami-bound plane. Over one hundred houses in the street were evacuated as police carried out a detailed search.

SOME DEVICES UN-DETECTABLE

British security advisors have also warned that even the most advanced detectors do not have a 100% accuracy and have urged additional screening of baggage and other items. At Heathrow Airport, an exhaustive test of three new explosives detection machines has taken place. Standard machines detect particles of explosives as the passenger walks through the security frame; others take a few seconds to analyse swabs from passengers and baggage as they check in. The new machines issue air over the passenger in a portal. The blast is designed to dislodge and reveal suspect particles from clothing and hair. Security consultant Chris Yates of *Jane's* said: "Particle detectors are reasonably good at their job. There are, however, some inherent problems. Somebody can walk through [the arch] and the device may not detect anything they have concealed in their shoes or elsewhere on their person." Many security observers at airport check-ins now scrutinize footwear.

British airport security staff have been trained to a high level to detect suspicious passengers. Examining body language, facial expressions, demeanour; official and unofficial documentation



Sajid Badat

may reveal a problem. Combined with technology and intelligence, it is still extremely difficult to breach British and American security. Philip Baum, editor of *Aviation Security International* agreed that body language can expose potential terrorists. "One of the things that became clear after the 11 September attack was that many of the terrorists had already been identified as 'suspicious.' It was just that for a number of reasons nobody took it upon themselves to stop them."

At three airports in America, JFK - New York, Philadelphia and Dulles - suburban Washington DC, US security demanded Eye Spy staff remove outer garments and footwear. Outbound from Manchester, England, this was not requested.

MI5-Swoop -
British
Al-Qaida
Suspect
Linked to
Richard Reid

A

Tom Ridge as "unprecedented," was launched.

New York revellers could not have failed to notice the security operation in full swing as State Troopers and National Guard patrolled and protected the bridges and tunnels in and out of Manhattan as well as at New York and New Jersey ports.

Nine days earlier, US officials had raised the terror alert status to Code Orange, indicating that the risk of a terrorist attack was high. Although there had been no direct threat to the city, Mayor Bloomberg was taking no chances. On the ground, the whole of New York seemed to be a sea of blue as officers from the New York Police Department seemed to outnumber the holiday makers. Many feared that the presence of so many officers was a cause for concern; however, their presence was greatly appreciated by the visitors to this fast paced metropolis, the officers happily posed for tourist pictures and

s hundreds of thousands of revellers descended on New York for the New Year's Eve celebrations, a security operation, described by the Secretary of Homeland Security

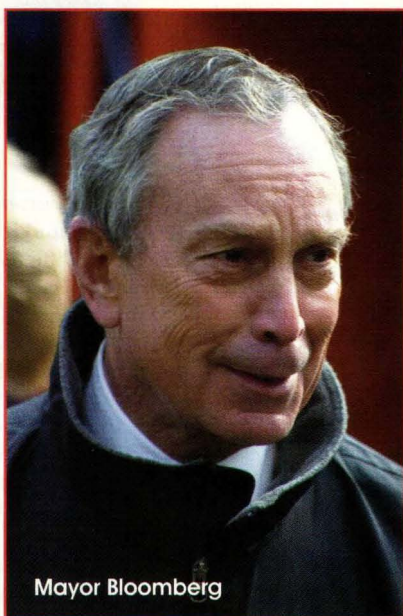
were, as always, courteous and accommodating.

Speaking with one of the officers, it was interesting to note that they had all been issued with emergency 'escape' gas masks. This piece of equipment would have been invaluable on 9/11; however, the reason they were issued now was because of the fear of some kind of biological attack.

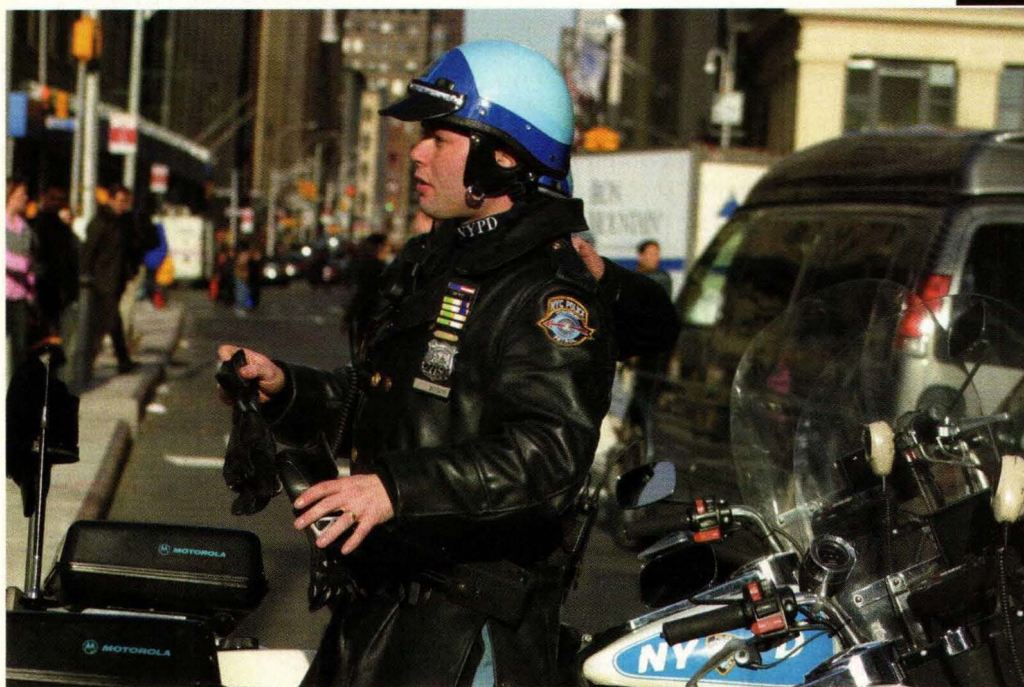
On New Year's Eve itself, the police began to lock down Times Square - the city's tourist heart; streets were sealed off over a 32-block square in order to limit traffic flow into the area. All trash cans and mail boxes in and around the area were removed and manhole covers were welded shut. This was done to prevent explosive devices from being disguised with the rubbish or hidden underground. Barriers were erected and so,

too, were metal and radiation detectors. Nothing was left to chance. On the soaring rooftops and around the Square, US snipers and spotters took up positions guiding plain clothes officers on the ground to anyone they considered a potentially hostile suspect or suspicious person.

Such was the fear of a suicide bomb attack that those revellers who arrived wearing back packs were turned away from the area around Times Square. Persons entering the pens, where they would



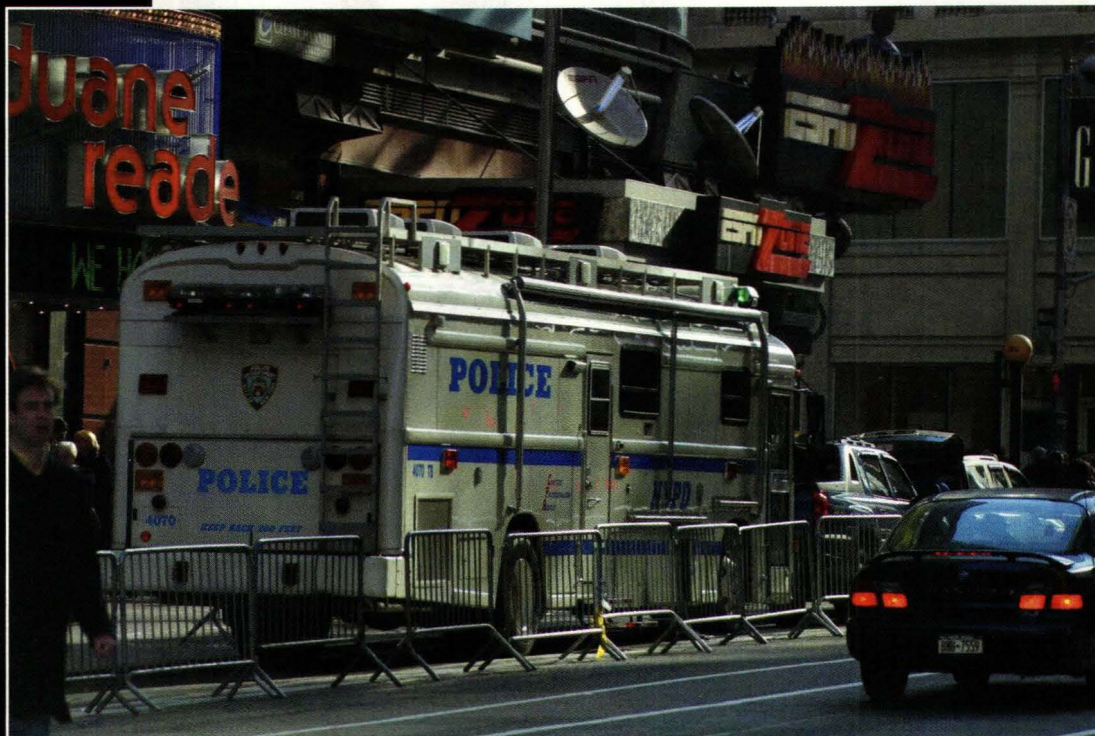
Mayor Bloomberg



By Steve McManus



S.W.A.T. officer from
the US Parks Police
Washington DC



New York Takes Al-Qaida 2004 Threat in Stride

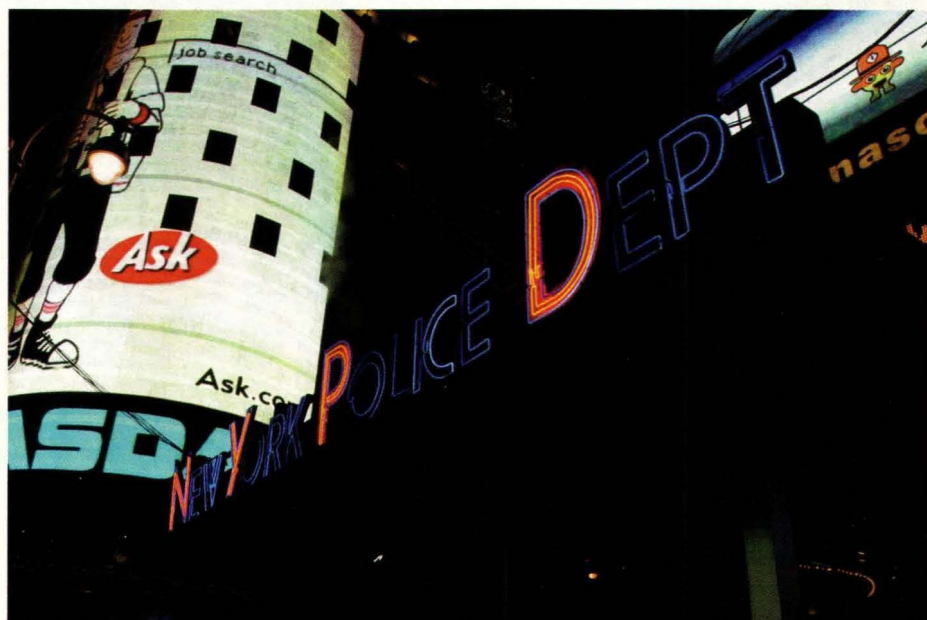
stand for the duration of the celebrations, were searched by hand, a monumental task given the estimated 750,000 who had gathered.

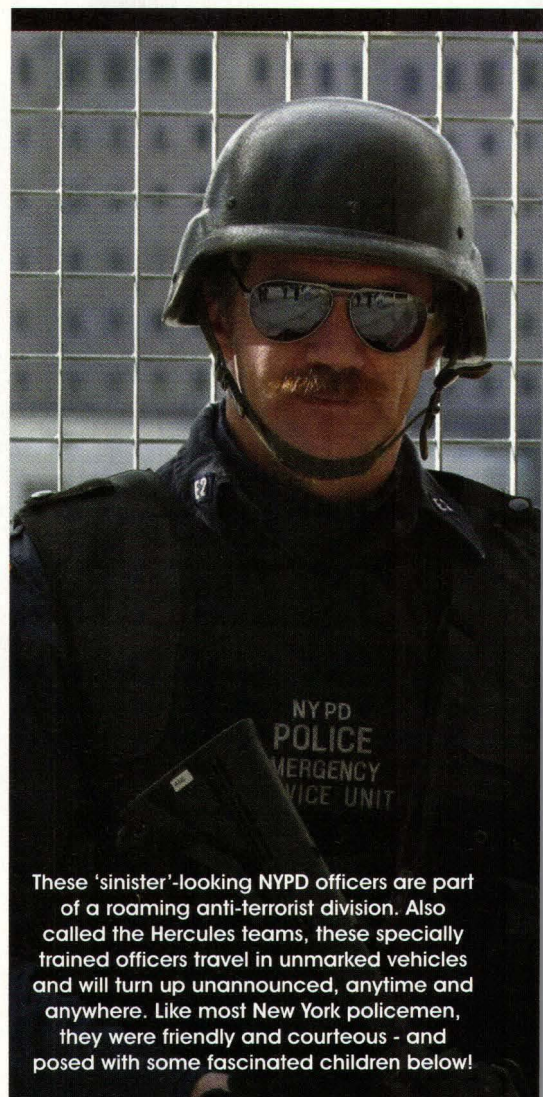
The day before New Year's Eve over 1500 new NYPD officers had graduated and were immediately pressed into service for the big night.

Another sight common to New Yorkers are the officers from the Emergency Service Unit. These specially trained officers patrol the city in random patterns and turn up unannounced at various security hot spots, patrol the area for a few minutes and are suddenly gone as they move on to another location. Clad in Kevlar helmets and body armour and carrying heavy duty automatic

weapons, they present a formidable sight. And that is their purpose. Called Hercules teams, they are sent out to deter terrorist attacks and are trained to respond to a variety of emergency situations. (One officer recently had to abseil down a building in order to tranquillise a pet tiger in a New Yorker's flat). Such a sight on the streets of London, I believe, would be greeted with howls of disapproval. However this is New York, and New Yorkers do what they do best, they just get on with it.

Although a fearsome sight, the officers were once again happy to chat about their role, their equipment and pose for pictures. Try getting a British SO19 officer to pose for you in the UK might not be so easy! Just two days after the New Year's celebrations, another 150 Emergency Service Unit officers ►





These 'sinister'-looking NYPD officers are part of a roaming anti-terrorist division. Also called the Hercules teams, these specially trained officers travel in unmarked vehicles and will turn up unannounced, anytime and anywhere. Like most New York policemen, they were friendly and courteous - and posed with some fascinated children below!

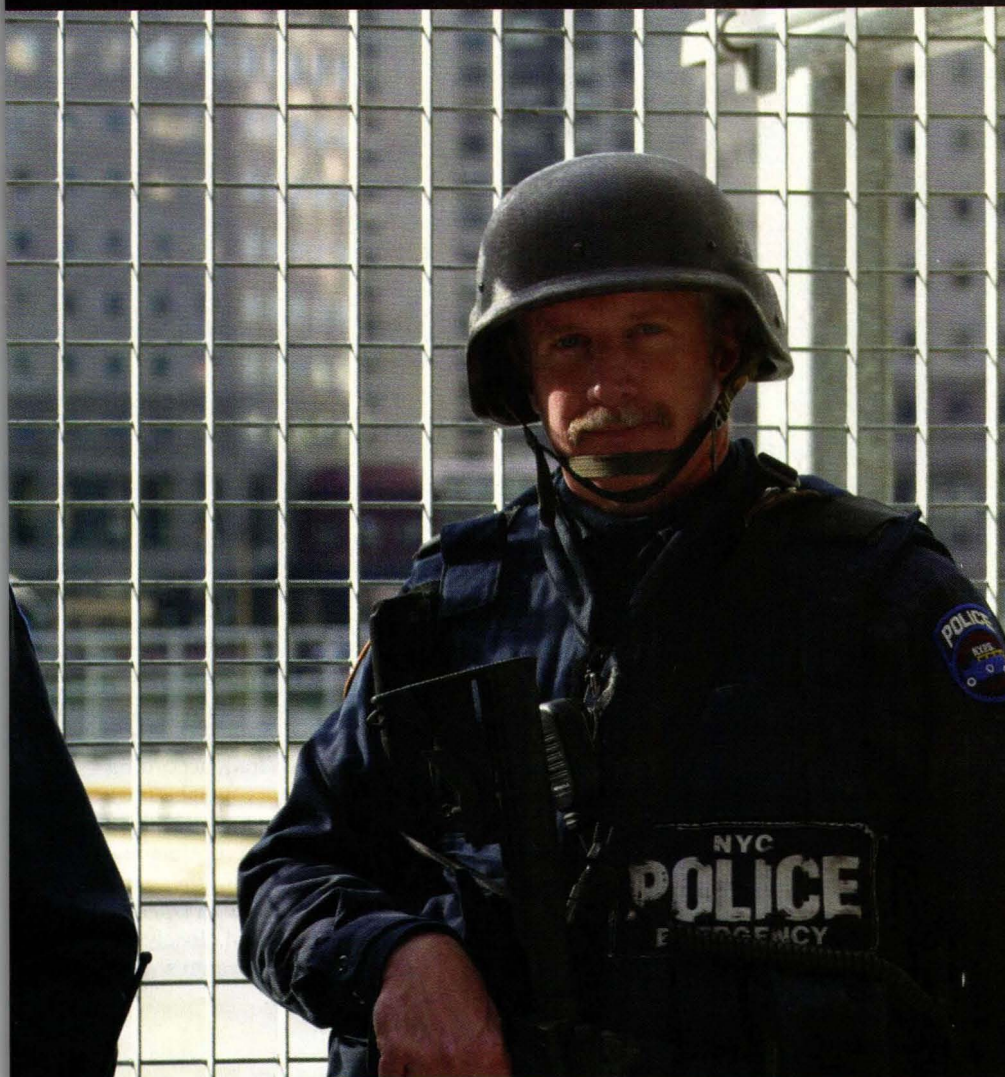
passed the gruelling six-month training course, including three women officers, (the highest female pass thus far).

As darkness began to fall over the city that never sleeps, flights by chartered and private aircraft were restricted, only commercial airliners were not disrupted. The only other aircraft in the sky over New York that night were military jets as well as Federal and local police helicopters, including the NYPD's new multi-million dollar state-of-the-art helicopter which is equipped with radiation detection equipment.

A number of politicians were critical of Mayor Bloomberg's decision to allow the festivities to go ahead, but to stop them would have been a huge boost to terrorists, and as such the decision to allow them to continue was a brave one. The security for the night was on a scale I have never witnessed, though it was not oppressive, and chatting with revellers it was clear that the last thing on their mind were terrorists. They were there to party, and party they did.

Belinda Warren and I travelled to Washington DC, and it was clear that security for the Capitol City was extremely tight. As in New York, there was a constant stream of cars and police officers. It seemed there was some form of law enforcement personnel or vehicle every five steps.





The only visible security was a handful of Secret Service Uniformed Division officers and a SWAT officer from the United States Park Police. He was friendly and most willing to chat with us. I am, however, sure that the White House is probably the best protected house on the planet.

The thoughts and legacies of 9/11 are everywhere in New York and elsewhere, but this is a city that is not about to curl up and die. A lot of people said it was risky going to New York over the New Year. Having personally witnessed the level of security both before, during and after the festivities, I believe I was probably in one of the safest cities anywhere in the world.

As a photographer who specialises in law enforcement images, the chance to add to my stock was irresistible. However, this was the home of the President and everyone was on a heightened state of alert. As we walked down from the Capitol Building, in the distance the Police had set up a roaming road block, pulling over vehicles driving in and around the Capital Hill area. This was a great place to take some images, which I did. There was even an anonymous black van present, which I presumed belonged to the security services.

Suddenly, a police car drew up alongside and an officer asked me to stop. It would appear I had been reported taking pictures of police vehicles and the officer wanted to know what I was doing. I explained I was a journalist working for Eye Spy Magazine while my girlfriend produced a copy and gave it to the officer, issue 22 with the President pictured and our names beside the article. Still he was not happy, and asked for my ID. I explained that in the UK we did not carry ID. It was looking as if I was heading for the famous "trip downtown" and my stay in Washington was not going to be a pleasurable one; still I may have been able to get some nice stock images of an American police cell. The only form of ID I did have was my press card. The officer radioed in my details and a quick call by his controller to Scotland Yard confirmed I was indeed who I said I was.

The officer had been joined by a colleague who asked how long we had been in town. "About thirty minutes," I replied. He could not contain his laughter and said "Welcome to Washington, and have a nice day."

The White House was our next port of call and I was surprised at the low key approach to security arrangements. Both ends of Pennsylvania Avenue were closed to traffic.



This unmarked van carried two White House security officers. Moments later, Steve McManus was detained

Operation Mass

and the Strange Rockingham Cell

*Covert MI6 Operation
London Gaining Support*

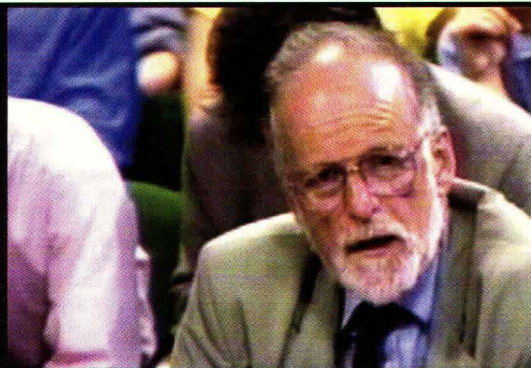
In the late 1990s, Britain's Secret Intelligence Service apparently activated a propaganda operation to gain popular support for the war against Iraq, according to a government official. *The Sunday Times* described Sir Derek Plumbly, then director of the Middle East Department of the Foreign Office, as a key figure in *Operation Mass Appeal*. He worked closely with the intelligence service on Britain's Middle East policy.

The revelation comes at a time when Lord Hutton prepares to give his verdict on the death of Dr David Kelly, the Ministry of Defence weapons expert who committed suicide last year. To compound matters, Scott Ritter, the former US arms' inspector and open critic of the Iraq war, said he was approached by MI6 in 1997 to help the propaganda operation. However, before now, he has never implicated or named MI6 officers involved in the international operation.

Ritter, who headed over a dozen inspection missions in Iraq looking for banned weapons, said that he attended meetings with a senior MI6 officer about "manipulating intelligence material." Ritter said: "The objective was to convince the public that Iraq was a greater threat than it

Right: Dr David Kelly - revealed as the anonymous MOD scientist who said the UK Government had "sexed-up" its intelligence dossier of Iraq's WMD. Mr Kelly committed suicide on 17 July 2003. The affair is being investigated by Lord Hutton who will shortly reveal his findings after an extensive inquiry.

Far right: Scott Ritter says MI6 provided "propaganda"



s Appeal

on 'Central to
Support for Iraq War'

actually was." He also believes that MI6 used "similar tactics" to help boost public opinion in the months leading up to the March invasion of Iraq. "Stories ran in the media about secret underground facilities in Iraq and ongoing programmes. They were sourced to Western intelligence and all of them were garbage."

Ritter, a former colleague of David Kelly, believes the scientist may have been used by MI6 as a link between MI6 and the media. "Kelly was a known government-approved conduit with the media," said Ritter.

David Kelly was also close to a group of weapons experts known as the Rockingham Cell that often received MI6 intelligence. Kelly confirmed this when he told the Hutton Inquiry: "Within the Defence Intelligence Services I liaise with the Rockingham cell..."

OPERATION ROCKINGHAM

Operation Rockingham was established by the Defence Intelligence Staff within the Ministry of Defence in 1991, and was set up to acquire intelligence proving an active Iraqi WMD programme. The existence of *Operation Rockingham* was confirmed by Scott Ritter. He said he knew members of Rockingham team and

described them as "dangerous," but insisted they were not "rogue agents" acting without government backing. "This policy was coming from the very highest levels," he said. Ritter and other intelligence sources say *Operation Rockingham* and MI6 were supplying skewed information to the Joint Intelligence Committee

(JIC), which was included in the intelligence dossiers that the government published to convince Parliament and the people of the necessity of war against Iraq. There are similarities between this effort and that of the US Office of Special Plans (OSP) in the US Pentagon. The OSP was established by Defence Secretary

US troops on patrol in Iraq



COURTESY: US ARMY/DOD



An unusual view of MI6 headquarters at Vauxhall Bridge, London

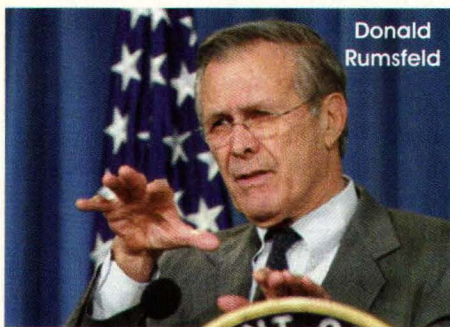


Donald Rumsfeld to gather intelligence that could prove the case for war.

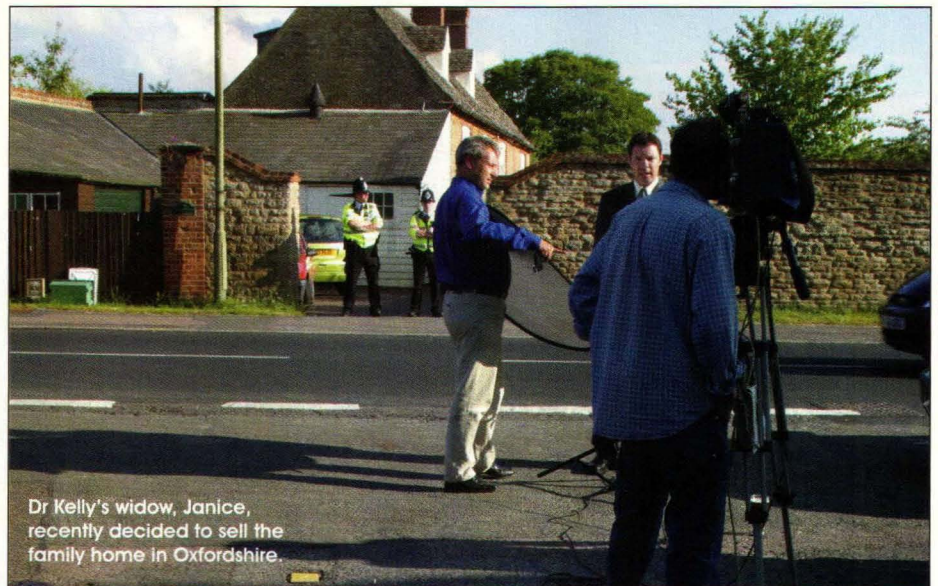
The only authoritative reference to *Operation Rockingham* is a 1998 British parliamentary report. Brigadier Richard Holmes, who was giving evidence to the defence committee, refers to *Operation Rockingham* and linked it to Unscm inspections in Iraq. Some of the Rockingham staff were military officers, others came from the intelligence services, such as MI6 and others were civilian Ministry of Defence personnel. From 1991 to 1998 it had three chiefs, one man and two women. Both the MOD and Downing Street refused to comment on Ritter's allegations about Operation Rockingham.

DISTRIBUTION OF INTELLIGENCE

Ritter says that Poland, South Africa and India were initially chosen for the distribution of MI6 propaganda. In 1997, all three countries were nonaligned and failed to back US and British sanctions on Iraq. Ritter says he was approached by MI6's station

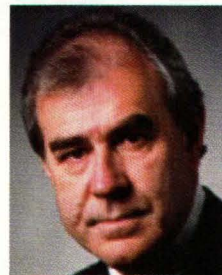


Donald Rumsfeld



Dr Kelly's widow, Janice, recently decided to sell the family home in Oxfordshire.

chief in New York. After getting approval from Richard Butler (right), the executive chairman of the United Nations Special Commission on Iraq Disarmament to cooperate with MI6, he travelled to London in June 1998, where he met three MI6 officers.



would eventually find their way back to the US and UK and be read by the public, thus hardening the case for war against Saddam. The tough-talking American said he was "naming names" because he was "frustrated" over the misuse of intelligence and a cover-up.

Ritter had previously met the senior officer at MI6's Vauxhall Bridge headquarters in London. The MI6 officer allegedly invited Ritter to provide information on Iraq that would be used to "plant stories" in foreign newspapers. The reports

"What MI6 was determined to do by the selective use of intelligence was to give the impression that Saddam still had weapons of mass destruction or was making them and thereby legitimize sanctions and military action against Iraq," said Ritter.

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Established January 2001



USAF CODE NAME **ANGEL FIRE**



This USAF Hercules C-130 transport plane releases flares to protect itself from heat-seeking missiles during an exercise. These rare photographs show how the pattern of the flares forms a cross, and the lower right image - 'angel wings'. USAF pilots have codenamed the phenomenon 'Angel Fire'.

The swirling patterns of the flares are caused by wake turbulence often called 'vortex shedding'. The drag from tips of aircraft wings occasionally produces vortices or swirls.

NOVEMBER 17

End Game?

Killers of CIA Station Chief and British Defence Attaché Jailed For Life

A shadowy campaign of killings that began 28 years ago with the murder of CIA station chief Richard Welch in Athens, ended in December with the sentencing of the leader of the November 17 or N17 terrorist group and five of his gunmen.

With mounting security concerns over this year's Olympic Games, the Greek Government was determined to act tough. Alexandros Giotopoulos, 59, leader of the terror group, was given 21 life terms plus an additional 25 years in prison. The ruling by an anti-terrorism tribunal closed a violent chapter in Greece's history.

November 17 followed a complex mix of Marxist and national ideologies, and was named after the date of a student-led revolt in 1973, which helped remove the 1967-74 military dictatorship. On 17 November 1973, the military junta sent tanks into Athens Polytechnic to halt the student revolt. A dozen students died and the rebellion spread throughout the country. The group did have supporters in Greece - always claiming it was waging a "hit-and-run" war against imperialism on behalf of the public. Bombings were plentiful against banks and US targets. To fund operations, the group often robbed banks and vehicles carrying cash.

The United States has long criticised the Greek Government over its failure to crack down on N17. The group was vehemently



Dimitris Koufodinas - The 'Poison Hand' admitted killing Stephen Saunders - given 13 life sentences

anti-American and the CIA suspected its most senior heads were being protected by elements in the Greek security system. When CIA man Richard Welch was gunned down by assassins using a .45 calibre semi-automatic gun after he returned home from a Christmas party on 23 December 1975, US concern turned into anger. The .45 weapon was to become a trademark of the group and was used in several other murders.

Over the next 25 years, N17 killed over 20 people, including USAF Sergeant Ronald Steward, Captain William Nordeen, US Embassy defence attaché and US Navy Captain George Tsantes. The most recent killing, that of British defence attaché Brigadier Stephen Saunders in June 2000, caused the UK Government to step up its efforts to break the terror group. It was a major error by the group, as MI6 officials and Scotland Yard offered assistance. Working alongside Greek intelligence, the officers began a huge effort to discover who actually headed the group. However, it was not until an N17 operation to detonate a bomb in 2002 went wrong that the intelligence services finally made inroads into the group. One member was arrested and began to talk. Within weeks other senior figures had been detained and the end was in sight.

The US hailed the sentence handed down to Giotopoulos and his gunmen. "We hope and expect the sentence will be fully carried out," Richard Boucher, the State Department spokesman said.



Alexandros Giotopoulos - pictured as a young man

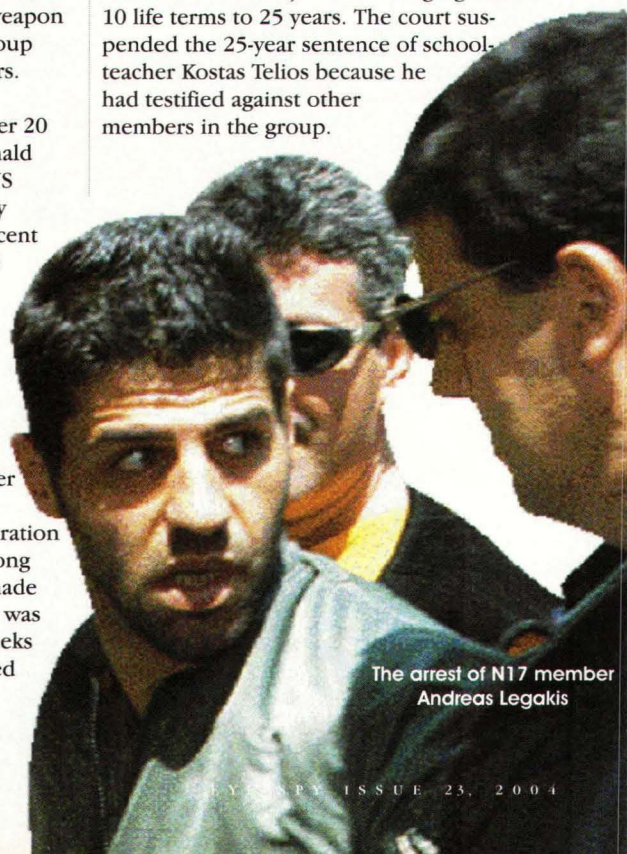
Giotopoulos, a French-born academic and founder of the group smiled in court as he was sentenced. He was arrested working as a translator under an assumed name on the holiday island of Lipsi in the Aegean Sea. Giotopoulos told the tribunal he was "set up." Dimitris Koufodinas, 45, the group's main hit man was given 13 life sentences and 25 years. He was nicknamed the 'Poison Hand' because he was so accurate with a firearm. Other members received jail terms ranging from 10 life terms to 25 years. The court suspended the 25-year sentence of school-teacher Kostas Telios because he had testified against other members in the group.



Richard Welch



Stephen Saunders



The arrest of N17 member Andreas Legakis

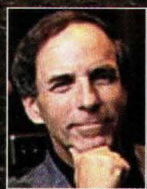
First Strike?

TWA Flight 800 and the Attack on America

"The case of TWA 800 served as a turning point because of Washington's determination and to a great extent ability to suppress terrorist explanations and "float" mechanical failure theories. To avoid such suppression after future strikes, terrorism-sponsoring states would raise the ante so that the West could not ignore them."

Yossef Bodansky, 1999
Director of the Congressional Task Force on Terrorism and
Unconventional Warfare

part one



Jack Cashill

What follows is a strange story burdened by its very dimensions. So large is the tale and so grave its implications, that even journalists instinctively flee from it. In their book, *First Strike-TWA Flight 800 and the Attack on America*, authors Jack Cashill and James Sanders present information that almost inevitably leads to the events of 11 September.

FIRST STRIKE?

This story properly begins on Long Island's affluent south shore, on the sweet summer eve of 17 July 1996, the temperature a perfect 71 degrees, the sky serene and fair. The vacationers,

fisherman and day-trippers were all out that evening watching the sky as beachgoers do. Not that they expected to see anything unusual. No, life in America that summer appeared as soft as the evening itself, as soft and stress-less perhaps as it had ever been before or ever would be again. To be sure, there was some trouble around the world, but not enough to disturb anyone's summer, contained as the trouble was in places few in America cared much about—the Balkans, the Middle East, Africa, Russia.

Closer to home, Islamic terrorist Ramzi Yousef was standing trial in New York for his role in the Bojinka plot, an attempt to blow up eleven American airliners in one day over the Pacific. Of more immediate concern was the terrorist bombing of Khobar Towers, an American barracks in Saudi Arabia. That attack, just three weeks earlier, had killed 19 American servicemen.

The 230 passengers on board TWA 800 were largely oblivious to any such worries. The

Paris-bound 747 left JFK Airport in New York City at 8.19pm made a wide turn to the south and then turned back east parallel to the Long Island coast and a few miles south. The plane ascended slowly to more than 13,000 feet and held there to let US AIR 217 pass comfortably overhead heading north.

The evening of 17 July was not, however, as peaceful as it appeared to be. The signs of unease were everywhere. Dean Steward observed one such sign earlier in the day at an ocean front park on Long Island. At about 3.00pm he alerted his friend Susan Smith to a US Navy ship about three miles off shore. Steward thought the ship was a cruiser, one equipped with a sophisticated Aegis missile-guidance system. The telltale sign was the bulky forward superstructure that houses the system. Steward said: "I'm 90 per cent sure it was US and 100 per cent sure it was a warship." Steward was in a position to know. He had spent eight years in the US Navy.

About three hours later and about twelve or so miles east, vacationers Lisa Perry and Alice Rowe saw what may have been the same ship or one quite similar - "a military fighting ship," battleship gray with the characteristic ID numbers on the front. Although they each had spent many years at Long Island beaches, neither Perry nor Rowe had ever observed a ship of that size so close to shore. On that fateful day, in fact, the United States military was reportedly on its highest state of home front alert since the Cuban Missile crisis. Yossef Bodansky, describes two of the communications that ratcheted up the tension. The first was an



Yossef Bodansky

editorial in the respected London-based paper *al-Quds al-Arabi* that "outlined the logic for escalating the armed terrorist struggle against the United States." The editorial made a compelling case that the truck bombing of the

Khobar Towers in Saudi Arabia three weeks earlier was the beginning of a larger terrorist campaign. "Thus," concluded the editorial, "we would not be surprised if such attacks on the Americans continue on a large scale in the future." The editor was well aware of Osama bin-Laden, then little known in the West beyond intelligence circles.

The second communication came in the early hours of 17 July in the form of a fax sent to *Al-Hayab* in London, the most prestigious Arabic language newspaper. Sent by the Islamic Change Movement - the name used by Iraqi intelligence to take credit for terrorist acts according to Iraq scholar Laurie Mylroie - the warning came one day after the group had taken responsibility for the destruction of Khobar Towers. It was as serious as a truck bomb:

The mujabideen will deliver the ultimate response to the threats of the foolish American president. Everyone will be amazed at the size of that response. Determining the time and the place is the



This story properly begins on Long Island's affluent south shore, on the sweet summer eve of 17 July 1996, the temperature a perfect 71 degrees, the sky serene and fair...

band of Al-Mujabideen, and the invaders should be prepared to leave ... dead or alive. Their time is at the morning-dawn. Is not the morning-dawn near?

17 July, Mylroie observes, is the most important day on Iraq's revolutionary calendar. That date marks the coup that brought Saddam Hussein's Ba'ath party to power in 1969. On 17 July 1996, Saddam gave what Mylroie calls the "most angry, vengeful speech of his entire life." He blasted the United States for its troops on Saudi and Kuwaiti soil and demanded the lifting of sanctions.

As "morning-dawn" approached the Arabian Peninsula, the Sun was about to set on Long Island. At 8.31pm Dwight Brumley, whose long Navy career included special expertise in electronic warfare, put down the book he was reading and glanced out the window of US Air 217. Night had already fallen to the east, the direction in which he looked.

"I noticed what appeared to be a small private airplane that was flying pretty much at a course right at the US Air flight," Brumley recounts. "I followed it until the fuselage and the inboard wing cut off my field of view. My first thought was 'that was awfully close'."

Brumley estimates that the plane passed a mere 300 or 400 feet beneath him. About 15 seconds after the small plane had passed, he noticed "what appeared to be some kind of a flare," but he realised quickly that this



Attacked. Khobar Towers - American barracks in Saudi Arabia - 19 people died

bright, burning object ascending off the ocean was no flare. "It was definitely moving pretty much parallel to the US Air flight and it was moving at least as fast perhaps even faster."

As the flare-like object raced north, and Flight 800 ascended slowly and innocently east along the Long Island coast, Mike Wire, a millwright from Philadelphia working on a Westhampton bridge, saw a streak of light rise up from behind a beach house and zig zag south, southeast away from shore at

about a 40 degree angle, leaving a white smoke trail behind it.

Richard Goss, upon seeing the same object, turned to his friends at a nearby yacht club and said, "Hey look at the fireworks." Everybody turned to look, and they all watched it climb. "It was bright, very bright," says Goss, "almost bright pink and orange it travelled up."

As engineer Paul Angelides walked out on to the deck of his Westhampton beach house,





he picked up the same object now high in the sky. From his angle, it appeared to be a "red phosphorescent object... leaving a white smoke trail." At first he thought the object a distress flare, but he soon realised it was too large and moving too fast. Spellbound, he followed the object as it moved out over the ocean in the direction of the horizon.

Goss followed it too. "It seemed to go away in the distance towards the south, and that's when I saw it veer left which would bring it out east. It was a sharp left."

From a Westhampton school parking lot, high school principal Joseph Delgado saw Brumley's streak, the one heading north towards shore and slightly west. As he told the FBI, he saw an object like "a firework" ascend almost vertically. The object had a "bright white light with a reddish pink aura surrounding it." The tail, gray in colour, "moved in a squiggly pattern." From Delgado's perspective, the object "arced off to the right in a south westerly direction."

At 8.31pm FAA radar operators out of Islip saw an unknown object appear on screen and head towards Flight 800. Two National Guard pilots in their nearby helicopter now picked up the streaks high in the sky. Captain Chris Baur would later tell the National Transportation Board that he saw "a hard white light, like burning pyrotechnics." This object "struck an object coming from the right and made it explode." Major Fritz Meyer, a winner of the Distinguished Flying Cross for his service over Vietnam, saw the

ON THE EVENING OF JULY 17, 1996, AS THE SETTING SUMMER SUN BEGAN TO SILHOUETTE THE MANHATTAN SKYLINE, TRANS WORLD AIRLINES FLIGHT 800 DEPARTED FROM JFK INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT ON A NON STOP FLIGHT TO PARIS, FRANCE. TWELVE MINUTES INTO THE FLIGHT, AT 8:31 PM, AS THE BOEING 747 JUMBO JETLINER SOARED EASILY PAST THE SOUTH SHORE BEACHES OF LONG ISLAND, AT 400 MILES PER HOUR, A CATASTROPHIC TRAGEDY OVERTOOK THE 230 PASSENGERS AND CREW.

AS THE PLANE CLIMBED PAST AN ALTITUDE OF 13,000 FEET, A FATAL EXPLOSION OF CONTROVERSIAL ORIGIN OCCURRED IN THE VICINITY OF THE CENTER FUEL TANK, RUPTURING THE FUSELAGE AND SETTING THE PLANE AFIRE. FOR BRIEF MOMENTS THE DOOMED AIRLINER CONTINUED IN FLIGHT INTO THE NOW DARKENING EASTERN SKY. THEN IN WHAT ONLOOKERS WOULD DESCRIBE AS A SUDDEN FIREBALL, THE SHINING CRAFT SUFFERED A FINAL EXPLOSION, SHATTERING INTO A RAIN OF FLAMES AND FALLING INTO THE SEA BELOW.

THERE WERE NO SURVIVORS

southbound missile clearest. "It was definitely a rocket motor," says Meyer.

Delgado saw a second object "glitter" in the sky and the first object move up towards it. He thought at first it was "going to slightly miss" the glittering object, but it appeared to make "a dramatic correction at the last second." Then Delgado saw a "white puff."

"From my vantage point," says Goss, "there was a direct explosion that followed and then after that there was a second explosion that was off to the east a little farther that was much larger." Meyer saw a bright white light also. "What I saw explode was definitely ordnance," he said. "The initiating event was a high velocity explosion, not fuel. It was ordnance."

"You could feel the concussion like a shock wave," reports Mike Wire of the initial blast. Indeed, it shook the bridge on which he was standing in Westhampton even at ten miles distance. And then confusion, a hellish, horrific confusion. "There seemed to be a lot of chaos out there," says Angelides. Now he, Wire, Meyer, Baur, Goss, Delgado and Brumley watched as the plane's fuel tanks exploded, and Flight 800 morphed into what most described as a "fireball."

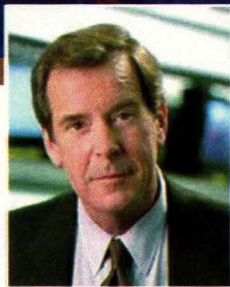
Brumley saw the burning debris hit the water and turned to summon a flight attendant. As he did, a passenger in the seat behind him, James Nugent, cried out, "Did you see that

too?" Nugent, an inveterate window-gazer, had seen a lot, perhaps more than anyone else. He and Brumley and the others were hardly alone in what they had seen. More than 700 civilians would share their stories with the FBI. At least 250 of these people would report ascending, zig-zagging streaks of light.

The FAA sensed the worst also. At the New York Air Route Traffic Control Center, two veteran controllers observed a target arching and intersecting with TWA 800 just before 800 disappeared from the screen. A manager from that center rushed the radar data to the FAA technical center in Atlantic City for further analysis, then on to the FAA headquarters in Washington, and from there directly to the White House Situation Room. Indeed, when Ron Schleede of the National Transportation Safety Board (NTSB) first saw the data, he exclaimed, "Holy Christ, this looks bad." He added later, "It showed this track that suggested something fast made the turn and took the airplane."

It was in the White House situation room, "in the aftermath of the TWA Flight 800 bombing," as former Clinton aid George Stephanopoulos told ABC news anchor Peter Jennings on that fateful 11 September, that all key parties converged. The presumption reigned during this meeting that the destruction of the plane had been a terrorist act. The FAA made clear that there was no effective deterrence if terrorists were planning to take out additional planes. Two days before the





Peter Jennings



George Stephanopoulos

Olympics and a month before the political conventions, a terrorist scenario had the potential to virtually shut down the airline industry and cripple the economy.

Of all the meetings taking place that night and early morning, the only one meeting that really mattered is all but lost to history. This is the meeting that took place in the family quarters of the White House.

It seems likely that satellite imagery would have been restricted to the upstairs meeting and the handful of people present, most likely the president's most trusted military appointees. The military would not have dared to keep such explosive information to themselves, nor would they have shared it in the situation room. Clinton would have also had the FAA radar data and updated reports from witnesses on the scene.

Recently, the Joint Chiefs had drawn up "contingency plans" for a severe retaliatory response to any act of state-sponsored terrorism. By 3.00am Clinton had gathered enough information to call National Security Adviser Tony Lake - who, tellingly, was not allowed in the upstairs meeting - with the following message: "Dust off the contingency plans." But right now, especially on these terms, with the 1996 election comfortably in his pocket, war was the last thing Clinton needed or wanted.

There is a time honoured logical principle known as "*Ockham's Razor*" - the simplest explanation is usually the correct one. Consider its application in the case of TWA 800: On a night of high military alert, hundreds of witnesses watch streaks of light head towards the plane; FAA radar picks up an unknown object merging with the plane; and the plane explodes catastrophically without a word from the cockpit. Ockham's Razor says "terrorism."

The case for terrorism only grew stronger. On 14 August 1996, *The New York Times* reported that "the pattern of the debris" persuaded investigators that "a mechanical malfunction is highly unlikely." Additionally, the article stated emphatically, "Now that investigators say they think the centre fuel tank did not explode, they say the only good explanations remaining are that a bomb or a missile brought down the plane off Long Island."

On 23 August, *The New York Times* broke a headline story top right - *Prime Evidence Found That Device Exploded in Cabin of Flight 800*. The FBI was steering the newspaper away from missiles. The *Times* gave the impression there were only a handful of eyewitnesses - and leaned towards the less frightening scenario of an internal explosion. Given the undisputed evidence of the explosive residue on much of the plane, it was impossible to make a credible case for a mechanical malfunction.

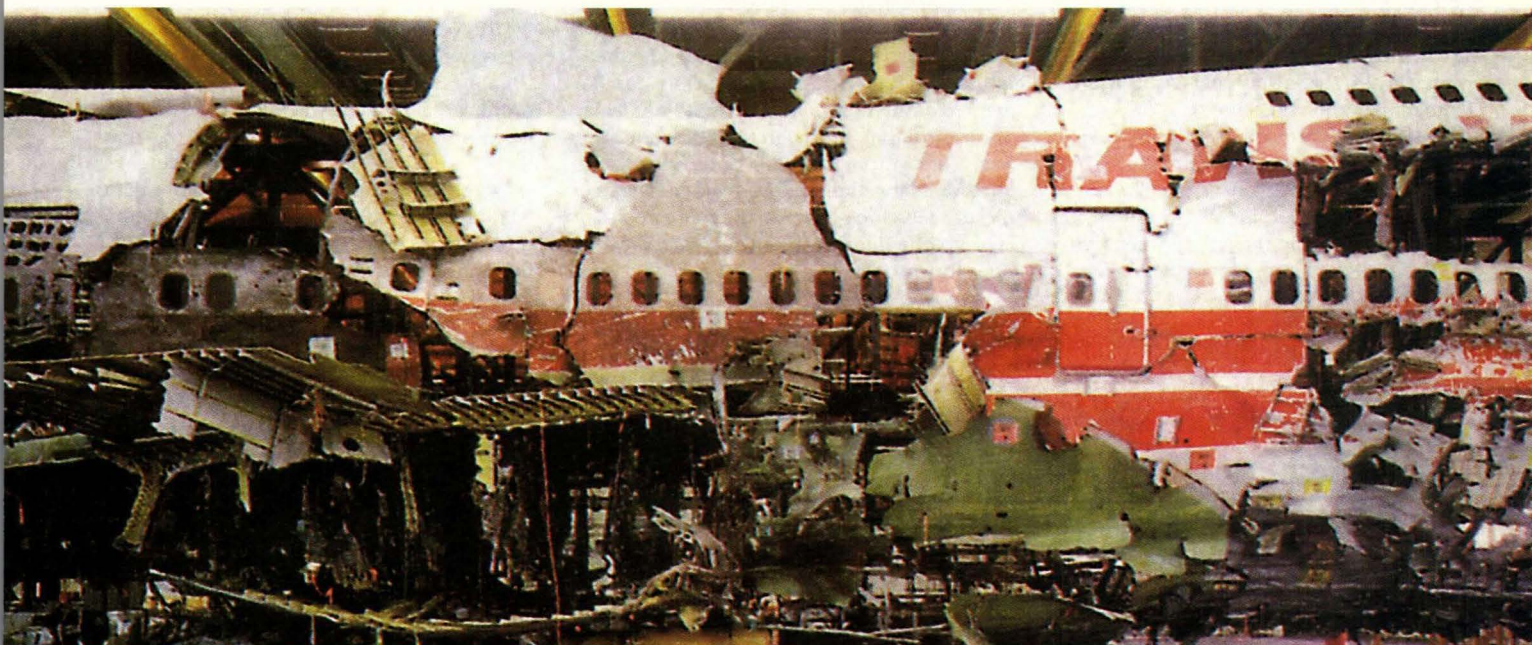
In retrospect it is painfully easy to track the changes in the story. With the Democratic primary in late August and the presidential election in November, the driving force seems not to have been national security but politics. After 18 desperate months clawing back from the electoral debacle of 1994, the White House was not about to allow TWA Flight 800 stand in the way of re-election. The first flagrant corruption of the investigation had politics written all over it. Shortly after the crash, the President appointed Vice-President Al Gore (right) to head up an airline safety and security commission. On 9 September 1996, the commission submitted its tough preliminary report to the President.

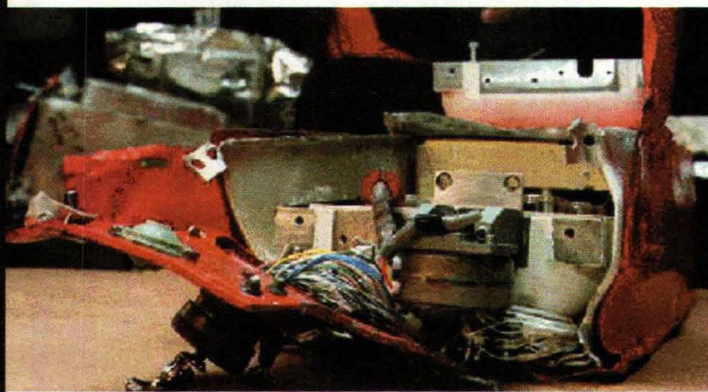


Tony Lake



Al Gore

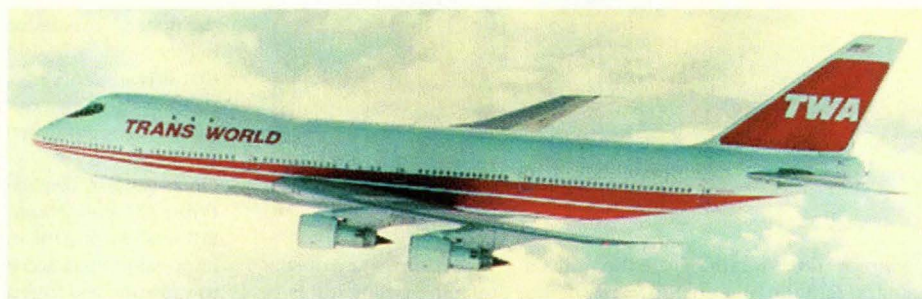




But this show of toughness wilted quickly. "Within ten days, the whole [airline] industry jumped all over Al Gore," commission member Victoria Cummock would claim. This pressure took the form of an intense lobbying campaign aimed at the White House. On 19 September, Gore backed off the proposal. He sent a letter to the industry's trade group, the Air Transport Association, assuring it that the FAA would develop "a draft test concept... in full partnership with representatives of the airline industry." In other words, the airlines could rewrite the recommendations to their liking.

On the same day the administration was sending this letter, it was signalling its cooperative spirit to the airline industry through calculated leaks to *The Washington Post* and *The New York Times*. The lead of the *Times* story reads as follows: *Investigators from the National Transportation Safety Board, saying they are convinced that none of the physical evidence recovered from TWA Flight 800 proves that a bomb brought down the plane, plan tests intended to show that the explosion could have been caused by a mechanical failure alone.*

It followed, of course, that a mechanical failure did not require urgent security measures. On the next day, 20 September, the same day that some \$700,000 worth of airline checks would start arriving at the Democratic National Committee, the administration advanced a new story to make sense of the change in direction. *The New York Times* article on 21 September summarises the government's argument: "Federal officials said the jetliner was used during a test of a bomb-detecting dog five



weeks before the crash at a St. Louis airport, which they said could explain the traces of explosives found in the wreckage."

The White House had to have held its breath on this one. With only a few phone calls, the media would have learned that the exercise in question did not take place on the TWA 800 plane. In fact, the only records the St. Louis dog-training officer kept were of the start and stop time of this roughly 90-minute exercise. As he told the FBI, he finished the exercise between 12.20pm and 12.25pm. The plane that would become Flight 800 had been loading passengers and supplies since 11.30am or earlier and left the gate at 12.30pm bound for Hawaii with several hundred passengers on board. The officer, however, had performed this exercise on a completely empty plane and saw no one.

According to TWA records provided by the FBI, a sister aircraft, a veritable clone, was parked at the next gate and would not leave it until 2.00pm. Although the FBI would later boast of its more than 7000 interviews, no one interviewed the pilots - who, in fact, had never seen a dog exercise in their careers - and no one interviewed the officer until after the story broke.

A 20 September CNN report - 'Bomb not ruled out' - revealed just how a government friendly media had been distracted by a red herring. It also suggests that "mechanical" was now the favoured theory despite the fact there was admittedly no evidence of a mechanical failure and never would be.

There is a binary quality to an investigation of an airliner's destruction. Yes or no. Open or shut. To transform an external explosion into a mechanical failure someone has to alter or suppress every known variable. And someone did. The evidence was systematically lost, stolen, concealed, erased, deleted, denied, or simply ignored. This is not a matter of conjecture. This is a matter of fact. One evidence pool, however, could not easily be subtracted. The civilian eyewitnesses were too many, too affluent, and too insistent to ignore.

On 18 November 1997, the FBI concluded the press conference in which it withdrew from the case by showing a 15-minute video produced inexplicably by the CIA. The video's most memorable revelation was that the witnesses saw not a missile streaking skywards but TWA 800 ascending more than 3,000 nearly straight up after its nose blew off. To their credit, the rank-and-file guys at the NTSB did not buy the CIA scenario. No



one in the aviation community did. Instead, they insisted on an interview with the analyst responsible. The recording of this interview is the most fascinating document in the investigation.

The CIA analyst traced his moment of awareness to the precise hour of 10.00pm on 30 December 1996. He said: "There was a realisation, having all the data laid out in front of me, that you can explain what the eyewitnesses are seeing with only the burning aircraft." When the NTSB agents asked the CIA analyst how many witnesses actually saw the plane ascend, the analyst wheedled and finally pulled out his trump card, his key witness, the man who had seen everything, "That [the ascending plane] is something that a few eyewitnesses saw. The guy on the bridge saw that."

That "guy" was a union millwright from suburban Philadelphia who had been working all that day on this Westhampton Bridge. At day's end, he looked out towards the sea beyond the house line. At that moment a white light caught his eye. On 30 July 1996, during an interview at his Pennsylvania home, he told an FBI agent exactly what he saw. Here is how the agent recorded the conversation on his 302, the official witness statement:

Wire saw a white light that was travelling skyward from the ground at approximately a 40 degree angle. Wire described the white light as a light that sparkled and thought it was some type of fireworks. Wire stated that the white light "zig zagged" [sic] as it travelled upwards, and at the apex of its travel the white light "arched over" and disappeared from Wire's view... Wire stated the white light travelled outwards from the beach in a south-southeasterly direction.

After the light disappeared, the 302 continues: "Wire saw an orange light that appeared to be a fireball." As the CIA analyst affirmed, the CIA chose to build its case squarely on Wire's testimony. The CIA animation of the ascending plane, however, completely distorts what Wire saw. It converts his "40 degree" climb to one of roughly 70 or 80 degrees. It reduces the smoke trail from three dimensions, south and east "outward from the beach," to a small, two dimensional blip far off shore. It places the explosion to the west of where Wire clearly remembers it. And most disturbing of all, the animation fully ignores Wire's claim

DARKNESS SET IN AS THE FUEL AND WRECKAGE BURNED ACROSS MILES OF THE OCEAN'S SURFACE. AT ONCE, COURAGEOUS MEN AND WOMEN SET OUT IN SMALL BOATS BRAVING THE FLAMES IN A DESPERATE ATTEMPT AT RESCUE. WITHIN HOURS, FAMILIES OF THOSE ON BOARD FLIGHT 800 BEGAN ARRIVING, HOPING FOR SURVIVORS. WAITING IN SHOCK AND GRIEF ON THE LONG ISLAND SHORE. THEN CAME THE DIVERS. STRONG AND COMPASSIONATE, RISKING THEIR LIVES TO RELIEVE THE SUFFERING OF STRANGERS, THEY DOVE INTO STILL SMOLDERING SEAS. IN THE HOURS AND DAYS THAT WERE TO FOLLOW, THOUSANDS MORE JOINED THE RESCUE EFFORTS. AND WHEN THEY REALIZED NO RESCUE WAS POSSIBLE, THEY TURNED WITH EQUAL COURAGE TO THE DANGEROUS AND PAINFUL WORK OF RECOVERING THE LOST

VALIANT. HEROIC. THEY LABORED FOR MANY MONTHS, NOT RESTING UNTIL THEY HAD RECOVERED AND RETURNED TO THE WAITING FAMILIES EVERY LOVED ONE LOST THAT NIGHT. AND ALMOST THE ENTIRE AIRCRAFT

A FEAT UNPRECEDENTED IN AVIATION HISTORY

LONG WILL THE WORLD REMEMBER THE COMPASSION AND THE HEROISM SHOWN ON THIS OCEAN SHORELINE. AND THE YEARS WILL NOT DIMINISH THE HEARTFELT GRATITUDE OF THE FAMILIES FOR THE HEROES OF THAT DARK TIME



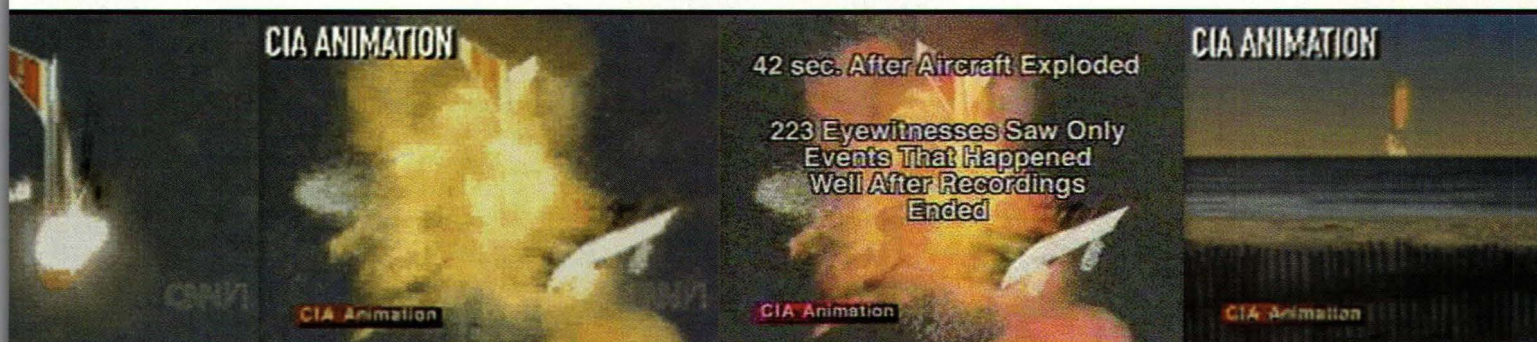
that the projectile ascended "skyward from the ground" and places his first sighting 20 degrees above the horizon, exactly where Flight 800 would have been.

These discrepancies troubled the NTSB agents. They asked how the CIA could recreate events at such obvious odds with Wire's original and detailed 302. Here is how analyst one responded: *[Wire] was an important eyewitness to us. And we asked the FBI to talk to him again, and they did. In his original description, he thought he had seen a firework and that perhaps that firework had originated on the beach behind the house. We went to that location and realised that if he was only seeing the airplane, that he would not see a light appear from behind the rooftop of that house. The light would actually appear in the sky. It's high enough in the sky that that would have to happen.*

When he was reinterviewed, he said that is indeed what happened. The light did appear in the sky. Now, when the FBI told us that, we got even more comfortable with our theory. *[italics author]*

This may be the single most egregious and conscious bit of dissembling in the entire investigation, one that transparently rises to the level of obstruction of justice. Here's why: the FBI never contacted Mike Wire after July 1996. Wire adamantly denies the FBI ever talked to him again, and there is no follow-up 302 in his file as there would have been. Someone made up this interview out of whole cloth.

Continued Page 83



CADILLA

A Most Extra

Eye Spy and
Law Enforcement Picture
Library takes a look at one
America's most carefully
guarded secrets...

Many Eye Spy readers were interested in the Law Enforcement photographs of President Bush's extraordinary vehicle used during his State Visit to the UK last year. This vehicle is nicknamed 'Cadillac One', with more than a slight take-off on the huge 747 Air Force One used to carry the President and his inner circle to most corners of the globe.

Cadillac One is a massive, four-ton vehicle measuring a few inches over 22ft. Fitted

with the latest armour protection and cutting-edge technology, George Bush's limousine is without doubt the most protected 'civilian vehicle' in the world. Little has been published on its actual specifications, and the few details released are fairly basic. Nevertheless, there are clues that have enabled intelligence watchers to note many a significant features.

The car is ostensibly a heavily modified 2001 version of the Cadillac DeVille. What vehicle enthusiasts have noticed is that the base is certainly not that of the DeVille. It is far bigger and all but a few

cosmetic touches, like the headlights, badge and brake lights appear like those found on the standard production model. As for its manufacturers, Eye Spy learned that it was designed and customised by a specialist security unit linked to the CIA and US Army. "The car contains dozens of security features that meant a variety of structural and engineering changes," said one US source. "Cadillac One is a 'stand-alone' project that means it was produced and designed to perform a variety of functions." It was built at an experimental and highly secure plant supposedly in California. Those who worked on the project are governed by the US Official

CONE

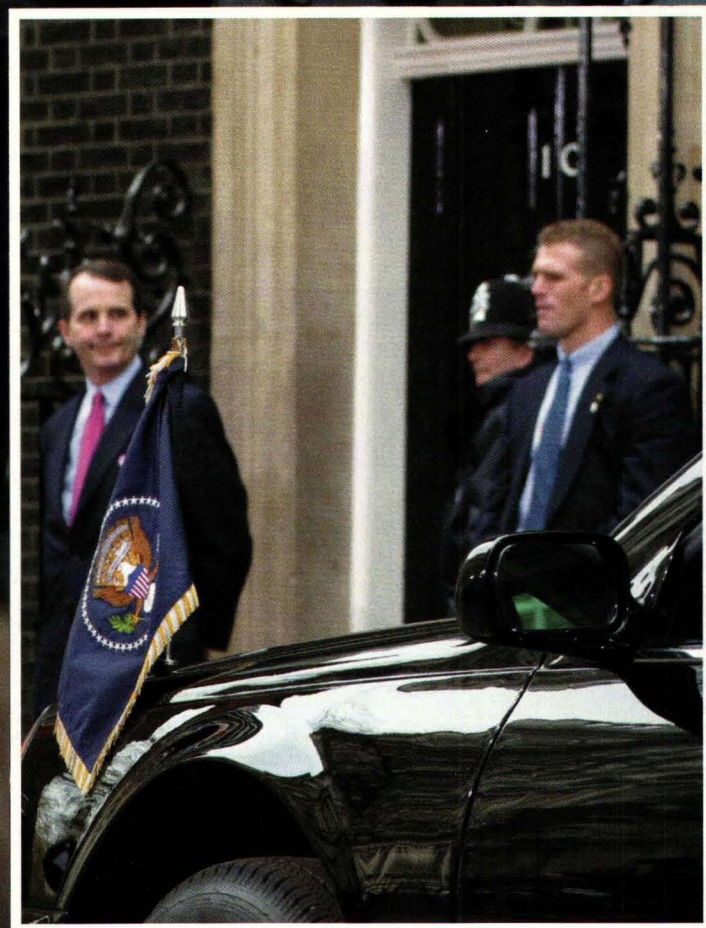
rdinary Vehicle



Secrets Act and can't talk about it: engineers and mechanics who service the car have similar restrictions.

Thirty years ago presidential vehicles were fitted with bullet-proof glass, toughened plate-armour, and fairly standard fittings. Cadillac One was designed to face every modern-day terrorist threat and is probably as secure as it could be. Gone are the days when US Presidents took to open-top vehicles and paraded through the city streets.

The chassis is protected by steel supports and covered with a composite material called kevlar, often used in personal body armour. Under the floor section, a thick plate of specially strengthened metal is strong enough to deflect a powerful landmine explosion. If the blast strikes at the back of the vehicle and hits the petrol tanks, it is unlikely they will be



pierced. And even if the tanks are breached, a CIA research division has fitted a unique foam that will stop the petrol igniting and exploding.

A favoured weapon of terrorist organisations is the rocket-propelled grenade. Much thought was given to protecting Cadillac One from such an attack. The glass used in the windscreen (back and front) and side windows has been carefully and scientifically moulded and toughened to withstand powerful armour-piercing bullets. The angle of the windscreen also affords optimum protection. There is some debate as to how strong the glass is on the doors. One security expert said the laminated polycarbonate windows are "bullet resistant not bullet-proof," noting this is why US Secret Service agents run alongside the car. However, the agents are also there to stop any assailant opening the door. As far as we could ascertain, the windows are just as strong as the windscreen and custom inserted into strengthened door panels. The actual doors and body of the vehicle have been triple-layered to withstand a rocket attack. Each panel is fitted with six-inch military-grade armour and a soldered strip of kevlar. Fancy accessories such as the shiny grill and two tiny floodlights fitted in the front bumper (fender), to illuminate the Presidential flags, belie its toughness.

Shooting out tyres has always been one method favoured by terrorists to stop a vehicle, especially in kidnap cases. However, any attack on the Good Year tyres of Cadillac One will fail. The huge wheels are also kevlar-reinforced, shred and puncture resistant. Even if struck by a

Jamming equipment will stop signal of remotely controlled bomb or timer, allowing vehicle to move away from scene before blast



volley of high-powered bullets, and the tyre dissolves, the superior steel rims will enable the CIA-trained driver to escape at speeds approaching 70mph. The car also carries an infrared object detection system that allows the driver complete night vision so he can drive at high speed even in total darkness.

Experts have debated just how fast Cadillac One can travel. And any clue that might have been afforded by retired Presidential cars has long gone. All previous vehicles have been destroyed because of security fears. Nevertheless, our source believes that the vehicle is powered by a massive 8-10 litre engine



Medical and GPS
communications
equipment in boot

Petrol tank contains
CIA-designed foam
to stop fuel igniting

Armour-plated doors will resist
high-powered bullets and
rocket-propelled grenades

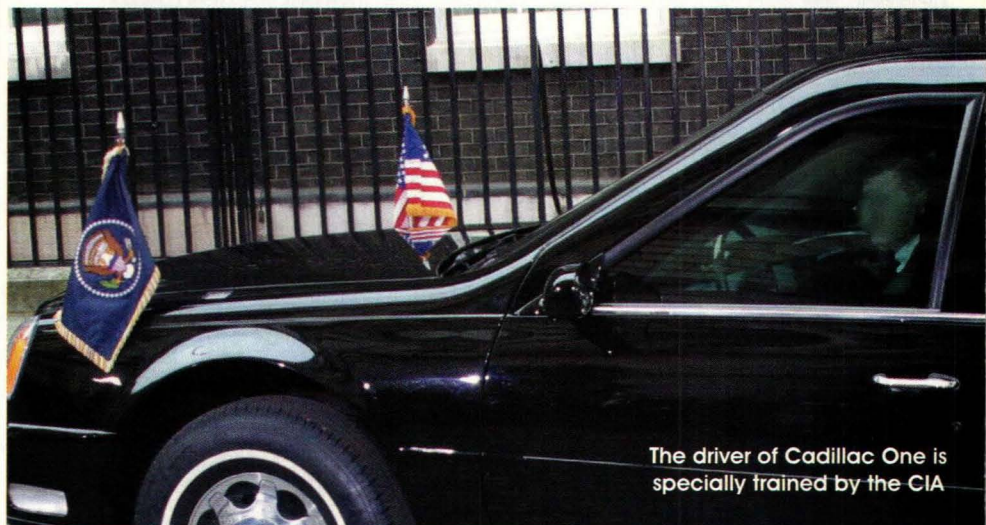
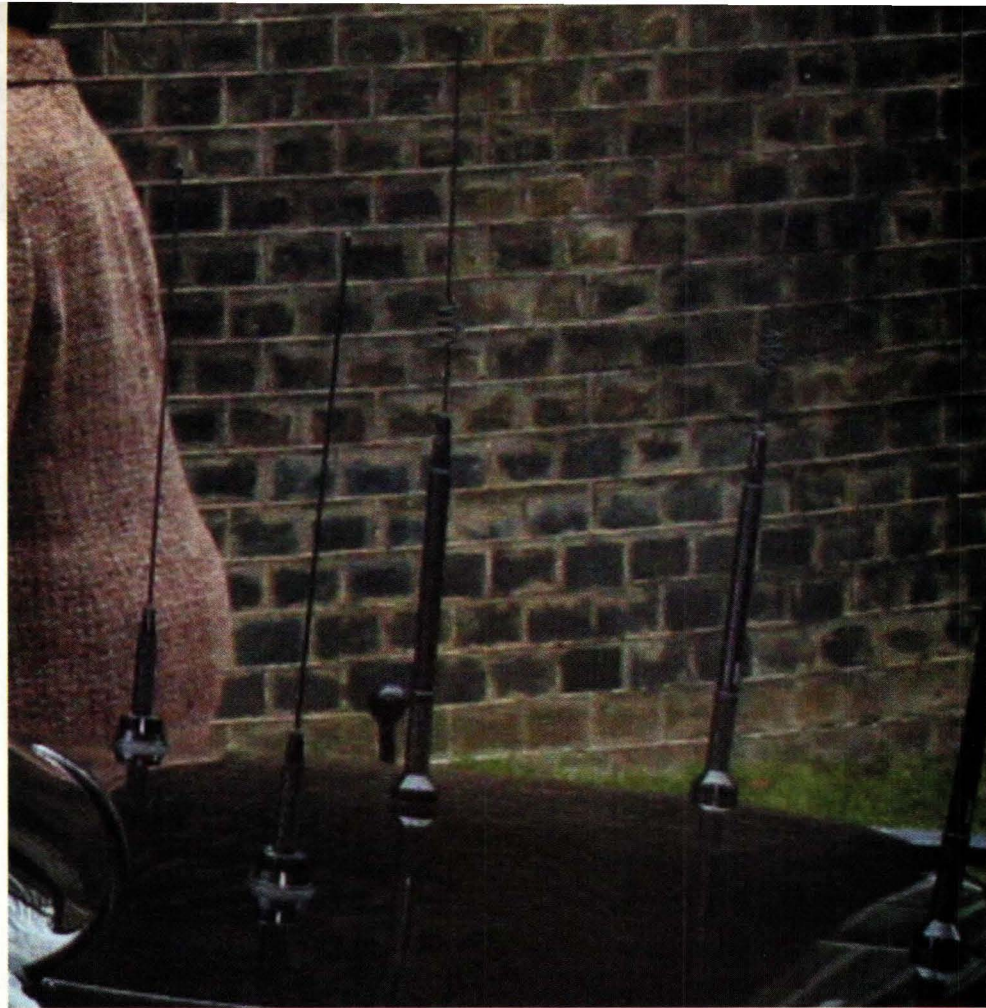
Chassis reinforced.
Special floor will
withstand landmine
explosion

and can travel at speeds approaching 180-
200mph.

Up to seven people can sit comfortably in
its hermetically sealed cabin. The leather
seats are blue in colour and polished wood
fittings help instill a real feel of luxury.
There are various internal security safes that
can house Presidential and security papers,
though these are rarely carried in this
vehicle for security purposes.

Cadillac One is fitted with a multitude of
defence accessories. Its air conditioning
can seal the passenger/driver area off
against a chemical or biological attack.
Fresh air is contained in a tank that will
pump sufficient air into the vehicle
allowing the driver to move out of a
contaminated area. Oxygen masks are
contained in the vehicle and are at hand
at all times. The car contains very ad-
vanced firearms, powerful shotguns,
automatic weapons and night-vision
goggles and cameras. Medical equipment
is carried in the boot, and even bottles of
the President's blood are carried in the
event of an emergency transfusion.

On the boot (trunk) of the vehicle,
various antenna are clearly visible. One
mast is the GPS (global positioning
system) that allows the CIA and other



The driver of Cadillac One is
specially trained by the CIA

intelligence services to track the vehicle's position to about five yards. Other masts are for local communications and military use, and a constant line to the White House and other advisors helps keep the President in touch with his inner circle.

One feature that is not visible is perhaps the most important. A highly advanced and top secret jamming device works constantly as the vehicle travels or is in situ. In the event of an attack by a concealed roadside bomb or remotely controlled device, the President's vehicle will jam the signal or timer for at least 60 seconds allowing the President to pass safely. Jammers usually work by emitting a magnetic impulse to block frequencies used to trip explosive devices, including the electronic signals from precision timers. A guided rocket attack will also fail. Such devices are present in most world leaders vehicles, though it is believed the American version is by far the most advanced.

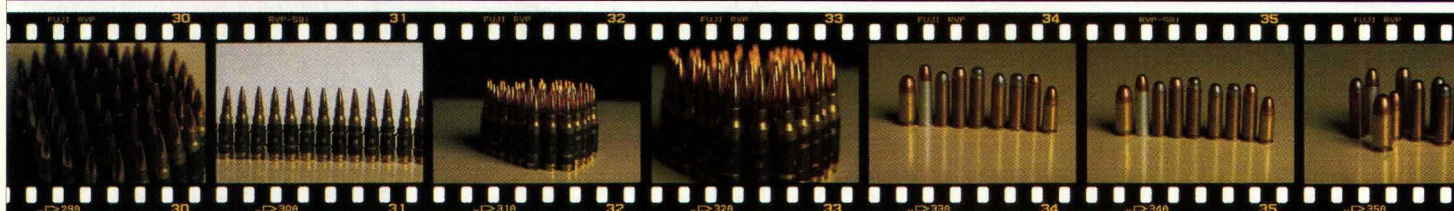
As for those with an eye for such a unique car, its fuel consumption and price may just be a sticking point. Cadillac One can travel about three miles on one gallon - possibly as low as two in traffic. To purchase such a vehicle may cost any where between £2-3 million (\$4-5m).

Accessories and batteries are not included.



Note the width of the door (around 9 inches wide) and glass - at least one-inch thick. The door is so heavy the Secret Service agent needs two-hands to open it for Mrs Bush.

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BOOK RELEASES

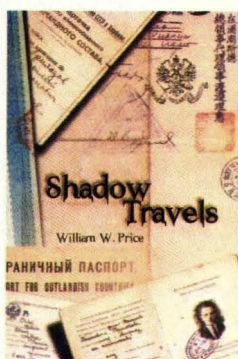
SHADOW TRAVELS

By William Price
AmErica House
Softback. ISBN: 1 58851 699 7

Based on the trials and tribulations of his own family's history, William Price's fiction novel tells the tale of a Russian immigrant living in China during Japanese occupation and his efforts to come to the United States. The book is based on his father's own experiences as a spy and the stories of other immigrants and what they did to get to the United States.

Wasily Orloff is Russian by birth, Chinese by compulsion and American by choice. The young man becomes head of the family when his father was forced to flee. He and his friends swim into China from Manchuria to work in an opium plantation. After defending his family from Japanese occupational forces, he leaves the Russian tank corp to become courier, bodyguard and chauffeur for Warlords. In China, Hong Kong and Macau, he spied for Western interests and becomes Triad member. He falls in love with the Chinese heiress of a significant Trade House. Their honeymoon includes a gold run from Macau and pirate attack. Drawing upon his martial arts skills and ability to speak many languages, he beats the odds. He continues to meet friends who are constantly changing sides in an era of upheaval in China before the Second World War.

★★★★★

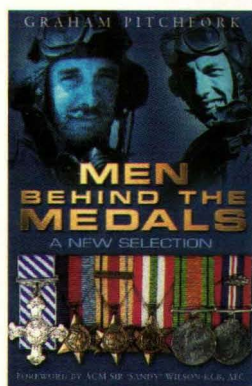


MEN BEHIND THE MEDALS

By Graham Pitchfork
Sutton Publishing
Hardback. ISBN 0 7509 3347 X

Of the many human characteristics that emerge in warfare, none generates more admiration than

gallantry. Using a starting point medal groups chosen for their unique combinations of gallantry and



campaign awards, Graham Pitchfork pays tribute to the bravery of twenty Allied airmen who flew combat operations during the Second World War. Encompassing a wide cross-section of operational roles, theatres, aircraft types and aircrew categories, the men behind the medals' experiences and actions are narrated in relation to the wider war.

These crucial operations are seen through a variety of different actions, including a night-fighter crew, a pilot flying over the jungles of Burma, a navigator who took part in supply drops to Resistance movements and a pilot who landed agents at night in France. The air war at sea is seen through the experiences of a Beaufighter pilot and a Royal Navy observer who attacked the Italian fleet at Taranto. Daring low-level attacks by the men flying light bombers contrast with the work of their compatriots on heavies, and in the Pathfinder force.

In describing the exploits of the lesser known heroes of that war, Mr Pitchfork has ensured that 'The Many' will never be forgotten.

★★★★★

JARHEAD

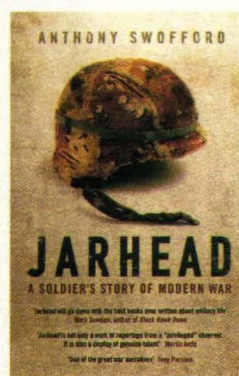
A Soldier's Story of Modern War
By Anthony Swofford
Scribner
ISBN 0 7432 3919 9

When Swofford went to the Gulf as a nineteen-year-old scout-sniper in the Marines, he had been trained to kill with a single shot. To kill would mean he was a good soldier. When he came back, he had lived through weeks of fear and boredom in the desert, under enemy and friendly fire, surrounded

by men reduced to their basest instincts. The person he had come closest to killing was himself.

An honest and powerful book that is an insight into the minds of the young who go to war. A bracing memoir about the war seen with a keen eye and biting wit.

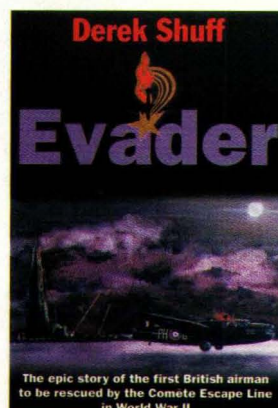
★★★★★



EVADER

The Epic Story of the first British airman to be rescued by the Comete Escape Line in World War II
By Derek Shuff
Spellmount Publishers
Hardback. ISBN 1 86227 226 3

The year is 1941 and WWII is in its relative infancy. But for gunner Sergeant Jack Newton his involvement in the action he wants so badly, comes soon enough on his first bombing raid over Germany. His Wellington is hit by flak and its skipper makes a miraculous emergency landing on a German occupied Belgian airfield. It is the start of an extraordinary shadowy 1000 mile trek across Belgium and France barely one step ahead of the Nazis who are determined to catch him.



Newton tells how he owes his life to the brave 23-year old girl leader of the Comete Line, whose name is Andree de Jongh, Code name - Dedee. This is their story - there are moments of terror and of great humour too. Evader is not just Jack Newton's story. It is also a testament to the courage and dedication of members of the Comete Line, many of whom lay down their lives to help Jack and hundreds of his fellow airmen return safely to flight another day. Despite being captured and tortured, the remarkable Andree de Jongh survived Ravensbruck. She was made a countess by King Leopold of Belgium and awarded the George Medal by King George VI for her services.

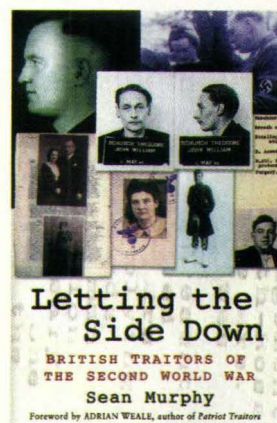
★★★★★

Available from Eye Spy
REF: ES/ \$22.50 \$38.00

Letting the Side Down

British Traitors of the Second World War
By Sean Murphy
Sutton Publishing
ISBN 0 7509 2936 7

The only single-source account of British collaborators in the Second World War. This is the fascinating story of a collection of misfits and renegades who came from all walks of life and different social backgrounds, but who all had one thing in common. During the Second World War they chose to reject their country and follow the path of treason through collaboration with the Axis powers.



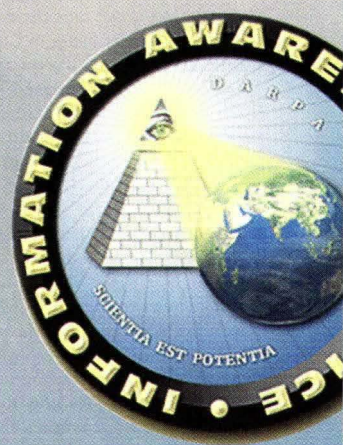
Altogether, about 200 British citizens were under investigation for assisting their country's enemies. Drawing upon official security files at the National Archives, some only recently released, and the case studies of the individuals concerned, Sean Murphy uncovers the aims and motivations that drove them to betray their country, describes how they collaborated with the enemy and explores their respective fates at the end of the war. This riveting book details the stories of the more notorious traitors as well as the lesser-known but equally treacherous individuals.

★★★★★

Securing the

New Biometric Scanning Technology to Help Thwart International Terrorism

By Dwayne Hicks



The cracks in airport security are being sealed, one by one. Technologies are being applied at passenger and luggage checks that can sniff, snoop and scan faster and better than before. One technology about to pop up in airports, prisons and shopping centres uses micro-waves to see right through a person's clothing.

As biometric scanning takes hold, fake identification will be useless because iris patterns, hand shape or face will be needed for new passports. Presently,

these technologies are used mostly for preferred passenger verification, but in a few short years the databases will build and be shared to spot a Tokyo crook in Moscow. Already the American government is requiring biometric information on most new passports used to enter the states.

Though the lines are already backing up, it will be years before the systems run smoothly. Glitches in programming and imperfect readings are a problem alongside speedy and accurate sharing of files and images. One biometrics security company, Viisage Technology, boasts a database of the unique features of 7 million faces, with 15,000 added each day.

"When you're booked, we've got you. You have to look at the light, you have to look at the camera. If you blinked, we'll take another picture," said Wayne Wetherell, CFO of Imageware Systems Inc. The link between a perfect database and samples from a travelling public is imperfect, he

said. "In an airport the people are moving, they're looking at the ground, anywhere but at the camera."

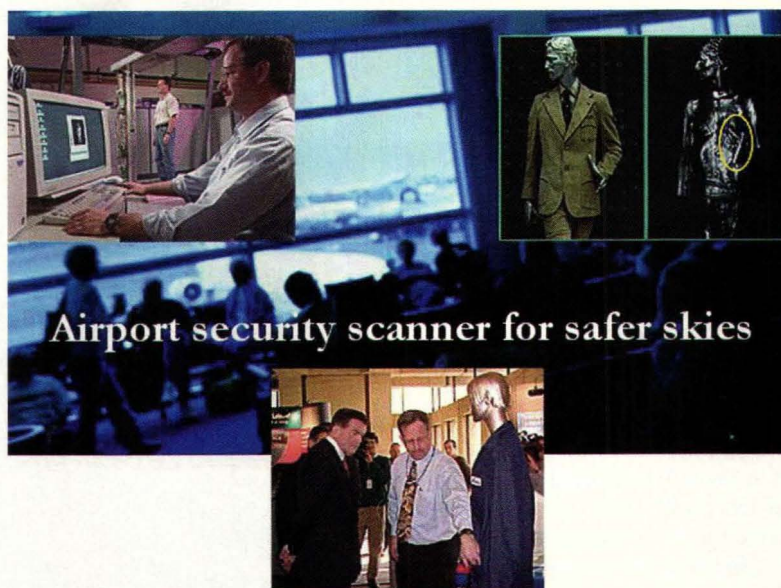
If the face is pointed 10 or fifteen degrees away from the camera, facial recognition accuracy drops off very quickly, said Trevor Prout, director of Marketing for the International Biometric Group.

"Hopefully you're not using that possible match and taking that person into a room and shining a bright light on them. It's just another tool."

Tools to watch for in the future, he said, are "Things like odour recognition, gait recognition - where the system recognizes the way you walk, vein recognition - recognizing the density of tissue and shape of veins in your hands, and ear biometrics - the shape and pattern of the ear."

A strong presence is being made by new eye scanning technology, he said. This

Skies



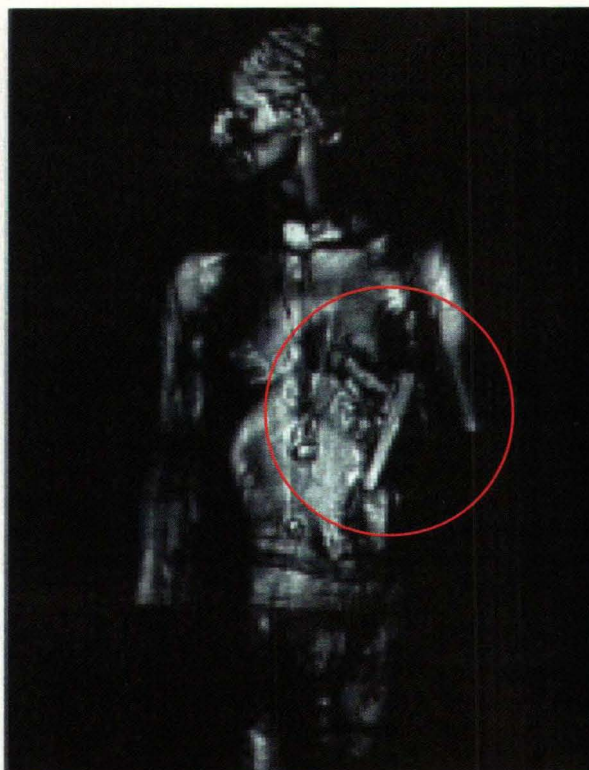
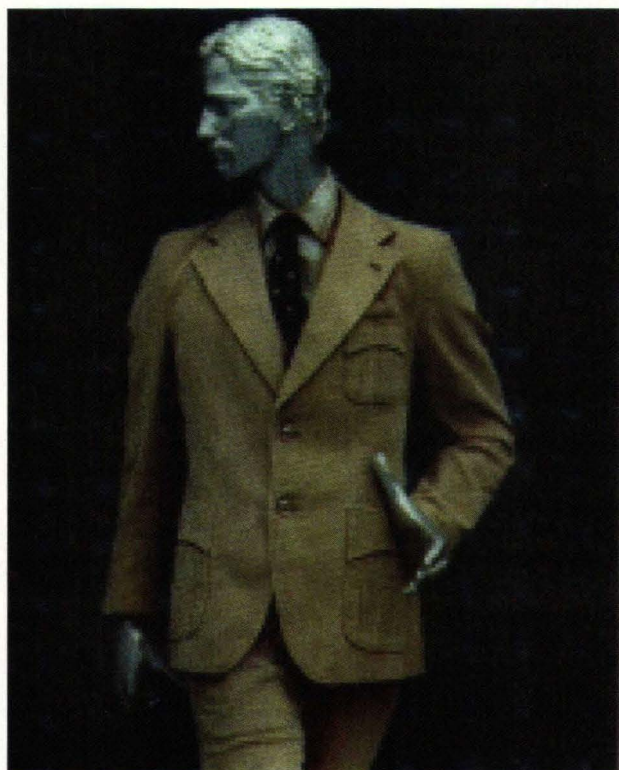
Airport security scanner for safer skies

scan doesn't read the vein patterns on a retina, like some prototypes, rather it takes a video image of the eye's iris and creates a code from the pattern. Based on 247 data points, each person's iris is unique. The typical fingerprint scan is based on 80 data points.

"The iris code is saved on a smart chip, which is embossed in a card," said Spokesperson Lina Page of Iridian Technologies. Her company provides the software for iris scan clients, including the United Nations aid workers checking that no refugee gets more than one aid package in Pakistan and the smart doors in the Pentagon that ensure only paying members are allowed in the health club.

Biometric data is entered voluntarily or when criminal suspects are apprehended. "Criminals tend to go in and out of the system every 18 months, so generally you've got them in the database," said Wayne Wetherell. His San Diego Company produces facial recognition software, which currently is more widely used in law enforcement, he said, though its airport application is blossoming. "New South Wales is using our booking system," he said, as is the state of Arizona, and his company is only one of several facial recognition vendors. Criminals are usually the needle to separate from the haystack, and it's counting the hay that will expand in the coming decades.

Buying a 'detour' has been an option at Schiphol Airport in Amsterdam since October 2001. Regular passengers pay 90 Euros per year and get enrolled in a preferred programme. Next to their face data, their iris code in the airport's database tells security screeners that the passenger has already had a background check and is considered safe. Canada began a similar program at the Toronto and Vancouver airports in March. Heathrow Airport in the United Kingdom hosts a similar programme, piloted by Virgin Atlantic and British Airways since February, 2002. Narita Airport in Japan began its own pilot program in January.



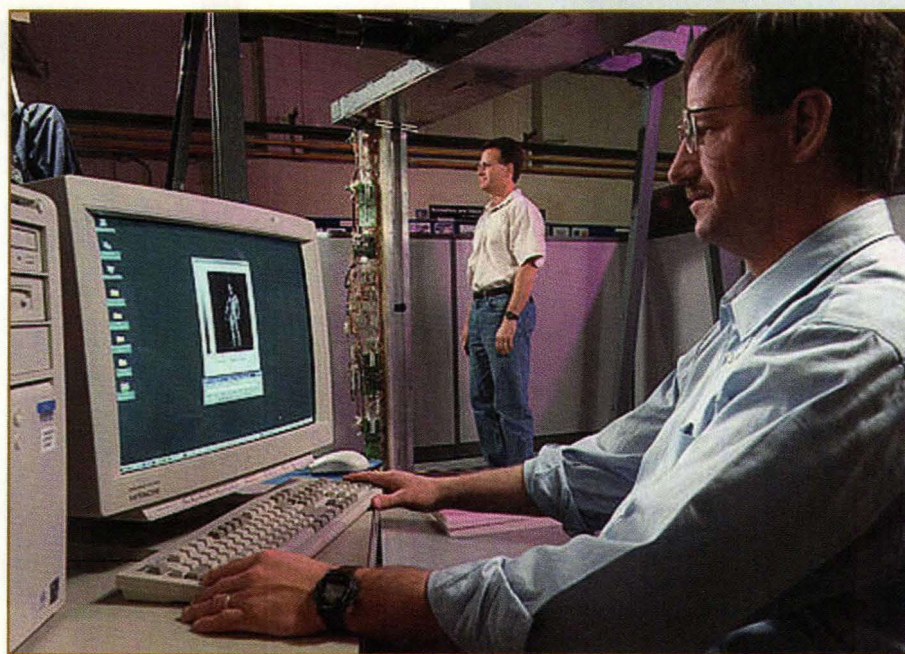
INPASS

Since 1995, a programme called INPASS uses hand geometry readings to process frequent travellers at United States airports. Citizens of the U.S., Canada and Bermuda can be issued cards that permit them access to a separate security portal. There, a hand reader takes their measurements and usually gives approval in 15 seconds. These programmes free border officials to concentrate their time on unknown travellers.

The annual Islamic pilgrimage to Mecca often brings travellers to King Abdul Aziz Airport in Saudi Arabia. Last year, 500,000 of those who made the voyage had their iris scanned to build a database. In the test run last year, 20,000 pilgrims were scanned. For now, the airports keep their own database and there is no comprehensive "watch list" shared abroad. Each country keeps its eye out for certain criminals or terrorists, Page said, and a shared list would definitely be useful. "Those are discussions that are happening on a national and governmental level," she said.

More traditional security measures are making strides. To detect explosives, the Barringer Lonscan 400B blows quick, strong bursts of air onto a subject inside a box just larger than a phone booth. Odour detectors in the machine can identify 40 types of explosives. If desired, the sensors can detect 60 types of drug residue. Using a narrow beam of low-powered X-rays, the Secure 1000 scans every passenger that steps into its booth. Harder objects reflect the rays back more distinctly than softer objects, such as flesh. Invented by Rapiscan Security Products, the machine is considered weak enough to be safe for multiple uses by humans.

A concern that's risen with that product is vanity. The operator is privy to a perfect



outline of the passenger's body. The same concerns have been expressed about another imaging technology, though this one is less well-known because it's so new it's not on the market yet.

"It uses millimetre microwave technologies to produce a holographic image," said Rick Rowe, CEO of Safeview Inc. The company was formed solely to promote and sell the new technology, tentatively called a '3-D Body Holo Scanner'.

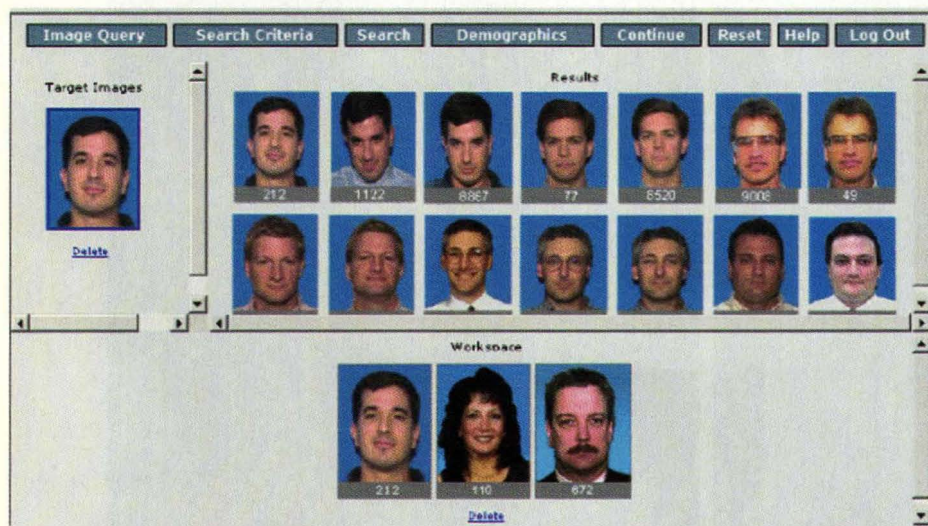
"It will have some name. We're not that far yet," said Rowe. "We're going to be running field-based tests this spring."

It won't make metal detectors obsolete, he said, but it will be able to spot virtually every non-metallic piece of contraband that currently slips through security. "Most people believe that the portals of the future will be multi-technology portals. With our technology, you can't

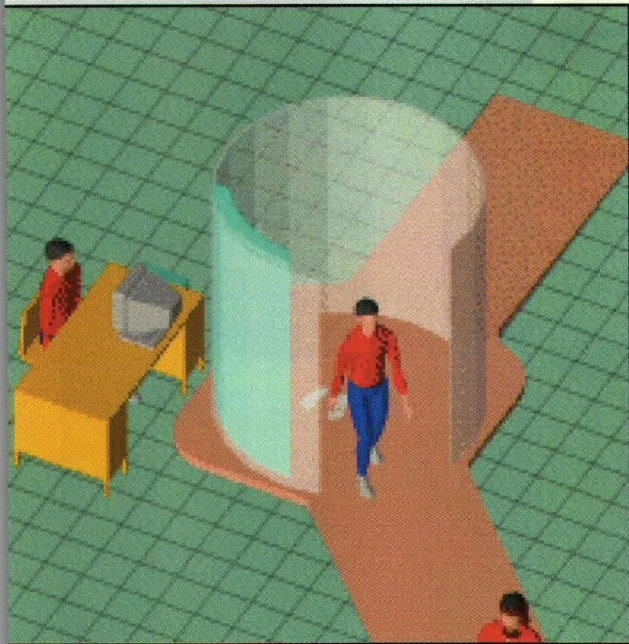
see through the skin. So metal detectors are still highly desirable."

The device will stand out when it is introduced, as its main component is a large cylinder that subjects step into to be scanned. Both microwaves and millimetre waves are emitted, reflected and absorbed by sensors. Millimetre waves fall in the frequency bands between 30-300 gigahertz and Microwaves are between 1-30 GHz.

"The software that recognises threat objects is simple pattern recognition programme," Rowe said. The computer detects the 'phase' of everything around



any security
system is only
as good as its
weakest point



the subject's body. Certain materials, such as plastic explosives, will trigger an alert on the operators screen. All materials appear on the screen by their size, shape, and colour - as determined by the phase on which they resonate. If a person has a knife taped to their body, Rowe said, "You'll get a reflection pattern off the knife and off the tape that is different than the skin." Unlike X-rays, the waves are non-ionizing radiation and are not harmful to humans.

The volume covered by each scan is two meters tall and three metres across, in a



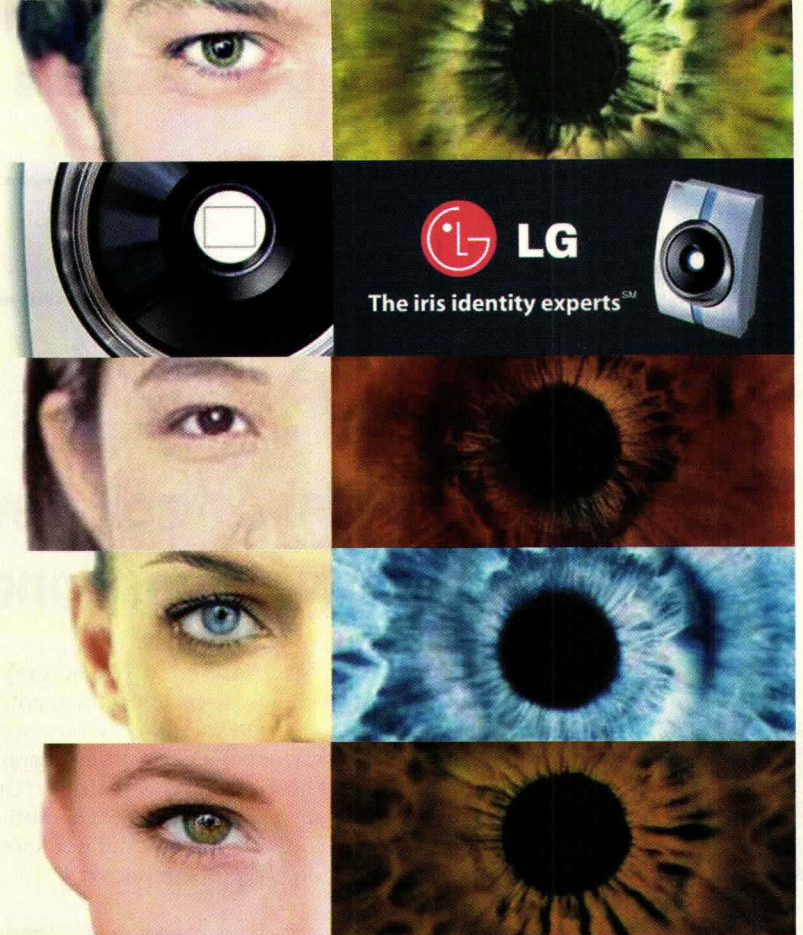
tall cylinder. Each scan takes about six seconds. Future models will likely have smaller scan ranges. The sensors rotate above the person, or the subject stands on a platform which spins.

Eight scans overlap and combine into a three-dimensional image that promptly appears on a computer screen. The body measurements are so accurate that they will also be used by tailors, and customers can take their own data home to order clothing over the internet. With perfect recreations of a person's figure, some clients might be concerned over vanity. "For applications where privacy is a concern, we will have software that will ensure the image is removed," said Rowe. Currently being developed, he said, is software that replaces the image of the body with a wire frame.

No security value is lost, he said, and the buyers will decide if they want that software.

Operators will get similar training as Explosive Detection System operators at airports. The machine is not difficult to operate, he said. If contraband is found, he said, security will have to deal with it. Right now there are no plans to trap the person in the kiosk, no plans to gas them and no plans to shock them.

"It was originally targeted for the airport market," Rowe said. "The largest market will be commercial buildings, entertainment venues, government buildings."



Since 1985, the Federal Aviation Administration of the United States has spent at least \$12 million to develop the technology, which has been functional for at least three years. The U.S. government owns the property rights and a host of patents, but Rowe said they will not get a discount.

When released, the cost will be \$50,000 per unit, but drops as the number purchased increases. "If you drove the cost down low enough, it may well be that any place where a large number of people gather. You would like to feel on the other side of the check point, that you are safe," Rowe said.

Right now, his company is prospecting for venture capital and applying to meet FCC spectrum requirements. "We don't worry about things like CE marks for Europe, or things like that, at this point." The device is for the U.S. first, he said, but will be available worldwide. "Those markets will lag, but there is a fair amount of interest for this product from all over the world."

Barry Collum, CEO of BDC Consulting, was impressed to hear of the new technology. "That sounds quite whizzy." From his perspective as a security consultant, he warns that any security system is "only as good as its weakest point. Smart technology is frustrated by poor support elsewhere. It can be a very cheap conveyor belt in front of it that takes down a very expensive machine."

TOPOFF

Simulated Terrorist Attack Reveals Holes in US Ability to Respond

America's Department of Homeland Security has admitted that an anti-terrorist exercise held last year revealed "humbling failures" in the country's ability to respond adequately to a large-scale terrorist attack.

In a summarized report, the department listed seven areas that were described as "problematic." Since then, the US has done much to "plug the gaps," according to officials. "The results were somewhat humbling," said an independent analyst who helped the operation - dubbed TOPOFF 2, meaning '*top officials*'.

Twenty-five federal, state and local agencies participated in a mock terrorist attack involving a 'dirty bomb' explosion in Seattle, and a biological attack with pneumonic plague in several locations in the Chicago area. The report said that the current colour-coded national threat alert

system, raised to Red (severe) in the exercise, needed "refinement." Observers watched with interest how security, public and emergency workers responded when the threat level was raised. "Quite simply, many first responders and other state and local officials just did not know what to do," said one reporter.

Part of the report read: "There was uncertainty regarding specific protective actions to be taken by specific agencies under an HSAS (Homeland Security Advisory System) severe code red." It went on to say that it would be advantageous to "develop a comprehensive operational framework that jurisdictions at all levels could use to help define their response plans at each HSAS threat condition."

Over 60 hospitals in the Chicago area took part in TOPOFF 2, and the report notes that a poor communications' infrastructure impeded efforts to notify doctors and emergency workers. Faxes



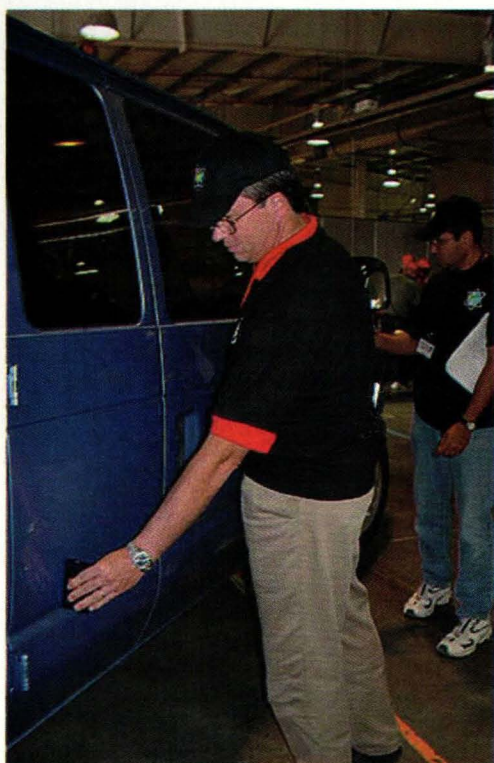
"The lack of a robust and efficient emergency communications' infrastructure was apparent,"

and telephone lines were overwhelmed and soon began to complicate efforts. Confidential interviews with staff soon revealed a picture of chaos; other workers said the situation was "uncontrollable." "The lack of a robust and efficient emergency communications' infrastructure was apparent," the report said.

Last year, the UK held a similar exercise *OSIRIS 2*, that saw a simulated chemical and biological attack on a London subway station. It then emerged that the UK and US had also participated in an international operation codenamed *Global Mercury*, which simulated al-Qaida using human agents to spread the deadly smallpox virus across the globe. Communication deficits and lack of knowing what to do next was evident in both exercises, especially *Global Mercury*. TOPOFF 2 also exposed major weaknesses.

David Heyman of the Center for Strategic and International Studies, an organisation that has examined and participated in similar exercises, noted that the primary question raised by the operation was the issue of preparedness. "How do we know when we're prepared? Where's the bar?" Heyman said the exercise was useful, but questioned whether or not a standard of readiness could be achieved. "There is no mechanism in place to tell us when we are ready. It is a big gap," he said.

White House spokesman Trent Duffy said that exercises like TOPOFF 2 were designed to augment security measures and to help draw up a "national preparedness level."



NEW DIANA INQUEST



Heightened Police Fears over Princess Diana's Death

Mohammad Al Fayed

British police officers have doubts over the authenticity of the blood sample taken from Princess Diana's driver, and suspected MI6 agent, Henri Paul.

There are high-level concerns surrounding the blood sample, as it contained an extraordinarily high level of carbon monoxide, so much so, Henri would have had problems walking - let alone drive a car. Carbon monoxide levels in the samples were more indicative of a death from household fire or gas exhaust.

French officials failed to carry out a DNA test on the sample, and authorities in London now fear that a mix-up in the samples led to the wrong sample being tested. This fascinating new evidence threatens the conclusion by French authorities that Diana died as a result of an accident by a driver high on alcohol and prescription drugs who lost control of the car while speeding.

Lawyers for Mohammad Al Fayed sought independent analysis of the samples, but Judge Herve Stephan refused. New tests have been ordered including hair, bone and marrow all recorded on video.

Adding fuel to the conspiracy fire is the missing Fiat link; claims by Richard Tomlinson, former MI6 agent, that Paul was in the employ of the secret service. Add the cash in Paul's pocket; £100,000 in his bank account; closed circuit TV showing Paul tying his shoelaces perfectly minutes before he got into the car, supposedly drunk; the CCTV cameras at the Pont d'Alma all facing the wall; Tomlinson's further claim MI6 had planned to kill Slobodan Milosovic in an identical manner, and you have all the ingredients for a conspiracy theory. "There is no doubt that the French inquiry was in many ways unsatisfactory," royal biographer, Anthony Holden, said. "There are several legitimate, not to say sinister, questions to be answered."

Henri Paul earned about £20,000 a year from his job. However, investigators discovered he has 13 different bank accounts which contained around £130,000 (\$200,000).

Following these concerns and the release of Diana's letter claiming her husband planned to



kill her, police may have no choice but to interview senior MI5 and MI6 officers, as well as the Prince of Wales. Michael Burgess, Coroner to the Queens Household, will decide in the next few weeks the course of the investigation.

Mr Fayed has already asked that a British court rule that Dodi, his son, and Diana may have been killed by force. Solicitors for Mr Fayed said that there "numerous matters that cast material doubt" on the official version of events.

The Court of Session in the Scottish capital, Edinburgh, was informed that UK and US security officers were "monitoring the couple" months leading up to the events in Paris six years ago. Mr Fayed's counsel, Richard Keen, QC, claimed that Henri Paul could have been an MI6 informant. The court also heard references to the plot to kill Milosovic - "the crash bore striking similarities to that drawn up by MI6 for an assassination attempt" on the former Yugoslavian leader.

HENRI PAUL - Acting Director of Security

HENRI PAUL was 41 at the time of his death. He was acting Director of Security at the Ritz where he'd worked for 11 years and had a staff of 20. He was popular with his colleagues and highly regarded by the hotel's senior management. His disciplined approach to his work was learned in his early years when he served with the French Navy. Paul always took his work seriously. Much has been made of his not having a limousine licence to drive Diana and Dodi in the Mercedes but the fact is Paul was a skilful driver. He attended Mercedes driving courses each year from 1988-92 and always got excellent marks in his reports.



Although 'code-making' and 'breaking' date back thousands of years, modern cryptologic communications intelligence activities in the United States started in World War I with radio communications technology. In 1917, the US Army established the Cipher Bureau (MI-8) within its Military Intelligence Division (MID), under Herbert Yardley. The MID assisted the radio intelligence units in the American Expeditionary Forces fighting in Europe and in 1918, created the Radio Intelligence Service for operations along the US-Mexican border.

THE BLACK CHAMBER

General Pershing took his mobile intercept vehicles, known as mobile tractors, to listen to radio messages sent by the Mexican Government. The US Navy had also created a unit, but this was absorbed



General Pershing

Origins

In 2002, the National Security Agency turned 50. Eye Spy presents a brief overview of how the world's most secret organisation came into being...

The National S



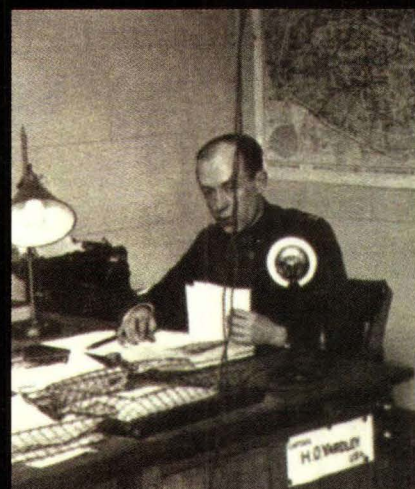
radio direction finding and processing capabilities prior to WWII; the organisations achieved particular success against Japanese diplomatic communications.

In 1930, a new Secretary of State, Henry Stimson, withdrew funding for MI-8. Thereafter, Yardley, no longer in service,

wrote a revealing book, *The American Black Chamber*, which publicised MI-8's achievements. Among other things, it prompted foreign governments to search for and adopt new encryption methods.

After Yardley's 'Black Chamber' closed, the Army looked to Friedman's SIS to manufacture and break codes. Possibly the best cryptologist of his time, Friedman became known as the 'father of modern Army cryptology.' Friedman also played a part in the incarceration of 'rumrunners' during America's prohibition period.

Britain and American successes during WWII proved the value of communications intelligence (COMINT). Politicians and military strategists in the United



William F. Friedman at work in his office

States and Britain recognised the need to expand the organisations in terms of manpower, resources and equipment. The US and UK started to cooperate in the sharing of scientific and technical information. Friedman's SIS provided details of its successes against the Japanese, while Britain revealed details of the breaking of the German military messages enciphered on the ENIGMA machines. Eventually, US cryptologists were integrated into the UK operation based at Bletchley Park.

(by agreement), in 1918, into Yardley's civilian 'Black Chamber.'

The US military and State Department continued to support the 'Black Chamber' until it was terminated in 1929.



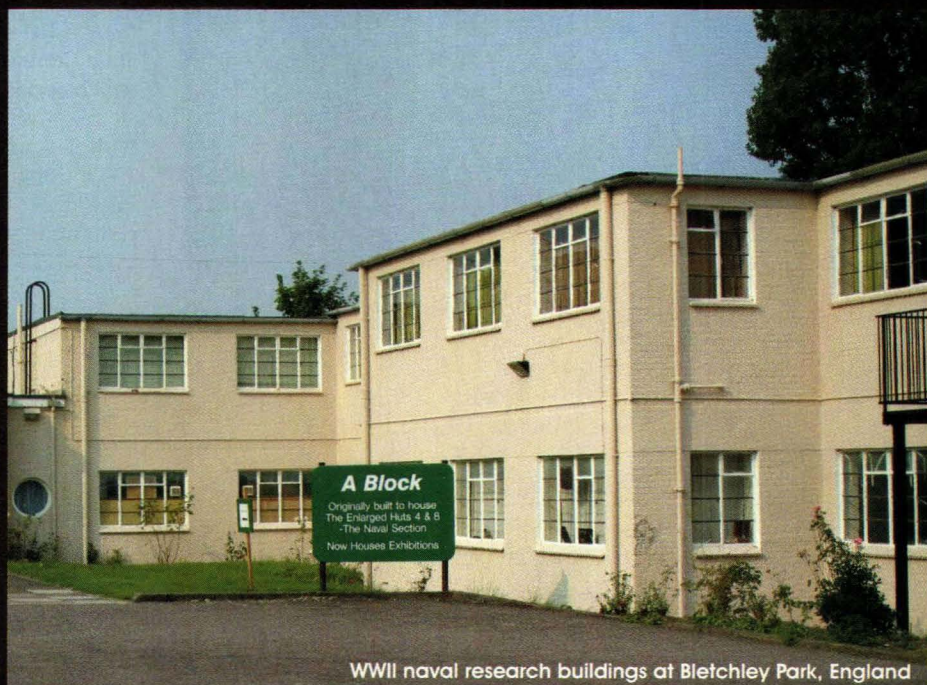
Laurance F. Safford

SIGNAL INTELLIGENCE SERVICE

The Army's role was assumed in the small Signal Intelligence Service (SIS) of the Army's Signal Corps under the watchful eye of William F. Friedman. The US Navy's cryptanalytic role was reborn formally in 1924 in the 'Research Desk' under Commander Laurance F. Safford, within the Office of Naval Communications. Much emphasis was placed on securing US military communications (COMSEC), but both services developed radio intercept,



Herbert Yardley



WWII naval research buildings at Bletchley Park, England



Officers in the Signal Intelligence Service (SIS)

With the attack on Pearl Harbour propelling America into the war, efforts were soon underway to crack Japanese naval codes. US Navy cryptologists broke one high-level code - JN-25. This enabled the US to understand Japanese military strategy and planning in the Pacific theatre of war.

In 1942, the Army's Signal Intelligence Service (SIS), moved from Washington to more spacious headquarters in Arlington, Virginia. Rapid expansion followed and thousands more personnel were employed. Towards the end of WWII, the United States created a coordinating service to facilitate COMINT cooperation - the Army-Navy Communications Intelligence Board (ANCIB) with a subordinate coordinating committee (ANCICC). These were instrumental for negotiating joint postwar arrangements. By the end of 1945, the Department of State became a member of the ANCIB, which in turn became the State-Army-Navy Communications Intelligence Board (STANCIB). STANCIB evolved again in 1946 into the State Communications Intelligence Board (USCIB), which added the FBI as a member.

With the passage of America's National Security Act of 1947, Congress reinforced the direction in which the intelligence community was moving - toward increased centralisation - and built the framework of the United



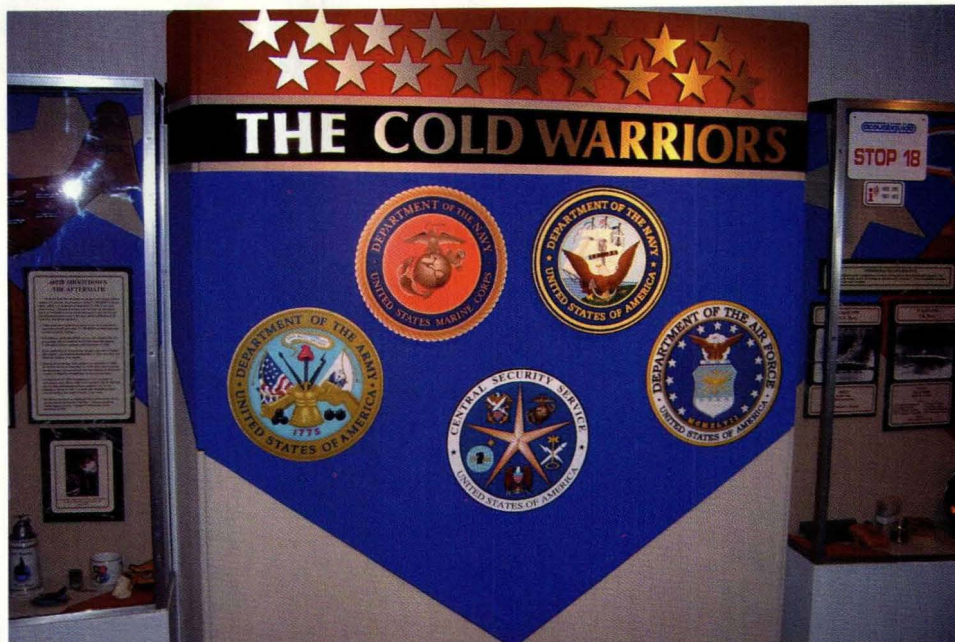
The rare books collection in the NSA museum includes books believed to be acquired during the 1930s by the small group of individuals who worked for William Friedman. The books are not codebooks in themselves, but are texts which elaborate on the science of cryptography. During the 1930s, American cryptology was being reborn after the 1929 closing of Herbert Yardley's Black Chamber in New York City. Those coming into the field learned the business from the ground up, hence the need to study even ancient texts on the subject.



William Friedman

States' national security structure. The Act also established the National Security Council (NSC) and the Central Intelligence Agency (CIA). The CIA also became a member of USCIB, which received a new charter as the highest national COMINT authority in the form of an NSC Intelligence Directive, NSCID No.9, dated 1 July 1948.

The United States Air Force also sought to expand its cryptologic service. However, Secretary of Defense James V. Forrestal was contemplating cutting defense expenditures. One solution was a unified cryptologic agency. Forrestal appointed a special board under Rear Admiral Earl E. Stone, Director of Naval Communications, to begin working on a plan that



would enable all military COMINT and COMSEC services to merge into a single agency. Unfortunately, only the Army supported Stone's recommendations and the plan was axed.

In 1949, the new Secretary of Defense, Louis A. Johnson, reviewed the Stone Board's report and began to take steps for its implementation. After much discussion, on 20 May 1949, Secretary Johnson

issued JCS Directive 2010. This established the Armed Forces Security Agency (AFSA), whose mission it was to conduct communications intelligence and communications security activities within the 'National Military Establishment'. AFSA therefore had almost total responsibility for running COMINT and COMSEC operations, excluding only those that were specifically delegated to the US Armed Forces. The JCS directive also established an advisory council within the AFSA structure. This was known for a time as the Armed Forces Communications Intelligence Advisory Council (AFCIAC), it was renamed later the Armed Forces Security Agency Council (AFSAC). This organisation became the channel which AFSA reported to the JCS.

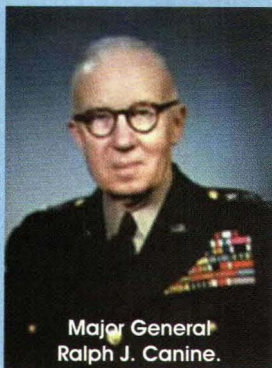


Rear Admiral Earl E. Stone



On display at the NSA cryptology Museum is an exhibit dedicated to the SIGSALY, the first worldwide secure digital voice communications system. The exhibit includes a replica of a SIGSALY terminal which equates to approximately 1/3 of its original size. This massive device consisted of 40 racks of equipment, weighed over 50 tons, featured two turntables that were synchronized on both the sending and the receiving ends, and required 13 technicians to operate. At \$1 million per copy, it was produced for only a few strategic command centers between the U.S. and Great Britain, notably between the White House and Winston Churchill's underground headquarters in London.

On 15 July 1949, the JCS appointed Rear Admiral Stone the AFSA's first director. By 1950, the US Army and Navy cryptologic organisations had transferred plentiful numbers of civilian and military personnel, as well as equipment, enabling the AFSA to operate properly. At this time, however, the AFSA did not have its own facilities.



In 1951, Admiral Stone was succeeded by Army Major General Ralph J. Canine. The current NSA staff acknowledge that it was around this time various difficulties in defining powers and

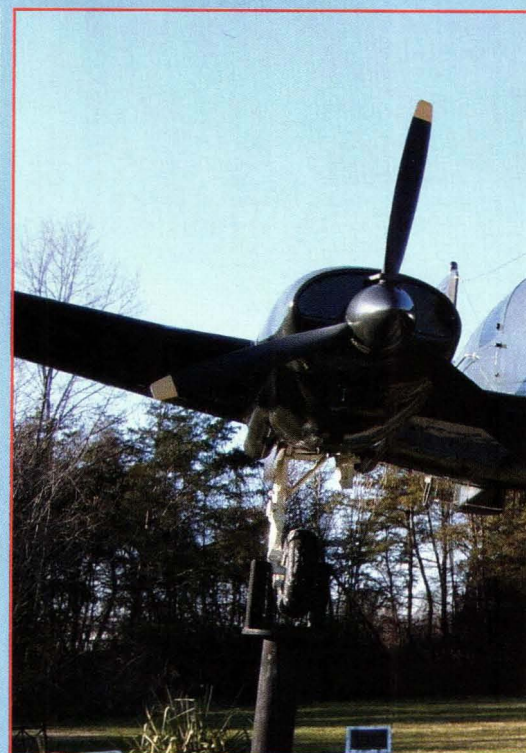
areas of jurisdiction were obvious. Furthermore, both directors experienced grave difficulties in obtaining the Advisory Council's approval of proposed courses of action because of the AFSAC's policy requiring unanimous decisions. The potential of expanding US technical COMINT capabilities of the late 1940s could not always be reached. During the Korean War, for example, the quality of strategic intelligence derived from COMINT surprisingly fell below that which had been provided in WWII. 'Consumers' [often agencies] were disappointed and increasingly critical. By late 1951, AFSA had clashed with the service cryptologic agencies, with consumers, with CIA and with the State Department, though not all at once and not always on the same issue. Despite good intentions, AFSA had become a 'fourth military cryptologic agency.'

On 13 December 1951, President Harry Truman ordered an analysis to be performed by a special committee to be

named by the Secretaries of State and Defense, and aided by the Director of Central Intelligence. Chaired by George Brownell, an eminent New York solicitor, the Brownell Committee analysed the situation and in June recommended that a "unified COMINT agency receive greater powers commensurate with clearly defined responsibilities." The committee also advised that the agency be "freed" of the crippling line of subordination through AFSAC to the JCS and, instead, be directly subordinate to the Secretary of Defense, acting with the Secretary of State on behalf of the NSC. It also proposed that the unified agency be controlled in policy matters by a reconstituted United States Communications Intelligence Board (USCIB), under the chairmanship of the Director of Central Intelligence, in which the representation of military and non-military intelligence interests would be evenly balanced. Speaking on communications intelligence, George Brownell said: "COMINT is a national responsibility (as distinct from the responsibility of any particular service, department or agency) and that as a consequence the activity must be managed and organised as to exploit all available intelligence resources in the participating departments and agencies in order to obtain the optimum results for each and for the Government as a whole."

In October 1952, the President and National Security Council adopted most of the Brownell Committee's recommendations and issued a revised version of NSCID No. 9 on 24 October 1952.

A mingling of military and non-military interests was expressed in the word 'national.' The production of COMINT was declared to be a national responsibility. In place of an Armed Forces Security Agency, the US Government was to have a National Security Agency, an organisation with the same resources plus a new charter. The AFSA Council, while not



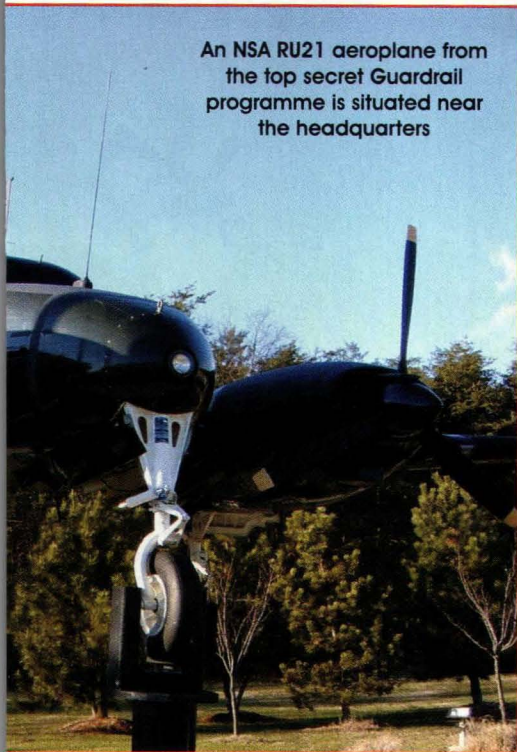
specifically abolished, thus had the agency pulled out from under it. The Joint Chiefs of Staff were no longer in the chain-of-command. The NSA Director reported to the Secretary of Defense though a unit in the latter's office that dealt with sensitive operations. The Secretary himself was declared to be executive agent of the government for COMINT and subordinate to a special committee for the NSC, of which he and the Secretary of State were the two members and the Director of Central Intelligence was an advisor.

The Secretary of Defense was instructed to delegate COMINT responsibilities to the Director, NSA, and to entrust him operational and technical control of all US military COMINT collection and production resources. The Director of the NSA was ordered to bring about the most effective, unified application of all US



These NSA buildings seen from the roadside at Forte Meade, do not do justice to the huge size of the complex

An NSA RU21 aeroplane from the top secret Guardrail programme is situated near the headquarters



The art and science of cryptology has driven the work of NSA since its inception. The Center for Cryptologic History (CCH) is responsible for NSA's Cryptologic History Programme, the object of which is to preserve the institutional memory of NSA and to document the role of cryptology in American history.

The CCH has produced many informative publications about American cryptologic history. It has also gathered significant original documents from the VENONA project and the Cuban



Missile Crisis which have been declassified and released. The Center holds a biennial symposium on Cryptologic History, inviting academia and historians to present papers and panels on a wide range of cryptologic history topics.



resources for producing national COMINT.

Promulgation of NSCID No.9 brought about a greater participation by civilian members (CIA and State) of the community in the COMINT process. At the same time it was recognition of the necessity for more centralised technical operations.

On 4 November 1952, Major General Ralph J. Canine became the first Director of the National Security Agency. Canine was described as a "no-nonsense" former artillery officer for General Patton. He brought about the unification of some reluctant players in the cryptological field and presided over the greatest expansion of American cryptologic assets ever, both human and machine. He pushed for research and development into the new field of computers, and began work on the fastest and most reliable form of communications network in federal government.

The NSA expanded its field sites from 42 in 1952, to 90 by 1956. In 1957, NSA consolidated its headquarters operations at Fort George G. Meade, Maryland. The world's most technologically advanced intelligence service was born... but so was the Cold War.

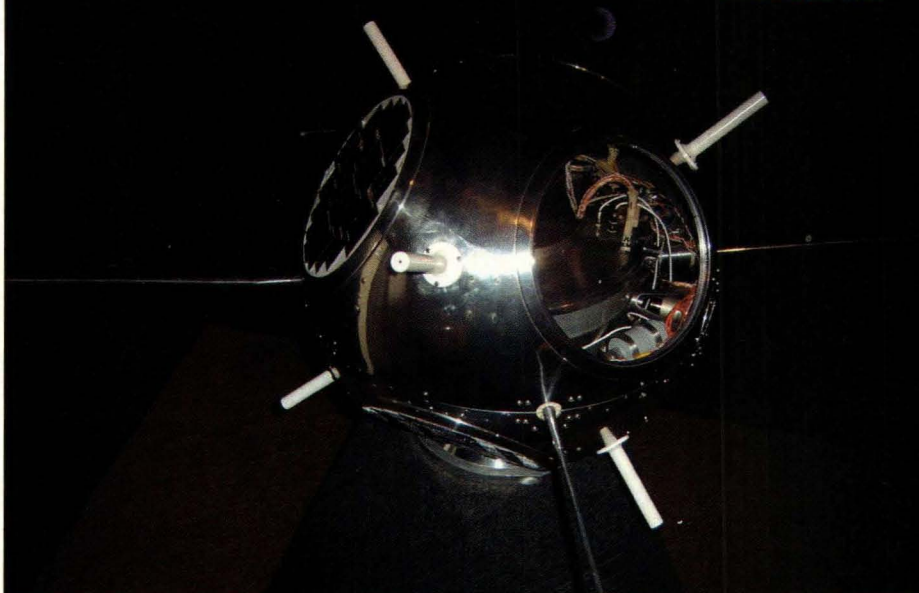
Next issue: Postwar NSA and the Cold War

The National Security Agency Cryptologic Museum

Cryptology is the art and science of making and breaking codes and ciphers. The NSA and Central Security Service is responsible for creating the systems that protect US communications and for analysing systems and communications used by foreign powers. Making a code or cipher system is called cryptography. Those who try to break a cryptosystem are practising cryptanalysis. Another aspect of cryptology is steganography: concealing messages, usually unencrypted, within another message or picture.

Thus it seems extraordinary that one of the world's most secretive intelligence agencies should provide the public with more than a glimpse of its staggering work. However, the National Cryptologic Museum, located adjacent to the Baltimore Washington Parkway in Maryland, does precisely that, though its current operations and advanced technology are not on show in this part of Fort Meade.

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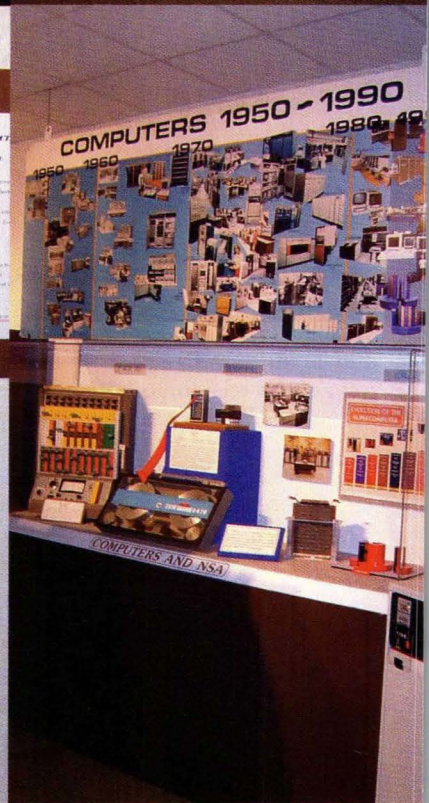
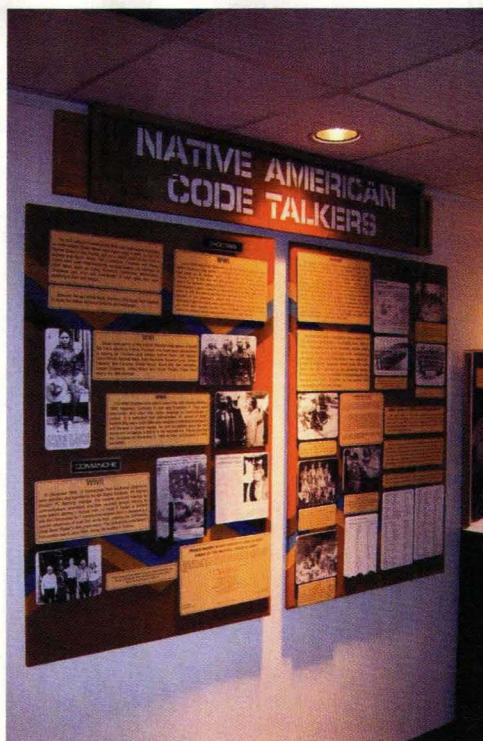


A short drive from Washington DC, the museum is surrounded by intense security, as one would expect, though at present, members of the public do not need to book beforehand. The museum contains thousands of artifacts which collectively serve to sustain the history of the cryptologic profession. It is a spy's delight, though it would require more than a budding James Bond to understand some of the huge impressive computers that form the centre piece of the exhibition. Rare books dating back hundreds of years are complemented by a variety of intelligence gathering machines, ranging from the German WWII Enigma machine to the powerful computers once used to gather vital information by means of communications intercepts.

Featuring rare Civil War devices, WWII artifacts and even current secure voice communications systems, the museum tells the cryptologic story in peacetime as well as war. Machines that passed secure messages from Washington to London are enormous in size - a far cry from today's technology. The museum also shows the pioneering efforts of brilliant cryptologists whose only aid was a pencil and notepad. Displays featuring the Navajo code talkers to the Venona story help explain just how important this aspect of intelligence really is.

The museum's research library is of interest and contains a unique collection of commercial code books, declassified NSA documents and transcribed oral histories.

Perhaps the only criticism of the museum is that it is undoubtedly cramped. The exhibits would be more suited to a larger building allowing some machines to be placed in replica rooms, for example. Nevertheless, when in Washington, do visit the museum, the free literature provides a fascinating insight into the NSA and a gift shop means you can pick up the odd souvenir to prove you really have visited the home of the NSA!



For More Information on the Museum Call 301 688 5849



stop... if you really want to know what
is going on in the world of intelligence
and espionage, there is only one
choice... eye spy magazine
see page 70 for further details...end

PSE and Voice Stress Analysis

Lie Detection for Today's World

In today's world, crime and terrorism need many man-hours to investigate and solve, so future acts can be prevented. The newest lie detection system has proven to be the most effective method to determine the facts of a case.

The original 'lie detector' was called a polygraph and is about 80 years old. The polygraph (and the computer polygraph), still need wires attached to the person and their accuracy is about average. It has been used by intelligence and some law enforcement agencies but, many counter-measures are well known than can fool the examiner. Most spies that were caught in the United States, used those measures to pass a polygraph and thereafter continued to spy.

In 1969, two former US Army colonels of counterintelligence, formed Dektor Corporation. One of the men was a polygraph examiner trained by the Army. The two men wanted to create a system for truth verification that did not have the poor accuracy and other problems of the polygraph. They named the new instru-

ment the PSE (Psychological Stress Evaluator), and the new system, VSA (Voice Stress Analysis). The PSE detects, measures, and graphically displays on chart paper, various patterns that indicate the presence of an inaudible body tremor that is superimposed on the human voice. Basically, the tremor is not present when the person lies.

The PSE does not require wires to be attached to the subject, only a tape recorder is used to record the verbal responses to the questions. All tests and analysis can be done overtly or covertly, from any tape recording or videotape, over the telephone, from a radio or television, and in any language.

Entire sentences can be analysed for lies. Polygraph machines can only accept yes or no answers. The PSE has 128 different ways to display each answer so the examiner can re-check his results for accuracy. Training for use of the PSE only takes six days. Polygraph courses take 10-14 weeks.

In my 18-years of performing the tests using the PSE, I have counted about 20 devices on the market that claim they



Lie Detector test was called a polygraph

perform VSA. Those devices use lights or a meter to "reveal a lie," and a few use a computer. The devices also use words to imply they perform VSA, such as "computer voice stress" analyser, "voice lie detector," etc. I have found that only the PSE has independent validation studies that proves its technology works.

Accurate lie detection can be used to quickly determine who is telling the truth of a criminal act. This can prevent further crime being committed or the release of a suspect. Suspicion or circumstantial evidence does not prove a person is lying or solve a case. Employee screening is important to prevent workers from stealing property, for obtaining security clearances of guards and other high-level personnel. Such screening will also prevent industrial espionage of secrets that could destroy a company. Approximately 80% of all bankruptcies are caused by internal theft. For every dollar lost to shoplifting, some \$20 is lost to internal theft. Insurance fraud is another area that cost huge sums of money.

INTELLIGENCE AGENCIES

International embassies, military security, various national agencies (including intelligence), need accurate lie detection to prevent serious problems and safeguard their security. Secret and classified information requires and demands protection. Intelligence informants can be tested to verify their story, for example. That information could prevent a terrorist action causing tremendous loss of property and life.

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Arthur Herring III is President of Dektor Corporation in Pennsylvania, and can be reached via the website

www.DektorPSE.com

or see the classified advert on page 81.



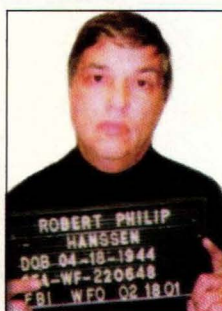
PSE NON-STRESSFUL



PSE STRESSFUL



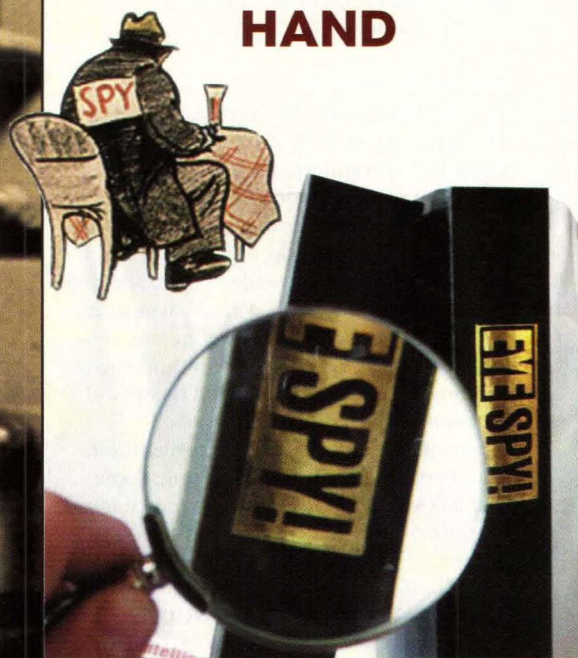
The Dektor PSE machine



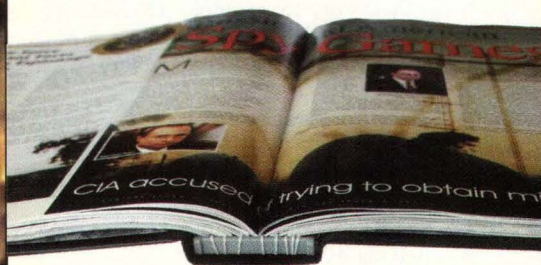
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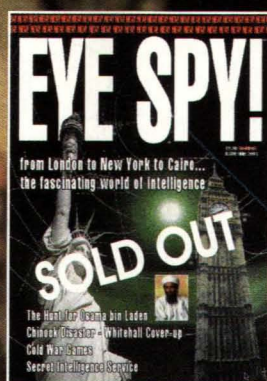


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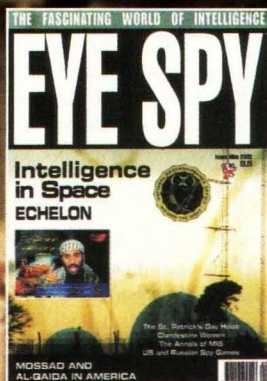
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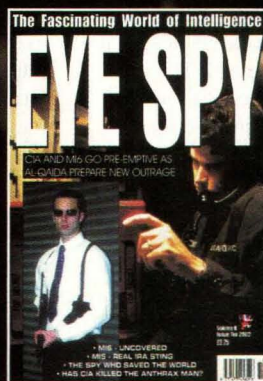
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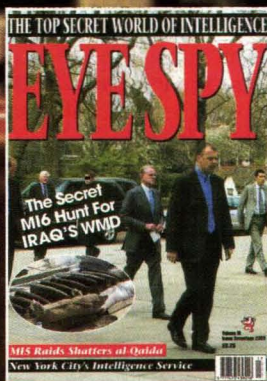
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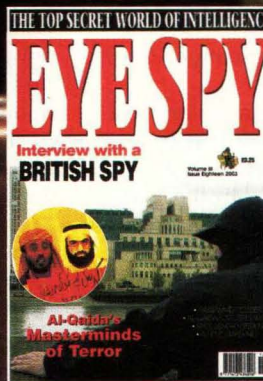
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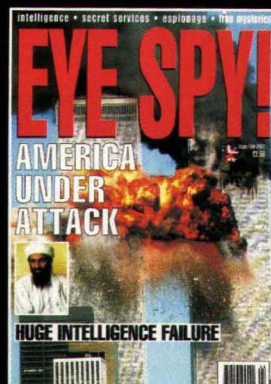
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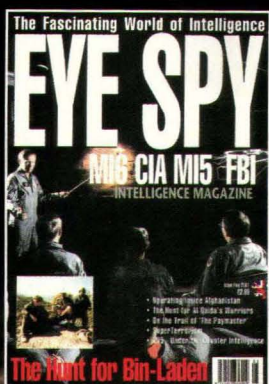
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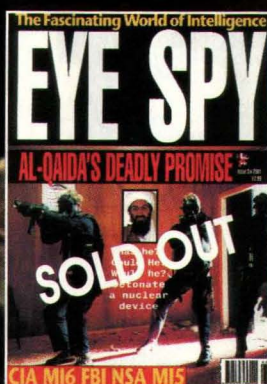
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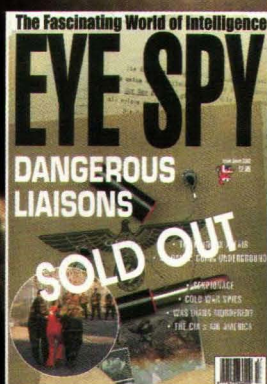
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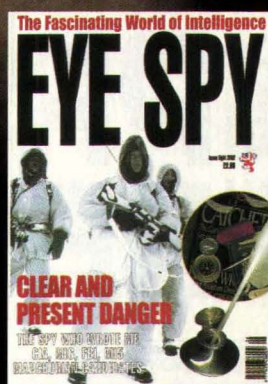
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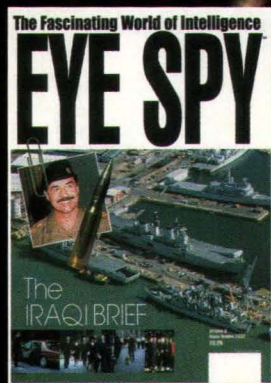
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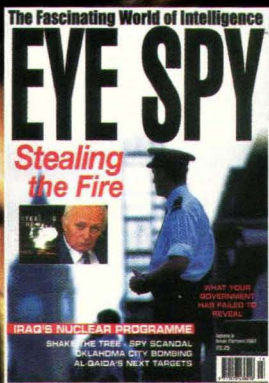
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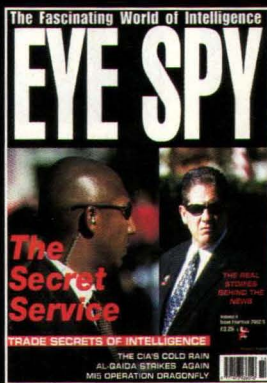
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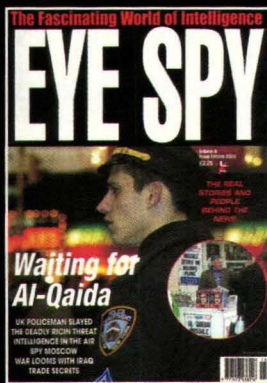
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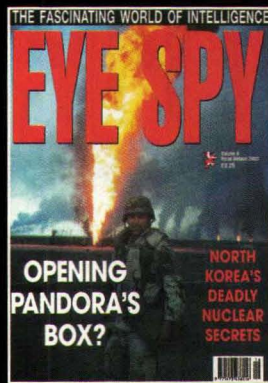
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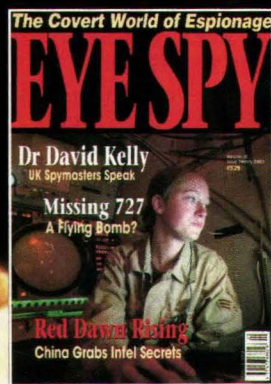
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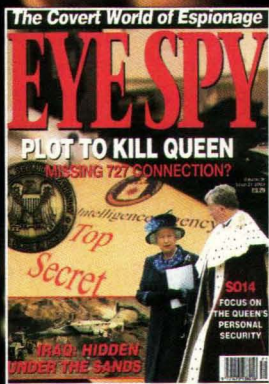
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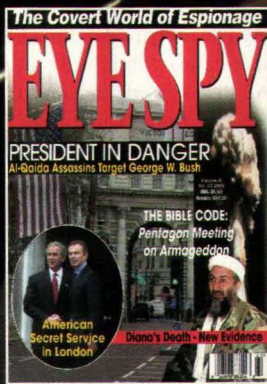
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THE MAXTRIX TELEPHONE TRANSMITTER

This is probably one of the best and most powerful surveillance devices I have seen currently available on the market in the United Kingdom and is certainly worthy of mention in Eye Spy magazine.

Imagine being able to listen in on a target's telephone conversation as the call is actually taking place - from anywhere in the world! Well, this is what the Matrix is capable of doing and all for about £600.00 (\$1,050).

The Matrix is basically a telephone transmitter used for eavesdropping on telephone conversations, but with a difference. Unlike its traditional counterpart, (which relies on the device to transmit to a nearby radio receiver, normally placed within 100 metres or so), the Matrix transmits its signals by GSM cell phone to any other phone, mobile or land line, located anywhere in the world.

So, if you are in New York and you wish to listen in to a telephone conversation taking place in London, the device is attached to the London target line. When the target uses the phone, you are automatically dialled and set up to listen in on the conversation. If the call is of no interest to you, then simply hang up. If the call is con-

nected to something of interest, stay on the line, listen and record the conversation.

THE HARDWARE

The unit is comprised of a pre-pay mobile telephone, an interface switch and a connecting cable. The cable is terminated in a standard UK telephone connector plug so that it can be attached to the target phone line system at a spare socket. For covert installations, this plug can be removed and the correct wires spliced into the phone line at a convenient point.

Once connected to the target phone line, programme the transmitting cell phone with your own cell phone number, (or any other phone, for that matter) on which to listen in on the conversation. After a test connection, the device is very quickly up and running.

The phone operates on a pre-pay credit system, rather than a phone contract (it makes availability easier and does not tie anyone to an address). In order to top the device up with credit, simply purchase the credit card and dial the number.

I tested this equipment; as soon as the

with Peter Jenkins



target's telephone was rung, my own cell phone rang and I was able to listen in to the two parties having a conversation without them knowing it. If the conversation was interesting, I could stay on the line - if it was not, all I had to do was hang up and save the minutes on the pre-pay card.

This system certainly worked and is a very powerful surveillance tool.

However, UK readers of Eye Spy please note that this device is NOT AUTHORISED to be used on a British Telecom line in the country and is sold for export only.

For further details contact:

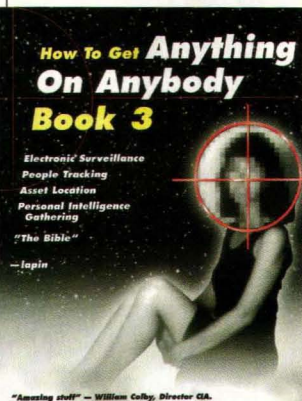
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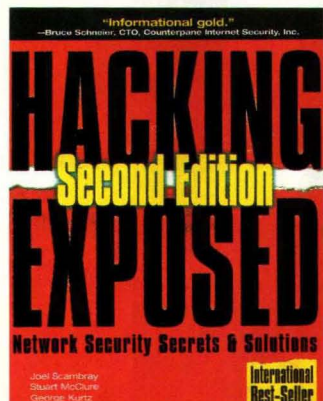
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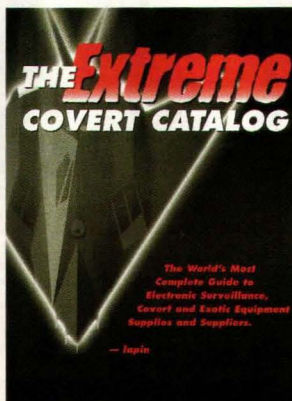
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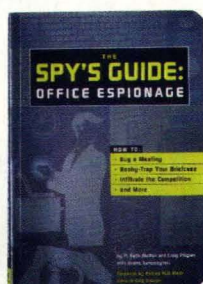
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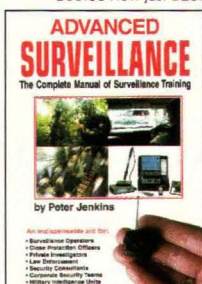
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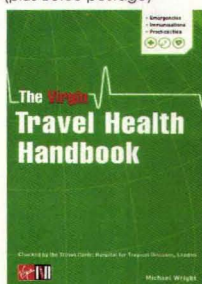
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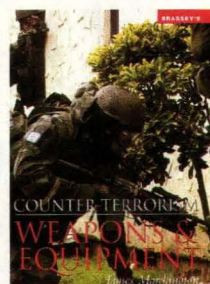
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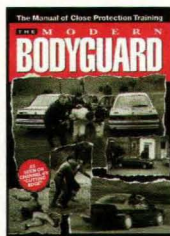
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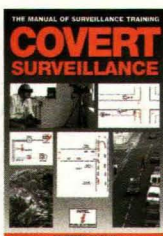
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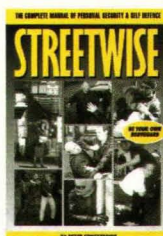
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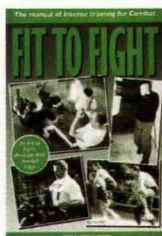
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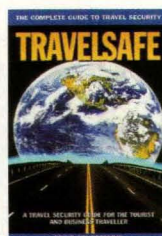
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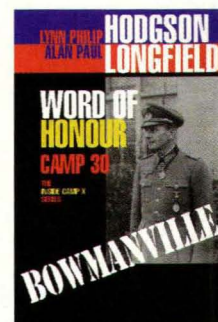
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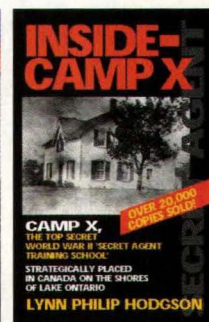
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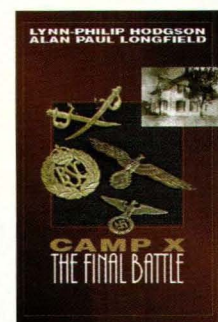
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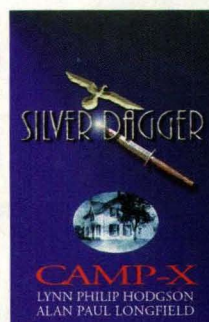
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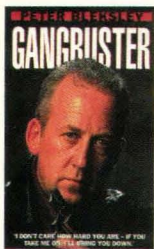
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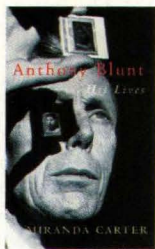
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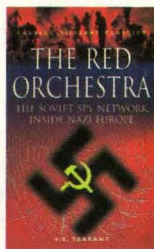
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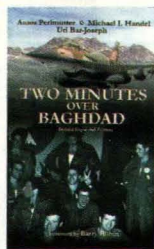
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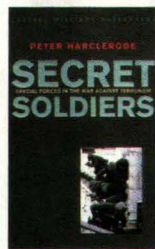
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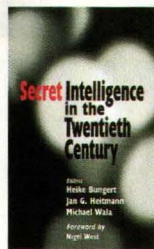
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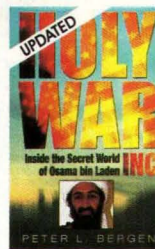
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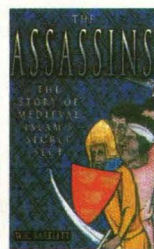
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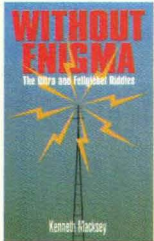
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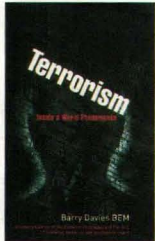
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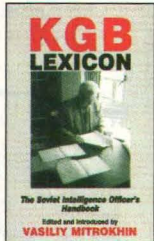
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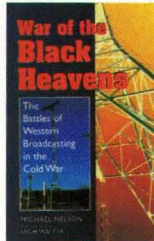
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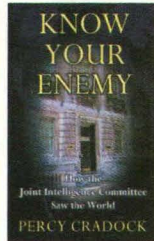
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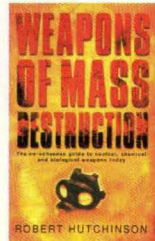
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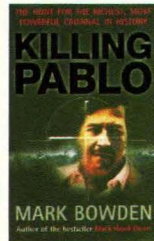
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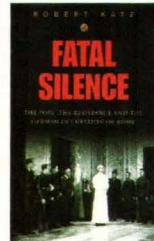
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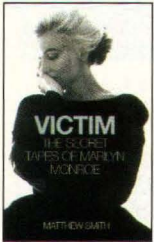
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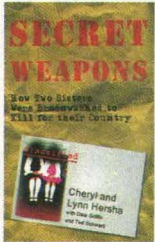
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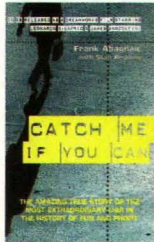
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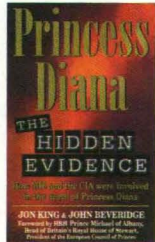
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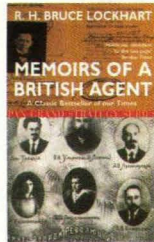
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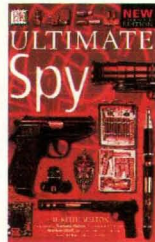
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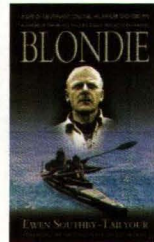
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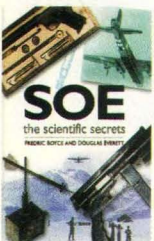
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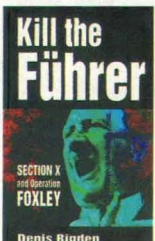
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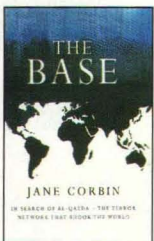
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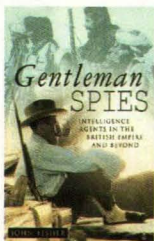
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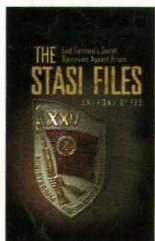
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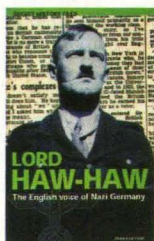
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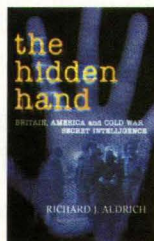
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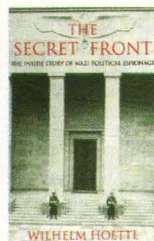
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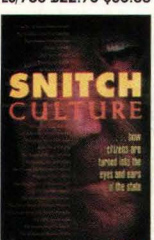
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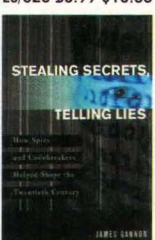
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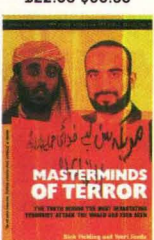
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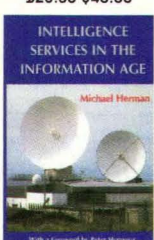
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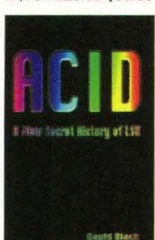
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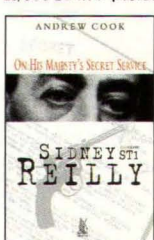
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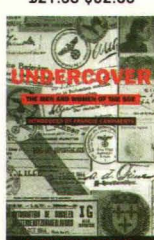
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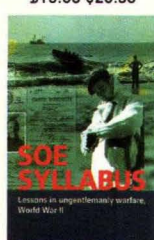
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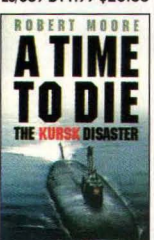
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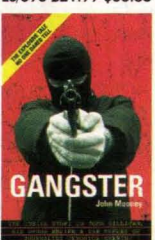
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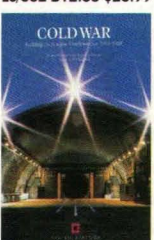
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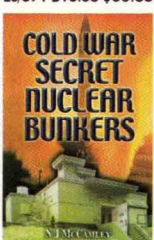
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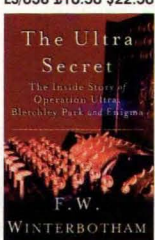
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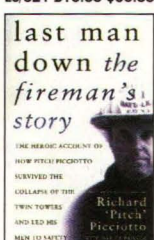
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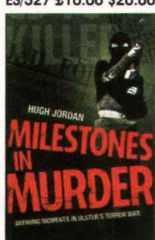
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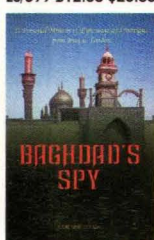
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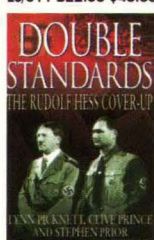
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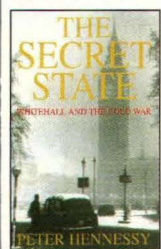
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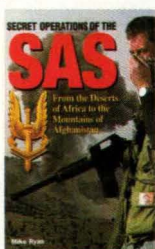
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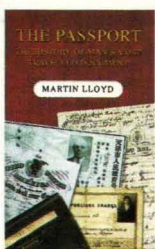
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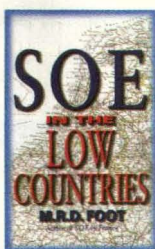
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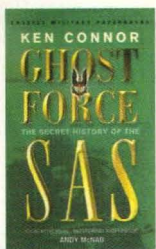
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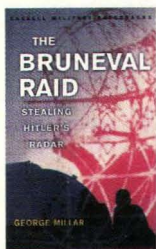
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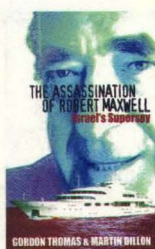
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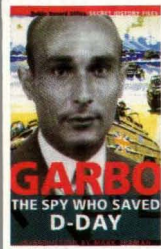
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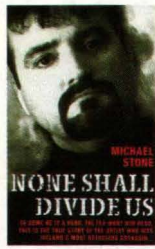
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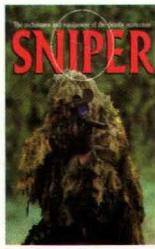
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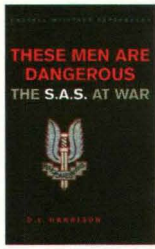
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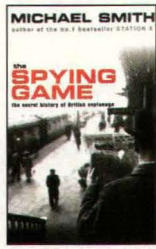
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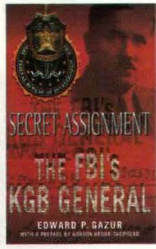
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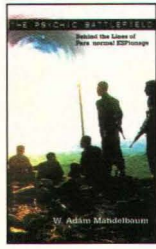
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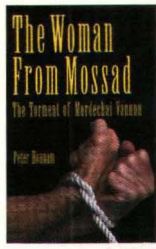
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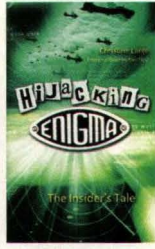
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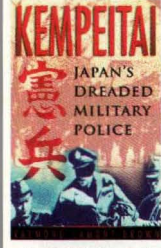
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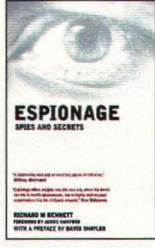
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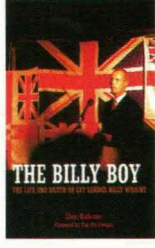
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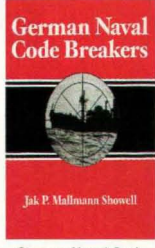
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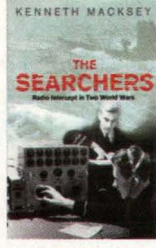
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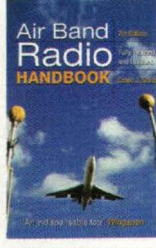
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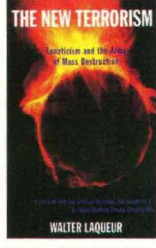
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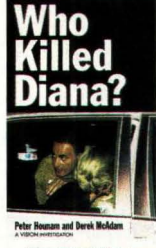
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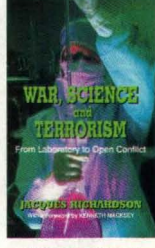
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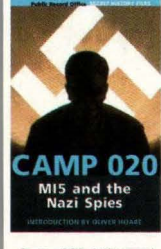
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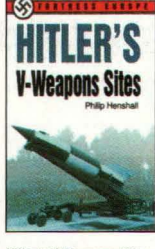
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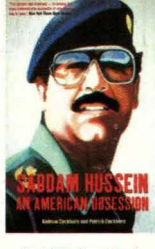
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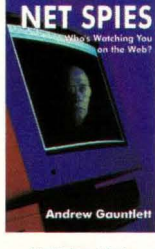
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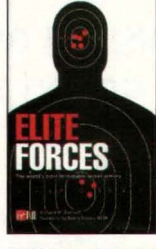
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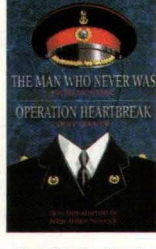
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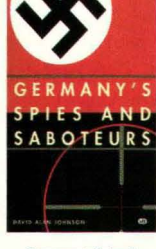
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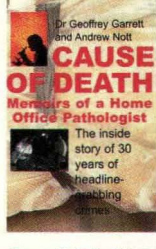
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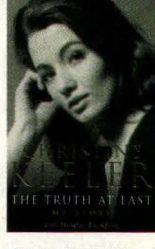
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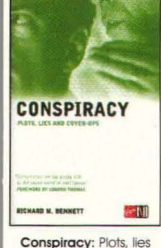
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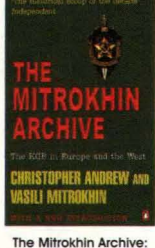
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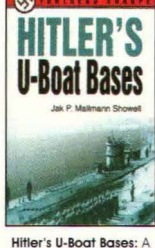
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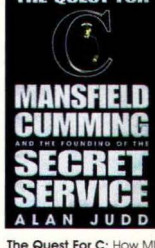
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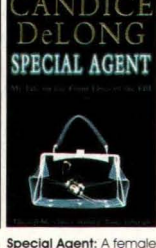
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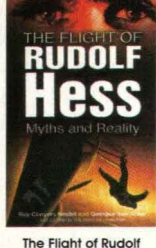
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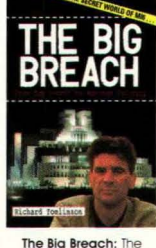
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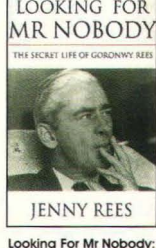
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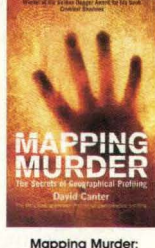
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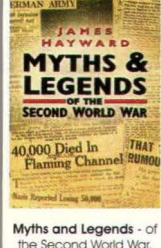
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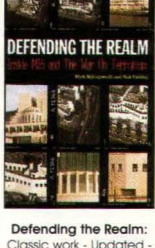
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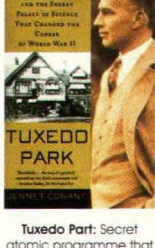
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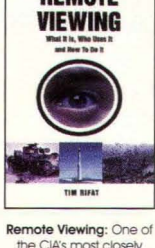
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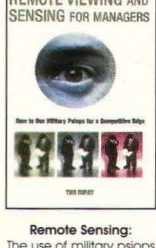
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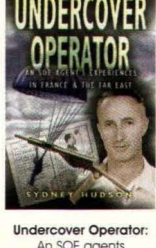
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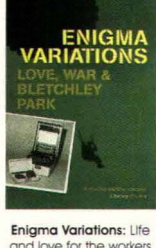
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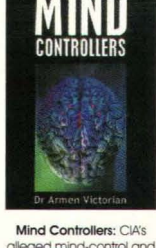
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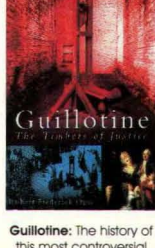
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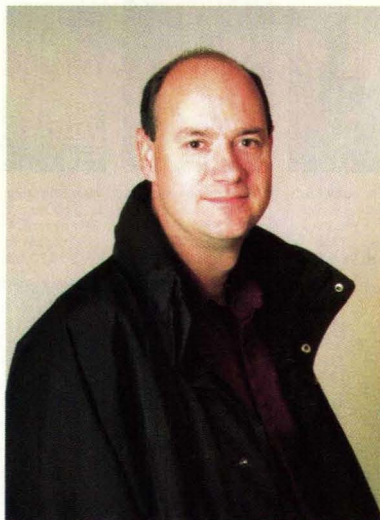


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TRADECRAFT

TRIGGERS AND OPERATIONS



Every surveillance operation that involves following someone requires a starting point. This is the place where the target is picked up by the trigger, the person who initiates the surveillance and has 'eyes on'. This is probably the most important job on the surveillance team, as this operator must concentrate on the target's premises or vehicle and alert the team when the target appears out in the open. Once this happens, the team is called to 'Standby', and ready to swing into action.

Only one person is required to trigger the target away; the remainder of the team remains out of sight, away from the target premises. The surveillance team depends upon the trigger person to be alert, not to fall asleep or be distracted. What normally makes a surveillance operation difficult or easy is the way in which it is triggered.

Regardless of which type of trigger is chosen (and there are many), consider the following from your position:

Can you see the Target? From the trigger position there must be a clear and unobstructed view of the target, be it the front door of the house, the gate, vehicle or a road junction. Be aware of obstacles

In this issue of Eye Spy, Peter Jenkins takes us through a number of tactics involved in covert surveillance operations

such as vehicles or pedestrians that may block the view. Be close enough to identify the target but far enough for him not to see you.

Can the target see you? In surveillance if you can see the target, the target can see you. The trigger position should not be obvious or have it attract attention; nor should it be right outside the target's front door, but out of his '10 to 2' o'clock arc of vision. This area may be the target's home, his domain and territory, he therefore may notice anything that is unusual or out of place.

TRIGGERS FOR A MOBILE SURVEILLANCE

Together with the street plan, let us examine the various trigger positions available. We would expect the target to leave the house by the front door, depart on foot or get into a vehicle and drive away.

TRIGGER POSITION

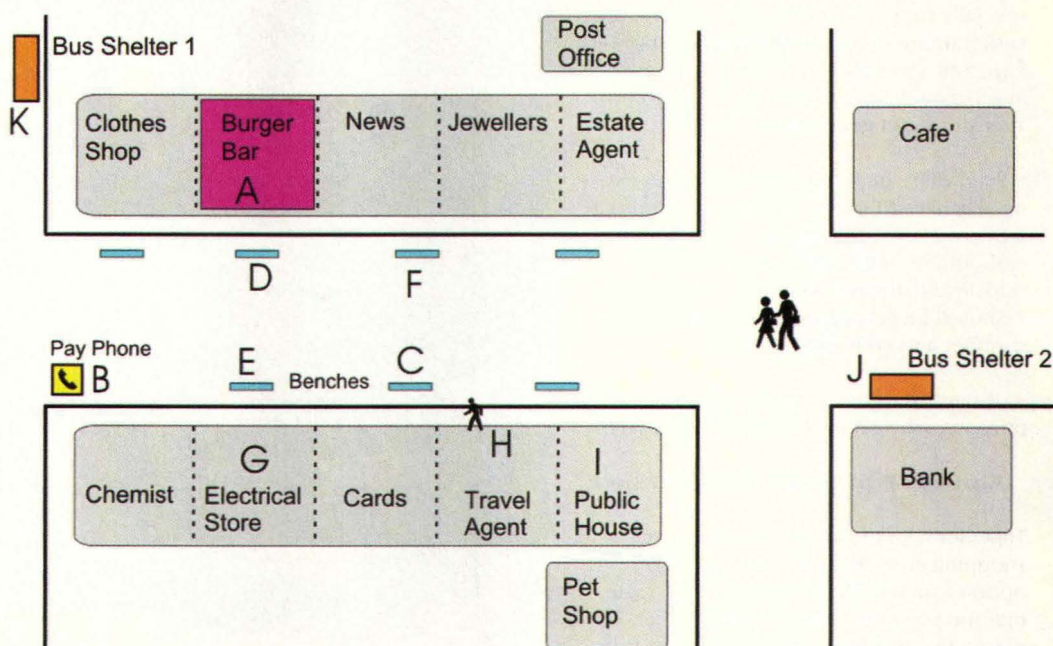
From a car in this position we are behind the target so he will not pass us when he

goes mobile. Have adequate sight of the front of the house, the car and also the next junction so that a change in direction can be quickly called. When in this position, ensure that:

- You are out of the 10 to 2 arc.
- You are not overlooked.
- Not parked right outside someone's window.
- Do not appear as if you are on a mission (turn off lights, engine and square your wheels).
- Sit in the passenger seat.
- Have a reason for being there.
- Have a cover story ready.

We could also insert a surveillance van with someone concealed in the back where we can afford to get a little closer to the target. Ensure that you are driven in and extracted, do not drive in yourself then jump in the back of the van if it is risky; from your car, you are well away from the target. Position yourself to look directly at the target or use your mirrors. Remember when the target goes mobile he will be towards you.

Foot Trigger Positions



A foot person could be deployed to provide the trigger, although this is usually a short term measure. Many phone boxes have advertising graphics over the windows, which makes viewing out from the inside easy, but difficult to look into the from the outside. This provides us with good cover. If using the phone box, consider the following:

- You will have a good all-round view.
- If someone is in it, then wait. It will provide you with additional time to hang about on the street.
- Once in the box, pick up the phone! Act naturally - someone in a phone box not

using the phone looks suspicious.

- If you cannot hold the position for too long, get another team member to take over.
- After the Standby, you should be able to be picked up by a mobile unit or return to your own vehicle.

If there is no cover but a footman must still be deployed, do so with caution. You will get away with it so long as you have a reason for being there.

In a manner similar to the telephone box, the bus shelter gives you a reason for being there. Again, this is only short term as you can only let one or two buses go past without getting on. If there is a queue then get into it, what better cover. If a queue starts to build up behind you then let it. If a bus arrives, all you have to do is step back and let everyone else get on. Do not feel out of place doing this, everyone else will be in their own little world and minding their own business as they get on the bus.

If there is a building opposite (used or unused) this could make an ideal trigger location. Caution should be used when entering and leaving the location - decide whether or not to extract the trigger when he or she goes mobile.

Surveillances become tricky or difficult when it is not possible to get a decent trigger. In the past 11 years in the private sector, I have carried out many surveillances where we have had to use a 'rural' trigger from a hedgerow, ditch or thick foliage, even in built up areas. ➤

Still using a car or van, we do not necessarily have to be in the same street. From this 'long look' position, we can see from across the park or waste ground. Consider this 'long look' is good if the target is aware or suspicious. If you have been on the surveillance previously and it is not necessary to go in close in order to identify. Be aware of obstructions.



TRADECRAFT 3

It works, but it takes skill, planning, discipline and, for obvious reasons, is specially suited to former military personnel with training in covert movement, camouflage and concealment. Once your trigger is in position, he has to consider what to do after the target goes mobile. Does he:

- Stay where he is until the end of the day - he may have to trigger the target in and out numerous times during the day.
- Should he self extract, return to his vehicle and attempt to re-join the team.
- Should he be extracted by another team member and go with his vehicle.

A distant rural trigger could also suit your purpose, why get in close if not necessary?

TRIGGERS FOR A FOOT SURVEILLANCE

Together with the street plan of a precinct shopping area, there are various trigger options open to the foot team. Anticipate that the target will leave the burger bar, his place of employment, or other, by the front door in order to establish his activities during his lunch hour. There are no rear exits to the premises; he normally leaves for lunch at 12.30pm.

TRIGGER POSITIONS

Having a person trigger from inside the restaurant has its advantages and disadvantages. Here are some positives:

- Good identification, the staff may wear uniforms and look similar, so identification is important.
- You should not miss the target out, as you are fairly close.

- You should be able to give a direction when he leaves.
- You may be able to cover any other exits if there are any.

Negatives:

- Close range risks a sighting, which may cause loss of a 'life.'
- If the shop is very busy, there is the possibility of missing the target leaving.

The phone box would be an ideal option for this surveillance, as it is short term. We have a rough estimate of the target's departure time. From the telephone box establish a good all-round view. If someone is the box, wait, it will provide additional time to hang about on the precinct. Once in the box, remember to pick up the phone, and if you have outstayed your welcome, get another team member to take over.

There is no reason why we cannot sit on a nearby bench, provided it is out of the 10 to 2 arc of vision. If using benches make sure you sit on them - it is what they were designed for! Standing and leaning against the bench may look unnatural. If the bench is occupied but there is a space, then use it- those persons nearby provide excellent cover.

Just sit there and do absolutely nothing. Do not get fidgety after a few minutes and look for another position; stay put and act naturally. Remember, you are a member of the public in a public place and you have a right to be there.

This bench has a number of disadvantages. You are too close and will be in the 10 to 2



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as the target exits. You will have to constantly turn your head around to look at the door, which would appear odd and unnatural.

You could place the trigger in a nearby store, however, you are in the 10 to 2, although you may have cover from within the shop. It may also be difficult to pretend to browse and keep your eye on the target. Remember, as soon as you look away, the

target will be out and gone. If you are not acting naturally, you will become the focus of attention of store assistants and store detectives.

From outside any other shop doorway, there is no reason why you can't just stand and wait.

You are out of the 10 to 2 and have a clear view across the street. You also have a reason for being there (you are waiting). Do not 'peep' around corners and most storefronts are designed to be looked into. When using a shop doorway, make a cursory check of what the shop is selling. Loitering outside jewellers is not recommended.

If there is a clear and unobstructed view of the doorway from the nearby pub, consider this trigger position, but do not consume alcohol, keep to soft drinks. Obtain a position where you would look naturally in the target's direction.

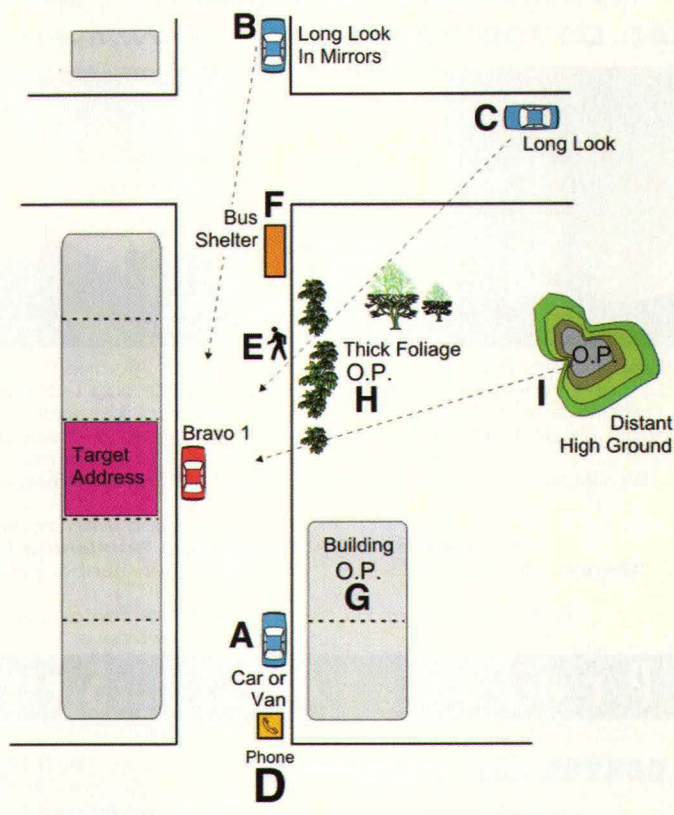
OTHER TEAM MEMBERS POSITIONS

Once you have established a trigger, that person will have control over the target. You may have another two members on the team who must be positioned away from the target; remember, only one person has to see the doorway. These team members should be off the street, but for now we will place them in the following locations.

At the bus shelter you are far enough away from the target and give yourself a reason for being there. If the target walks away from you, take up the follow. If he walks towards you, take control from where you stand - it isn't necessary to move anywhere.

From this bus shelter, you are 'off the plot,' which is good. You will be listening in to the radio for a standby and a direction of travel. If

Various Trigger Positions



the target comes out and goes left (his left), take up the follow. If he walks towards your corner, you can take control at the corner without having to move.

We now have the beginnings of teamwork and are 'imposing' surveillance on the target rather than just following him.

In the next issue of Eye Spy, Peter discusses some tactics used in foot surveillance.

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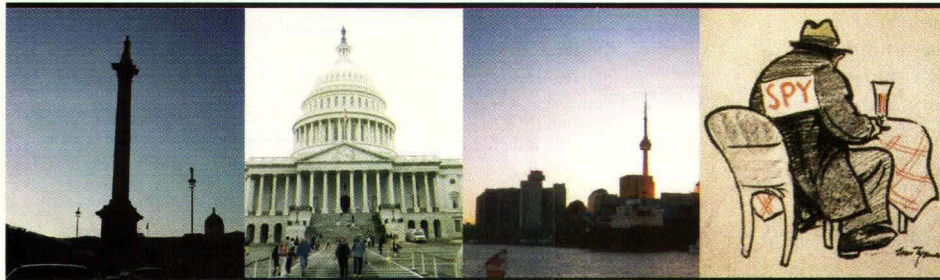


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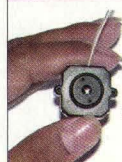
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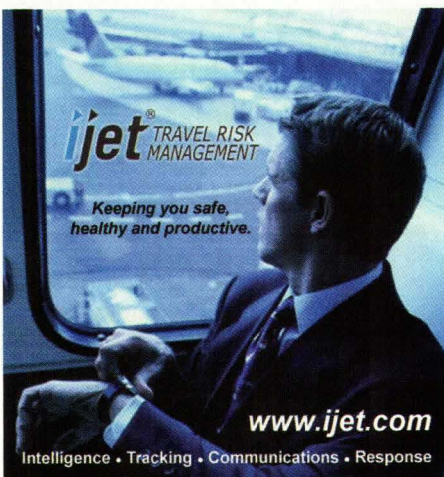
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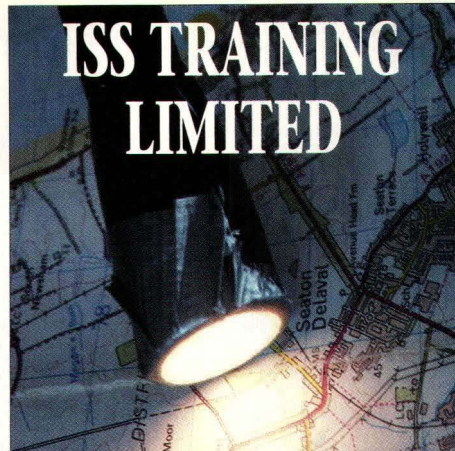
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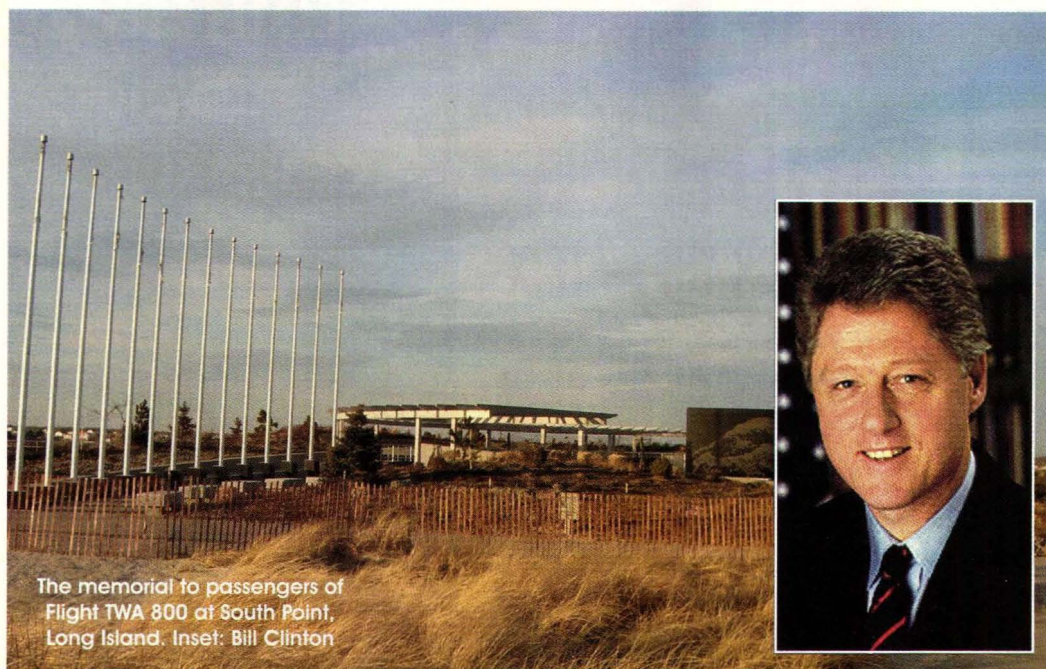
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FIRST STRIKE -TWA 800

Continued from page 49



The memorial to passengers of Flight TWA 800 at South Point, Long Island. Inset: Bill Clinton

It would take at least three more years before Wire even learned that his testimony had been corrupted. By then the damage had already been done. *The New York Times* article from 19 November 1997, shows just how badly the media had been led astray: *Twenty-one of the witnesses said they had seen something ascend and culminate in an explosion. But the CIA determined that those people had almost certainly seen the flaming fuselage, without its cockpit and front section, as it pitched upward abruptly and erupted into a fireball just after reaching its maximum altitude of about 17,000 feet.*

How did the eyewitnesses feel about the CIA animation? "That's

what I call the cartoon," said Air National Guard helicopter pilot Major Fritz Meyer speaking for all: "It was totally ludicrous. When that airplane blew up it immediately began falling. It came right out of the sky."

After four years of steady data collection, the NTSB's Bernard Loeb claimed in August 2000 that an "overpressure event inside the center wing tank" brought down the plane and that "beyond any doubt that the overpressure was the result of a Jet A fuel/air vapour explosion in the center wing tank."

This was contentious, and almost everyone knew it. No fewer than four serious professionals within the investigation had made specific

allegations of evidence theft or tampering. Their allegations were taken seriously. Two were suspended from the investigation. One was arrested. One was denounced by the FBI for his participation in a "kangaroo court of malcontents," namely a U.S. Senate subcommittee hearing.

What was the Clinton administration trying to hide? If it were indeed "beyond any doubt" that an overpressure in the centre wing tank destroyed the airplane, why should the government withhold any information at all?

Why conceal the Navy's presence in the area of an accident like TWA 800's? Why not share the satellite images of this accident taking place? Why not share the

analysis done to establish the noseless plane's 3,200 foot climb? Why classify the residue tests if it is only a matter of "glue"? Why reshape the metal in the process of reconstructing the plane? Why withhold the Cockpit Voice Recorder tests? Why not subject the Flight Data Recorder to independent testing? Why deny the public the results of the medical forensic testing? Why suppress the work of the missile analysts? Why fabricate critical interviews? Why falsify records of where a dog training exercise took place? Why humiliate the police officer involved? Why withdraw whistleblower privileges from the Navy's Special Forces? Why harass, why intimidate, why arrest, why indict, why incarcerate? Why?

The answer I believe is that mechanical failure did not cause the demise of TWA Flight 800. Said the International Association of Machinists and Aerospace Workers (IAMAW) unequivocally: "We have not been a party to any evidence, wreckage or tests that could conclude that the centre wing tank explosion was and is the primary contributor to this accident."

So what did cause the disaster? I believe the available evidence strongly suggests that terrorists used a small airplane as a flying bomb to destroy TWA Flight 800. What is more, President Clinton was indisputably aware of the "flying bomb" scenario in the summer of 1996...

FIRST STRIKE -TWA 800
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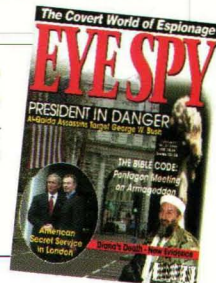
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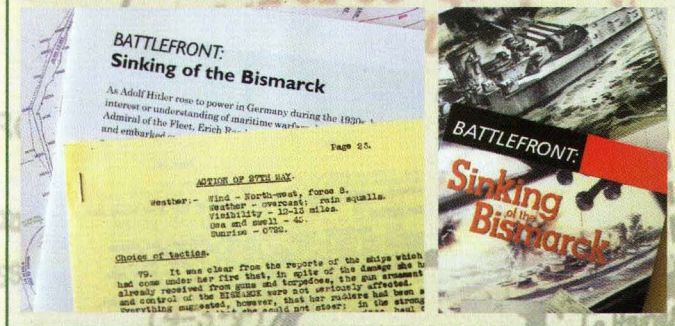
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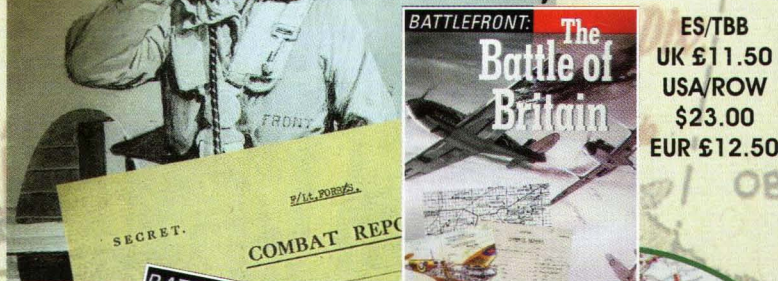
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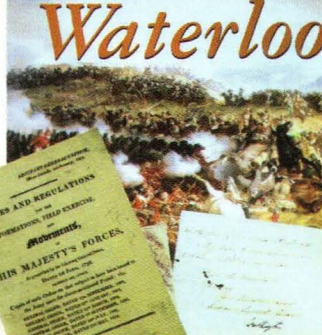
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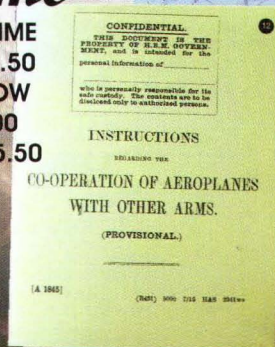


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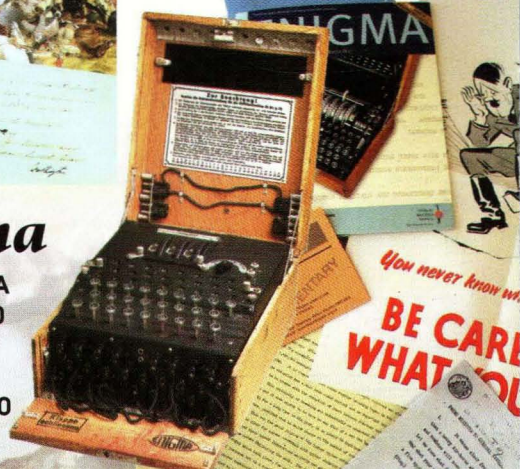
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