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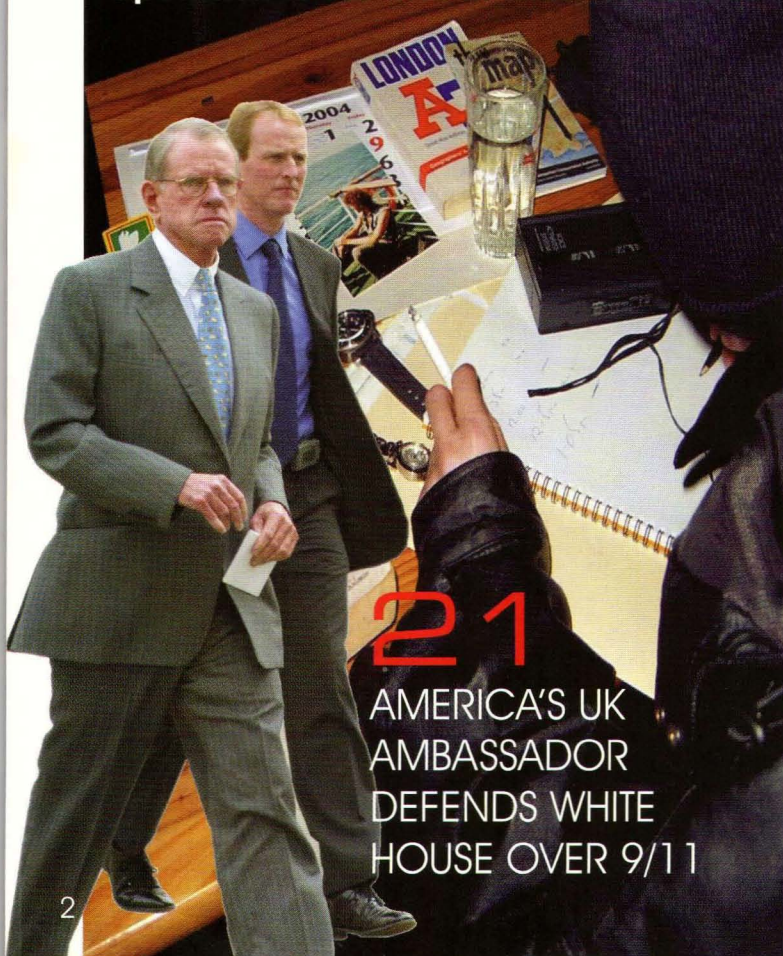
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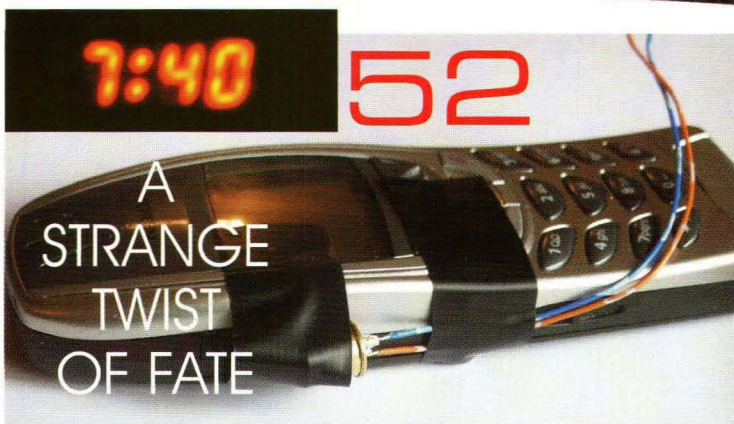
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A
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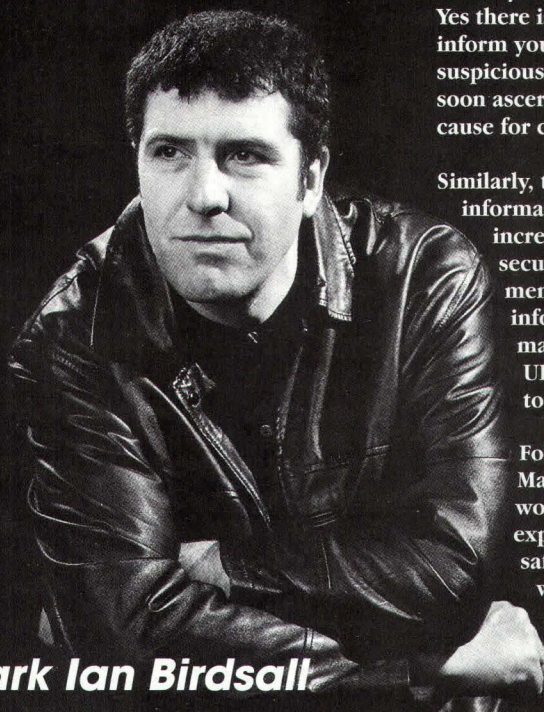


THE INTELLIGENCE WAR



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from the editor



Mark Ian Birdsall

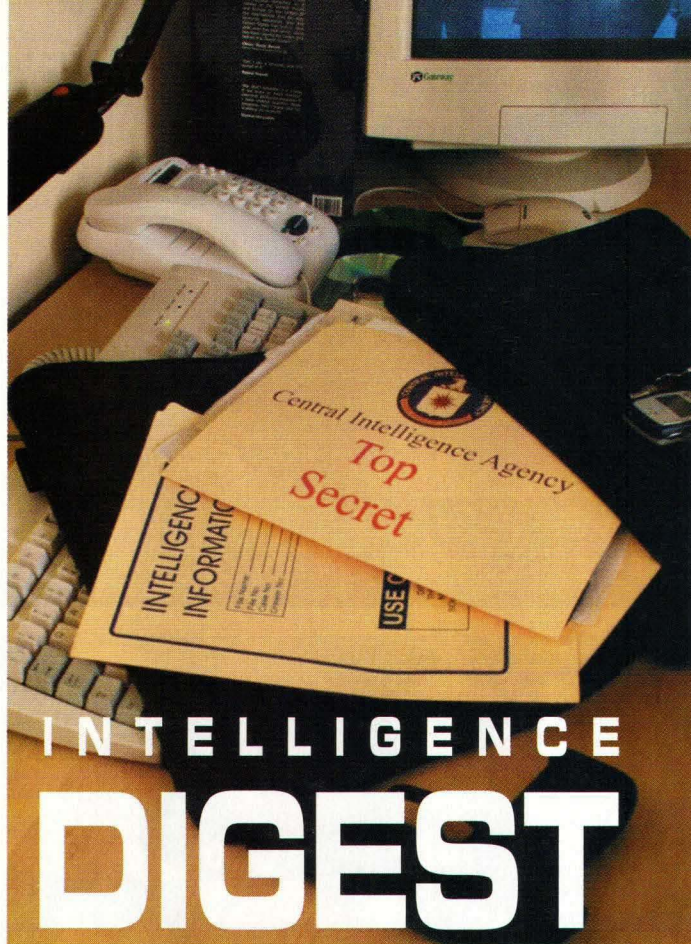
Ordinary people from all walks of life are beginning to ask if there is anything that can be done to help the security services in the war on terror. Yes there is... be alert, be aware and inform yourself. Above all, report suspicious activity. Professionals will soon ascertain if there is a genuine cause for concern.

Similarly, there is also a great deal of information available that can increase your own personal security. In the US, the government has already published informative booklets. A similar manual is being written in the UK and will be delivered free to all households.

Following the outrages in Madrid, we asked one of the world's foremost security experts to write a feature on safety abroad (page 23). I would urge readers to digest the contents... it may one day prove invaluable to you and your family.

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INTELLIGENCE DIGEST

The Magic Circle of Intelligence



An Israeli Government report has blamed Mossad, MI6 and the CIA, for trailblazing a 'circle of flawed intelligence' on Iraq's weapons of mass destruction.

An 81-page all-party Foreign Affairs and Defence Committee report said: "The uniform evaluation of the international intelligence bodies implanted somewhat in a sort of 'magical circle' and in a way of reciprocal feedback, which for most cases was harmful rather than useful.

"This created a structural failure, it led to exaggerated self-confidence and lack of scepti-

cism among the international intelligence communities in the Western world."

Yuval Steinitz, chairman of the committee, said that changes in the way the Mossad gathers and analyses intelligence should be



Yuval Steinitz

ANTHRAX THREAT TO PARLIAMENT

M15 Director-General Eliza Mannigham-Buller, has told British politicians that she has "clear intelligence" that al-Qaida plans to attack the House of Commons with biological or chemical weapons.

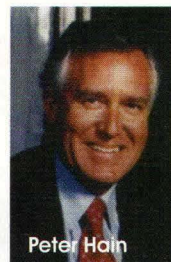
So real is the threat, that politicians reluctantly agreed to build a \$1.3m (\$2.1) screen to separate them from the public gallery.

Leader of the Commons, Peter Hain said: "Let me spell it out in the plainest terms what the consequences could be.

"If an al-Qaida group managed to throw a phial of anthrax or ricin into the Chamber - or even maybe worse, if a suicide agent released it without anybody noticing, which we have been advised is quite feasible - these particles would immediately begin spreading throughout the Chamber.

"Within minutes total contamination would occur."

• Identity cards will be introduced in the UK within the next few years. Over 82% of the British public welcomed the move. Most Britons rejected statements from Civil Rights' groups that said the move "threatens democracy."



Peter Hain

ASIS



Australian Secret Intelligence Service agents are to be trained in combat techniques used by the Australian Federal Police. Plans are being drawn up to send ASIS officers to a 'spy school' to learn how to shoot and fight in hand-to-hand combat.

ASIS Director-General David Irvine has been charged with developing the training programme. He may draw on the training experience of the Central Intelligence Agency in the US and Britain's MI6. Officials said putting armed ASIS agents into the field overseas was now a Federal

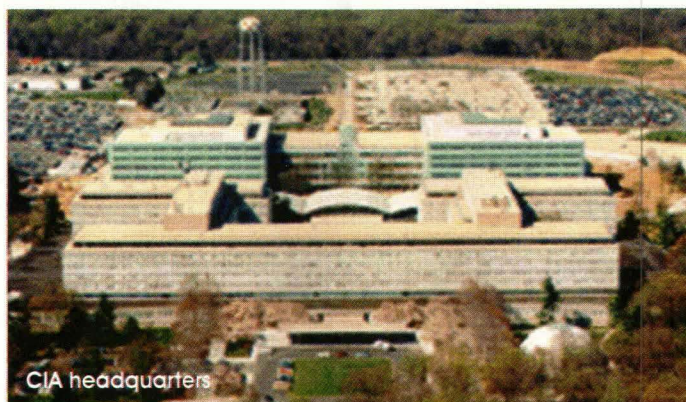


made. He asked why analysts had speculated on the WMD rather than focus on the intelligence technology. Steinitz blamed the withdrawal of UN inspectors from Iraq in 1998.

Israel also badly overestimated the number of conventional Iraqi warheads, according to the report.

However, it is the 'circle of intelligence' comment that is sure to reflect badly on MI6 and the CIA. Steinitz said Mossad and the West had fallen into the circular trap. "The Israeli services give information to the foreign services, who use it for their own purposes and pass it on and it comes back to the Israeli intelligence services. That is the circle of feedback that feeds on itself without any substance in the field."

A UK team headed by Lord Butler, the former Whitehall



CIA headquarters

UK TEAM IN SECRET CIA MEETING

mandarin, held secret talks with CIA officials at the agency's Langley headquarters. Their mission was to learn why the UK and US vehemently believed Saddam had stockpiles of weapons of mass destruction. The inquiry was established by Tony Blair following criticism that no WMD had been found.

The Butler inquiry team travelled to Washington in March and was allegedly given a confidential briefing by senior CIA staff.

Privately, senior CIA officials related that a great deal of the intelligence was supplied by British MI6 agents operating in and around Iraq. British Intelligence feel that far too much attention was paid to unsubstantiated reports provided by exiled



Lord Butler

Iraqi groups based in the United States. The truth probably lies somewhere in between.

The Butler inquiry, had access to 'raw intelligence data' provided by US agencies and almost certainly, intelligence supplied by MI6 as war with Iraq loomed. The Britons also met with members of the *National Commission on Terrorist Attacks Upon the United States*, the US commission set up by President George Bush to investigate the 9/11 intelligence failure.

by School

Government priority to fight the war on terror. ASIS agents collect intelligence in overseas troublespots.



David Irvine

Before the training can start, the National Security Committee of Cabinet must approve the programme, along with the Inspector-General of Intelligence and Security, Bill Blick.

If approved, ASIS agents will be granted a privilege denied to Australia's domestic intelligence officers - the right to carry a gun. Foreign nationals recruited by ASIS (agents) could also be armed. However, senior ministers want to stop ASIS carrying out paramilitary strikes without approval.

If approved, the new proposals would mean ASIS could join paramilitary operations providing agents only used weapons in self-defence. They could also work alongside the CIA or MI6 without ASIS supervision.



Sir John Stevens and Tony Blair

Scotland Yard Commissioner Sir John Stevens, has vowed to end the speculation about the death of Diana, Princess of Wales. He made the comments at the spot where Diana died with Dodi Al Fayed in a car crash in Paris in August 1997.

After a personal visit to the Pont de l'Alma tunnel, he said he intended to "draw a line under the inquiry." French security officials have always blamed the driver Henri Paul, though numerous conspiracy theories still exist.

Sir John has been asked by Royal Coroner Michael Burgess to get to

the truth and to nail unfounded theories. He said: "Every single aspect of conspiracy theories and the like will be looked at by my team and the coroner.

"We have got to try and do everything we can to draw a line one way or another under this inquiry. Hopefully, we can complete this by the end of December."

Sir John said he would be speaking to officers from MI5 and MI6 to investigate allegations security services were involved in the crash. And he may also speak to the Prince of Wales.



Henri Paul

Ten detectives will work full-time on the inquiry, which may last into next year and is expected to cost up to £2m.

• Mr Al Fayed has launched legal action against US network CBS for broadcasting images of Diana as she lay dying.

A Moscow court has sentenced Igor Sutyagin, a Russian academic at the Institute of US and Canadian Studies, to 15 years in jail for espionage. He was charged with providing the Americans and British with information on Russia's new nuclear submarines. The sentence is the maximum jail term allowed under Russian law, though a Russian prosecutor had recommended a sentence of 17 years for the nuclear weapons expert.

The court had been expected to deliver a verdict in the case in February 2001, but instead instructed prosecutors to continue investigating and left Sutyagin in jail.

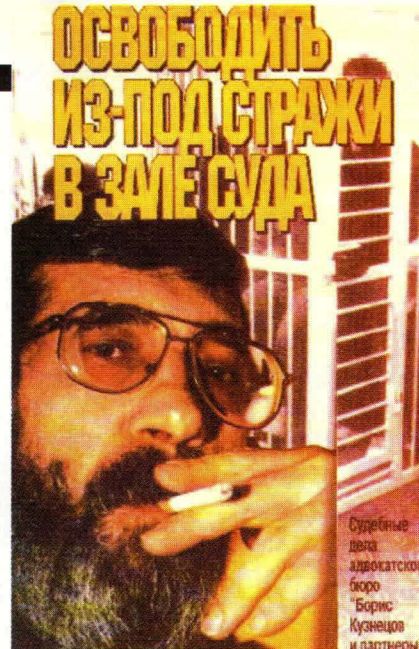
Sutyagin, chief of the department for military technical cooperation at the Moscow-based institute, was said to have "transferred secret information on a new generation of nuclear submarines." Moscow said "advanced missile warning systems technology" was given to a UK firm - Alternative Futures - a front company used by the CIA. Sutyagin insisted he had no reason to believe he was dealing with a company used as an intelligence cover.

Sutyagin says the information he provided was already in the public domain. His defence says he merely wrote analysis based on publicly available sources and had demanded an acquittal. "I wrote reports for Alternative Futures, but only newspapers, magazines and books, mostly published abroad, were the sources of my works," said Sutyagin.

The academic was first arrested on 27 October 1999, in Obninsk, about 60 miles from Moscow. Seven days later, investigators for the Federal Security Service charged him with spying.

The military trial took place behind closed doors, and has sent shockwaves through the Russian academic world. Hundreds of Russian researchers and scientists are now concerned, for many offer consultancy services to Western companies as a means to augment meagre salaries.

One of Sutyagin's lawyers, Boris Kuznetsov, argued at Moscow City Court that the defence had produced "new arguments confirming his innocence." These were ignored by the court. After the sentence, Mr Kuznetsov criticised the conduct of the trial and accused the presiding judge of manipulating the jury by putting the focus on the passing of information, rather than state secrets. "The questions addressed to the jury did not correspond to the charges," Mr Kuznetsov said.



"If I know that the critical evidence is hidden in the mountain of manure but my hands are cuffed behind my back, I'll pull it out with my teeth." Boris Kuznetsov

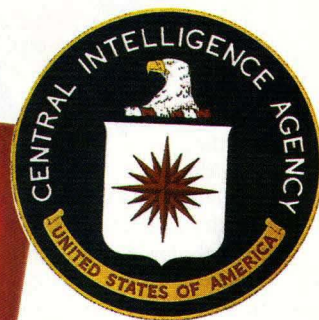
In January 2004, four international rights groups protested to the Council of Europe in Strasbourg, stating that

SPYMANIA

The Strange Case of Alternative Futures

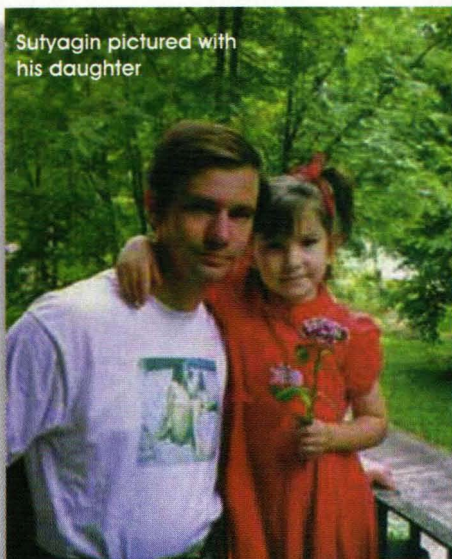


President Putin - tough on suspected spies



Russian Weapons Specialist Sentenced to 15 Years as CIA Spy

Sutyagin pictured with his daughter



Sutyagin's charges were "politically motivated" and that he was the target of politically motivated treason charges.

"Sutyagin's case is part of a pattern of arbitrary prosecutions of independent scientists, journalists and environmentalists in Russia who work on sensitive topics," the four groups - including Amnesty International and Human Rights Watch (HRW) - said. The FSB, the KGB's successor, has been accused of restricting Russian scientists' contact with overseas companies after several similar cases

collapsed. Amnesty International has accused the Kremlin of 'spymania,' while Alexandr Petrov, deputy director of the Moscow office of HRW said: "Scientists are an easy target."

After the sentence was delivered, Sutyagin said: "I am not guilty. All my guilt is that I had contact with foreigners."

Yuri Volgin, a senior prosecutor, disagreed and said: "The jury showed they understood everything and gave a fair verdict."

Sutyagin's trial is just one of a series of high-profile spy cases against Russian researchers:

Valentin Danilov, a professor at Krasnoyarsk Technical University in Siberia, was cleared of spying for China in December 2003. He had been accused of selling space technology.

Military reporter **Grigory Pasko** was released in January 2003 after serving two years for treason after disclosing how Russia had dumped nuclear waste in the Pacific Ocean.

Alexander Nikitin, an environmentalist, was acquitted in 1999 of treason after contributing to a Norwegian report on radioactive pollution in the Arctic seas.

THE ELUSIVE ALTERNATIVE FUTURES

The FSB alleges that Igor Sutyagin, 39, first met with the CIA at an English manor house. Wast Hills House is the former Worcestershire family home of the Cadbury dynasty. Sutyagin supposedly discussed his work with a CIA agent there.

In 1998, he allegedly held another meeting at Birmingham University, where he "agreed" to supply material on Russia's nuclear submarine and missile warning systems to London-based Alternative Futures, a risk assessment company. He was then flown first class to meet Alternative Futures representatives in Warsaw and Budapest. He received a £14,000 (\$25,000) consultancy fee. Sutyagin was arrested and charged with high treason after attending a conference in Moscow in 1999, as a representative of the USA-Canada Institute (a Russian think tank). Alternative Futures and its consultant, a man called Sean Kidd, disappeared soon after.

Sutyagin has protested that he had no idea Kidd was a CIA agent. Intelligence sources say Sutyagin is indeed the innocent victim of an under-the-counter intelligence operation.

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UK announces the creation of an FBI-style organisation

Intelligence analysts and surveillance operatives based at Government Communications Headquarters (GCHQ), in Cheltenham will play a central role in Britain's new Serious and Organised Crime Agency (SOCA). Already dubbed the 'British FBI,' SOCA will be comprised of about 5,000 elite officers. Based in strategic locations, SOCA will target gangland bosses, drug trafficking, smugglers and high-profile fraudsters. Government ministers are hopeful the agency will be operational by 2006. Its creation signals the biggest shake-up within British policing in 40 years.

The benefits of attacking organised crime are obvious, but do have implications in the war on terror. GCHQ believes it will cut off a main source of finance for terrorists in the UK and abroad.

New regulations are already being fast-tracked. Phone-taps and email evidence will be admissible for the first time under rigid safeguards. This type of evidence is usually banned from British courtrooms. Professionals such as lawyers, bankers and accountants, who are currently bound by strict confidentiality laws, may be forced to disclose information about suspected clients or face jail.

The Government's new regulations also mirror US law in respect of plea bargaining. SOCA intends to persuade members of

gangs to give evidence against crime leaders. This follows numerous meetings in London and Washington. The new law will enable SOCA to basically 'negotiate' with suspects in return for reduced sentences. Government officials are also discussing a modern national witness protection scheme to encourage people to come forward and inform on gangland leaders.

GCHQ AND MI5 THREADS

A GCHQ spokesman said: "Part of GCHQ's remit is to provide support to law enforcement. It certainly appears that SOCA will be a step forward in combating threats to the UK. However, in the interests of national security we cannot comment on operational matters."

SOCA will draw its investigative force from all Britain's security services, including MI5, GCHQ, Customs and other private corporations. GCHQ will play a prominent role in intercepting communications and the teaching of advanced surveillance techniques to SOCA staff.

GCHQ officers are specially trained in the use of listening devices and phone tapping. The organisation has an experienced section fluent in a variety of languages and dialects. This will help defeat foreign operators.

The huge GCHQ uses several enormous computers at its Benhall and Oakley

eavesdropping centres in Cheltenham. Working 24-hours-a-day, the organisation has the ability to intercept, record and evaluate thousands of communications between known terror suspects and organisations. Names, phrases, key words, pictures, phone numbers and email addresses are housed on watch lists and fed into the system. Together with its NSA sister organisation, GCHQ computers collect billions of bits of information which are siphoned off from satellites that transmit electronic communications across the world. The system is designed so that certain data will trigger a warning and will be flagged. The operation is global and every phone, computer, fax and transmission is vulnerable.

Mr Blunkett said he was in favour of allowing bugged phone calls and emails to be used as evidence, pending a review which would report back in June. "Organised crime is big business. It costs us £40 billion a year, its effects are corrosive, it corrupts society and spreads fear and intimidation," he said.

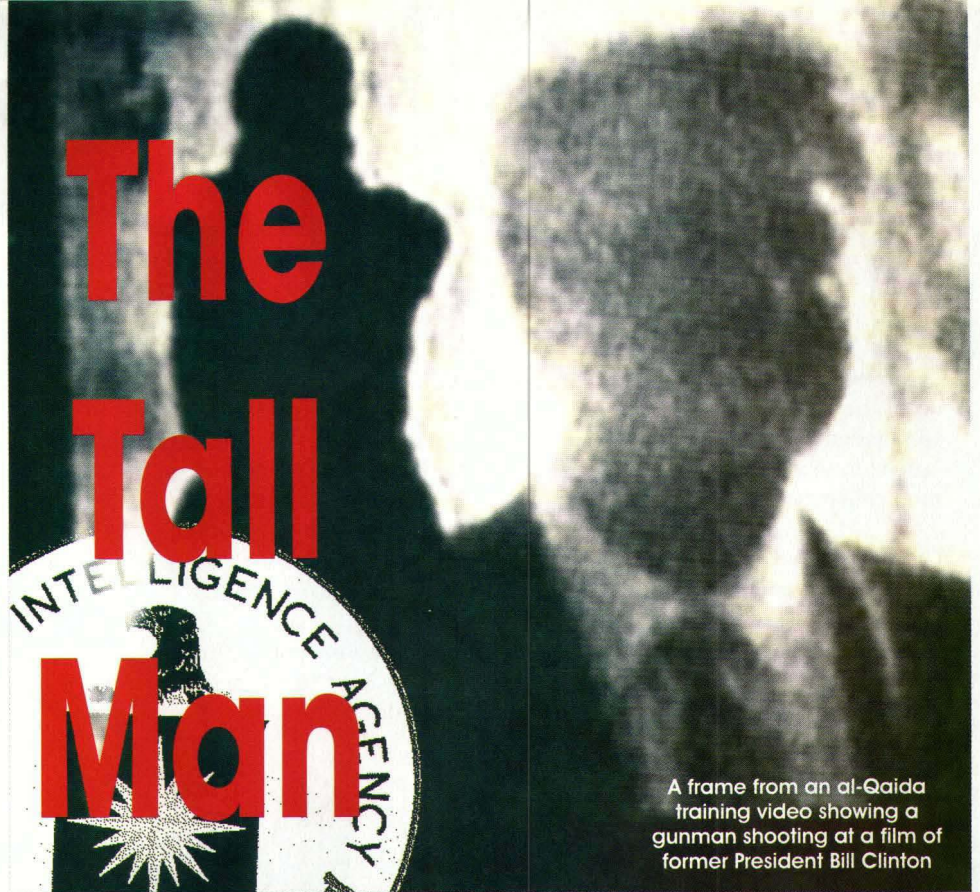
SOCA is seen as another defence arm in Britain's war on terror. Senior intelligence figures have long recognised that the thread between organised crime and terror groups is becoming more noticeable. Since 9/11, the FBI has had a liaison team operating in London. For its part, UK officials have been working alongside US law enforcement officers in Washington and New York.

GCHQ AND MI5 TO SUPPORT BRITAIN'S 'FBI'

Home Secretary David Blunkett and Defence Minister, Geoff Hoon, leave 10 Downing Street



The CIA is furious how a super-secret surveillance video showing Osama bin-Laden at a terrorist training camp, was leaked to the media



A frame from an al-Qaida training video showing a gunman shooting at a film of former President Bill Clinton

Just like the desert scene from the Harrison Ford movie, *Patriot Games*, a CIA-controlled spy drone captured an astonishing image on its camera. These images were beamed back live to CIA headquarters for analysis and action. For a few seconds the United States had an opportunity to take action against Osama bin-Laden. It is not known if the CIA hesitated or political interference ensued, but the information acquired by the Predator drone was not used. Some analysts believe US Special Forces could have been organised in a matter of hours to take action, but with an election looming, Bill Clinton ebbed on the side of caution.

Taken in 2000, as part of a wider intelligence effort by the CIA to glean more information on al-Qaida, the video footage is remarkable and believed to be revealing. It is just one of a number of crucial stories to emerge, as the 9/11 commission to investigate if Presidents Clinton and Bush, could have done anything else that might have prevented the attacks.

BACKGROUND

The Agency had already concluded the terror group was responsible for the two 1998 US embassy attacks in Africa that left 200 people dead. After all, just weeks earlier bin-Laden had declared 'Holy War' on the USA, and investigators were still interested in persons who may have assisted the first al-Qaida attack on the World Trade Center in 1993.

The CIA had sufficient intelligence on al-Qaida training camps in Afghanistan to launch a number of cruise missile strikes. Many felt this was a paltry response, but it was the start of a more intense campaign to get bin-Laden.

Unfortunately, that attack killed at least 21 Pakistanis, and missed bin-Laden. In the time it took for the cruise missiles to reach their target, officials say bin-Laden moved to another location.

Two years later the CIA Predator was directed towards the terrorist camp at Tarnak Farm, Afghanistan. A sprawling agricultural complex, the site was a regular meeting place for senior al-Qaida leaders, and a training camp for hundreds of al-Qaida operatives. CIA officials



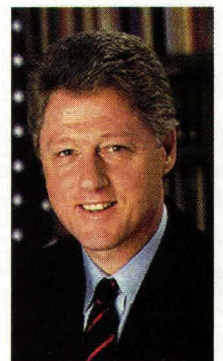
also knew this was one location frequented by bin-Laden. The video shows a group of men firing at static targets, others conducting military drill-like marches and field exercises.

Bin-Laden is code-named 'The Tall Man' by CIA agents. At 6ft 5 inches, he has a commanding presence. The film shows a man dressed in flowing white robes who is considerably taller than those around him, who appear to be showing him great deference.

Some people feel that the CIA should have again launched a cruise missile strike, but with the technology available in 2000, it would have taken three to seven hours to strike the Tarnak Farm site with cruise missiles or bombs, US officials said. "We were not prepared to take the necessary military action," said retired General Wayne Downing. "We should have had strike forces prepared to go in and react to this intelligence, certainly cruise missiles, either air or sea launched, and very, very accurate. We could have gone in and hit those targets." Downing certainly feels the US could have done more, but some analysts disagree.

The CIA had been ordered to try and capture bin-Laden alive, rather than kill him. Gary Schroen, former CIA Station Chief in Pakistan said: "This requirement reduced the odds from 50 percent to about 25 percent chance that we were going to be able to get him."

CIA officials are convinced that the figure on the tape is bin-Laden. And though an opportunity to get the world's most wanted man passed Washington by, the incident helped speed the decision to arm future Predators with Hellfire missiles which can be fired by remote control. Indeed, several senior al-Qaida figures have been killed by roaming CIA UAVs (unmanned aerial vehicles). In November 2002, for example, the CIA used an armed Predator to kill a senior al-Qaida official who was riding in a car in Yemen.



THE TRUTH BEHIND THOSE MOBILE IRAQI CHEMICAL LABS

The Central Intelligence Agency and Germany's BND intelligence service, have clashed in a bitter row about Iraq's mobile chemical laboratories. Stung by US accusations that Berlin had "misled" the CIA, agents of the BND have leaked crucial information which has revealed the primary source.

German ministers contacted CIA officials long before the war about the controversial vehicles. The BND said it believed the intelligence "was poor and simply not credible." Despite this, the intelligence on the vehicles was key to the

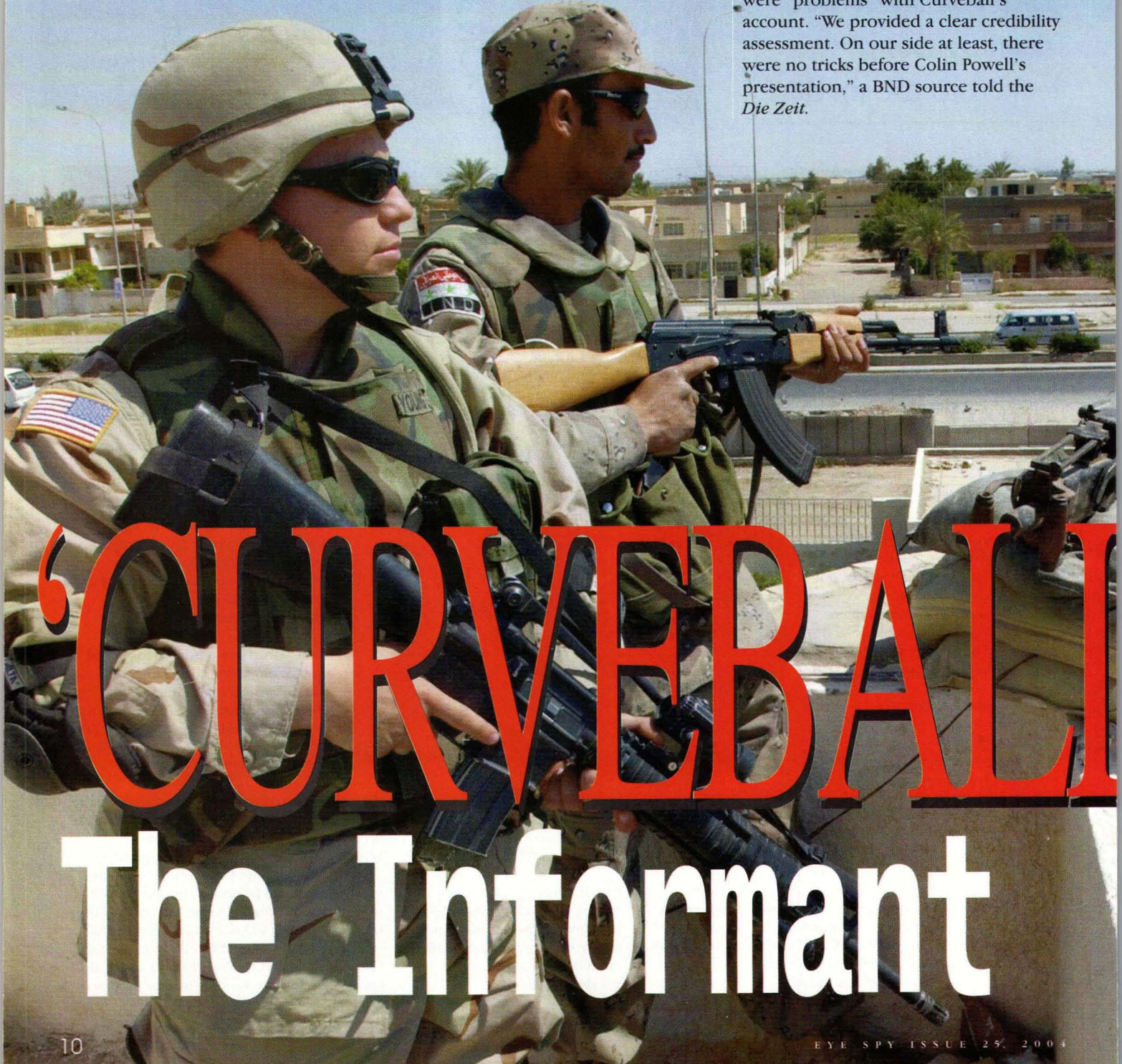
evidence US Secretary of State Colin Powell presented to the United Nations Security Council on 5 February 2003, as he urged a sceptical world to tackle Saddam. Mr Powell said this proved Saddam was continuing his WMD programme secretly. "The Iraqis were assembling mobile production facilities for biological agents," he said. The information was said to have come from a "solid source." That intelligence actually came from an Iraqi defector nicknamed 'Curveball'.

Photographs of two of the alleged vehicles have been used on several occasions to back British intelligence

claims that Saddam had several convoys rolling between cities manufacturing biological and chemical agents. Described as "killer caravans", US intelligence said the labs allowed Saddam to produce such substances as "anthrax on demand."

Sources say the US is fuming that the BND never allowed CIA officers direct access to Curveball, and believe the Germans "misled them."

Remarkably, German BND agents have released this story to *Die Zeit* newspaper. They told reporters that their agency had warned the CIA that there were "problems" with Curveball's account. "We provided a clear credibility assessment. On our side at least, there were no tricks before Colin Powell's presentation," a BND source told the *Die Zeit*.



'CURVEBALL'

The Informant

STORIES

Now for first time since the war in Iraq started, Colin Powell, has directly criticised the American intelligence community for giving him "apparently flawed information" that Washington went on to use and justify the invasion of Iraq.

Powell admitted that the "most dramatic" of his allegations, that Saddam Hussein's regime had mobile germ labs, was based on "questionable US intelligence." He then invited the powerful commission investigating prewar intelligence to examine how the data was gathered.

For his part, Powell had "doubts" about Iraqi informants who also told US officials in 2002, that Iraq had built mobile germ weapons laboratories. He was adamant that he had demanded to know if the analysis was correct.

"Now it appears not to be the case, that it was solid. If the sources fell apart,



One of the suspected mobile chemical producing laboratories

then we need to find out how we've gotten ourselves in that position," said Mr Powell.

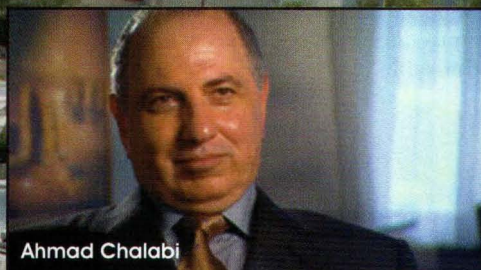
The BND has officially refused to comment, but the fact that agents are feeding stories to the press is evidence enough of a serious collapse in relations.

WHO IS CURVEBALL?

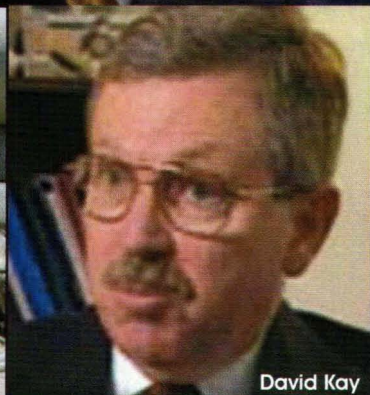
Several years ago, United Nations weapons inspectors considered that Saddam might be moving his WMD

around Iraq by train and truck. It is understood Ahmad Chalabi, a pro-Western Iraqi exile with strong links to Washington, and head of the Iraqi National Congress, was asked to help. Chalabi, a bitter enemy of Saddam then started to look for evidence. It has since transpired, that Curveball is actually the brother of Ahmad Chalabi.

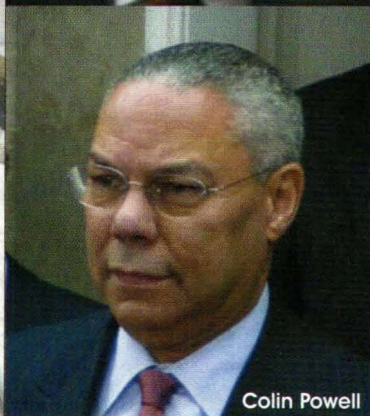
David Kay, former head of the CIA-sponsored Iraqi Survey Group, said Curveball "had been absolutely at the heart of the matter" and was now believed to be an "out and out fabricator."



Ahmad Chalabi



David Kay



Colin Powell



US soldier maintains security from the turret of a humvee during an inspection of abandoned buildings in Dibbis, Iraq

Bin-Laden Misjudges Feeling in Europe

The CIA says it has confirmed that an audio tape claiming to be the voice of Osama bin-Laden, and offering a truce with Europe is "probably authentic."

Sent to a Dubai-based al Arabiya television station, bin-Laden issues a strange and most curious offer to European nations. "I announce a truce with the European countries that do not attack Muslim countries. Countries will not be targets if they withdraw troops from Muslim nations," said bin-Laden. The message said the truce would last three months and could be extended.



French President Jacques Chirac

The head of the terrorist group also used the message to swear revenge on Israel for assassinating Hamas leader Sheikh Ahmed Yassin on 22 March. As a rider to the statement, he said there would be "no truce with the United States."

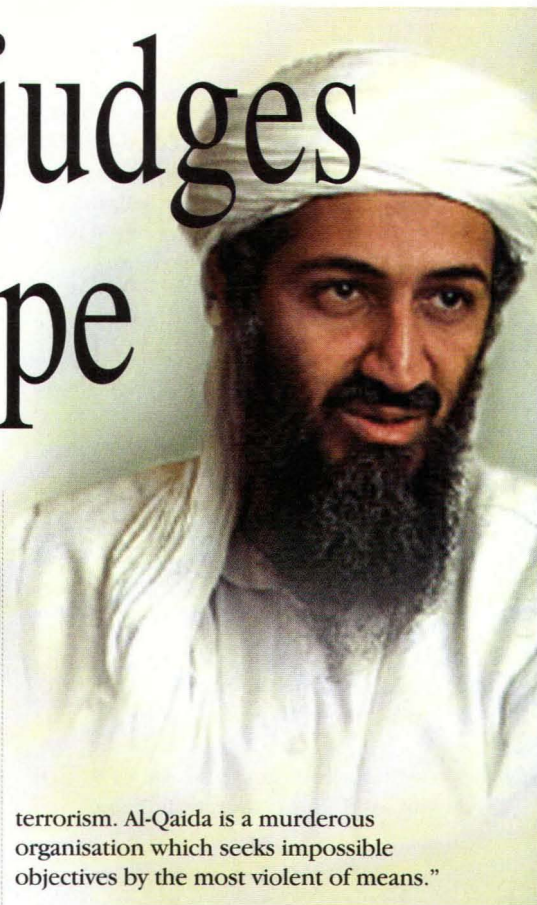
The message also says the 11 March train bombings in Madrid were revenge for Spain's participation in the global war on terror. It said the attacks were payment for US and Spanish actions in Iraq, Afghanistan and the Palestinian territories. "What happened on 11 September and 11

March are your goods returned to you, so that you know security is a necessity for all. Stop spilling our blood so we can stop spilling your blood."

One hundred and ninety-nine people were killed and more than 1,500 injured in the atrocity.

Within hours, Britain, Germany, Italy, Spain and France dismissed what they suggested was an attempt to drive a wedge between Europe and America.

Britain's Foreign Secretary Jack Straw said: "The attempt cannot and will not succeed because everybody knows that there is only one side on which the international community can be in the fight against



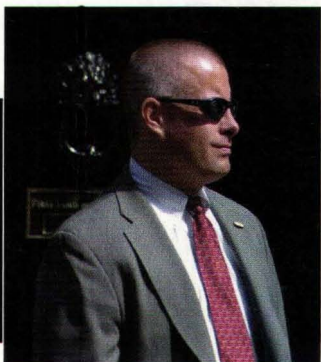
terrorism. Al-Qaida is a murderous organisation which seeks impossible objectives by the most violent of means."

Italian Foreign Minister Franco Frattini said a peace deal offered by Osama bin-Laden to European countries would be "unthinkable."

IMAGE COURTESY: NATO



Italian Foreign Minister Franco Frattini (left) shakes hands with NATO Secretary General Jaap de Hoop Scheffer



Now it is even better value to to Eye Spy Intelligence Ma



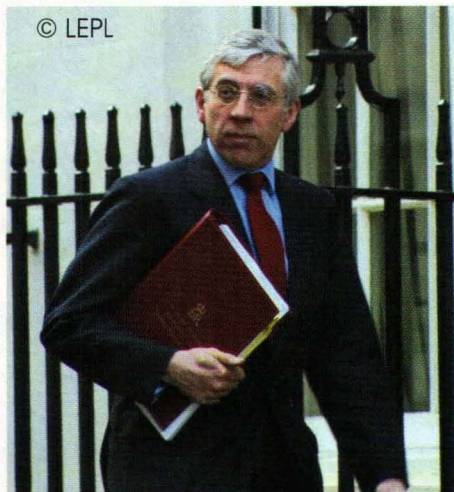
Polish Foreign Minister
Włodzimierz Cimoszewicz
with Colin Powell

A German government spokesman said: "There can be no negotiations with terrorists and serious criminals like Osama bin-Laden."

French President Jacques Chirac also said there would be no discussion with a terror group. "Terrorism is a barbarous act that attacks innocent people. One cannot lean on religion or any other motivation to perpetrate terrorist acts," he said.

Poland dismissed the offer as a "trick" designed to prey on heightened fears after the al-Qaida-linked train bombings in Madrid. "It would be a big, big mistake if people buy that, because it is an offer made by a terrorist," Polish Foreign Minister Włodzimierz Cimoszewicz said.

Intelligence analysts believe Osama bin-Laden has no control of autonomous extremist groups performing outrages across the globe.



Britain's Foreign Secretary Jack Straw

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THE BIG BANG

Al-Qaida Operation Would Have "Eclipsed 9/11"

In April, Jordanian security officials seized tons of chemicals to foil an enormous al-Qaida chemical attack in the country. Analysts believe, had the operation been successful, it would have been worse than 9/11. The plan was to allegedly unleash a choking cloud of chemicals in the heart of Jordan's busy capital, Amman.

Some of the alleged targets included the US Embassy, the Jordanian prime minister's office and the headquarters of Jordanian Intelligence (GID).

Azmi Jayyousi -
alleged leader



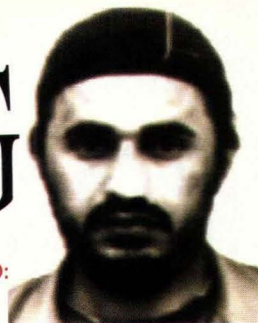
CIA investigators in Jordan are more cautious. Few doubt that the materials were intended to create a "toxic cloud" chemical weapon, but one officer said the large quantities involved were "at a minimum intended to create massive explosions."

A large amount of sulphuric acid lay amongst tons of chemicals recovered by Jordan's security service. And while sulphuric acid can be used as a blister agent, it is more commonly used to augment and increase the size of conventional explosions.

Dozens of officials and soldiers carried out a night-time raid in Amman. This followed the interception of phone calls suggesting al-Qaida terrorists were ready to deploy the materials. Four men were shot dead immediately, and several others were arrested, including Azmi Jayyousi, the cell's suspected ringleader, whom Jordanian intelligence allege was responsible for planning and recruiting.

Jayyousi admitted he took orders from Abu Musab al-Zarqawi, one of the CIA's most wanted men, and overall commander of al-Qaida cells operating in Iraq. "I took explosives courses, poisons high level, then I pledged allegiance to Abu Musab al-Zarqawi, to obey him without any questioning," Jayyousi said.

MOST WANTED:
Abu Musab
al-Zarqawi

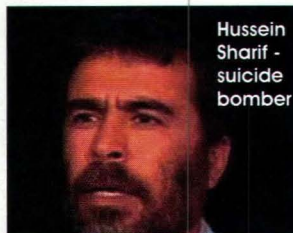


Jayyousi reportedly met al-Zarqawi in Iraq, in January, where he was given instructions to destroy the three targets in Amman. Al-Zarqawi is thought to have direct access to Osama bin-Laden.

In total, 20 tons of chemicals and numerous explosives were recovered. Three trucks equipped with specially modified plows designed to crash through security barricades were also seized at a garage owned by one of the gang.

The first alleged target was meant to be the Jordanian intelligence headquarters. "According to my experience as an explosives expert, the whole of the Intelligence Department would have been destroyed, and nothing of it will remain, nor anything surrounding it," Jayyousi said. The building is in a heavily built-up area surrounded by housing and markets. "Had the device gone off, the death toll would have been enormous," said one official.

Hussein
Sharif -
suicide
bomber



Jordanian scientists believe al-Qaida planned to mix a huge combination of 71 chemicals, including blistering agents to cause third-degree burns, nerve gas and choking agents. A Government scientist said he believed al-Qaida had calculated "just the right

amount of explosives to spread the deadly cloud without diminishing the effects of the chemicals." The resulting explosion would not immediately ignite the poisonous chemicals but rather create a toxic cloud. "And there is no one combination of antidote to treat nerve agent, choking agent and blistering agent," the scientist said.

Al-Zarqawi, a Jordanian, was also behind the 2002 assassination of American diplomat Lawrence Foley, who was killed outside his home in Amman.

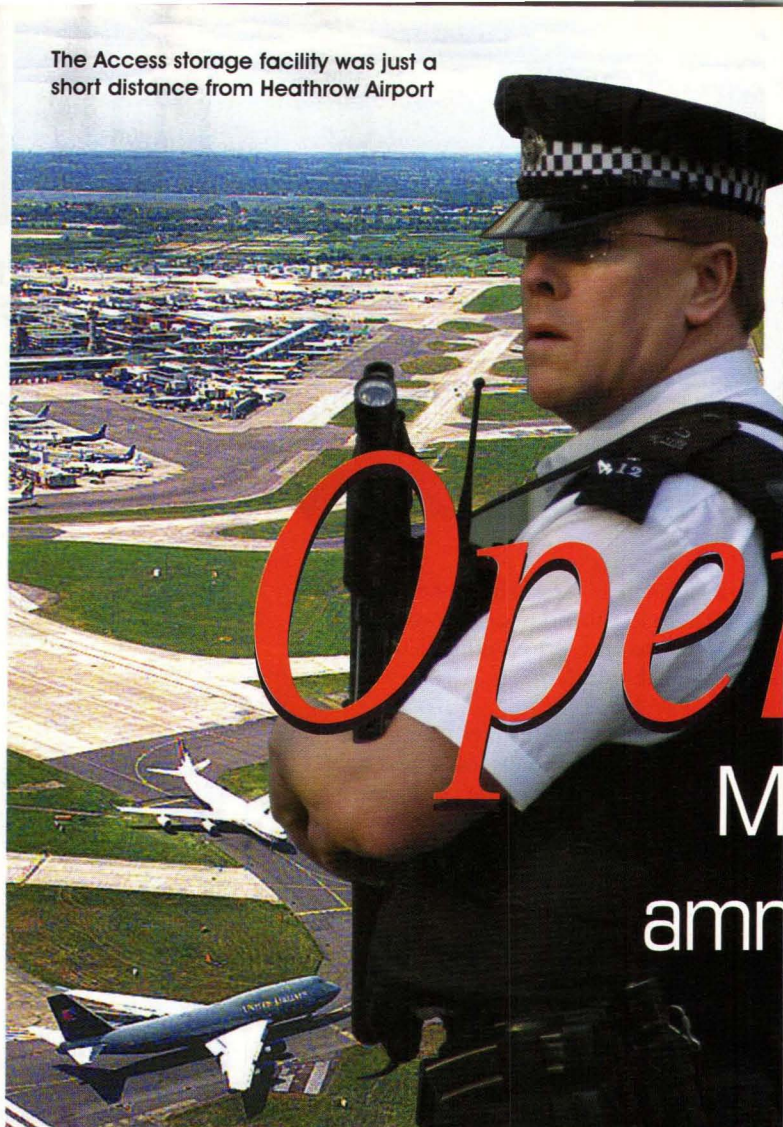
Britain's most senior Policeman, Sir John Stevens, warned Londoners that it was a case not of "if" but "when." He was referring to the inevitability of a terrorist strike in London.

His well-founded fears were dramatically illustrated when, on Tuesday 30 March 2004, a huge intelligence-led mission, *Operation Crevis* resulted in a number of arrests and the discovery of bomb-making ingredients. *Crevis* had been running for a number of months and came to a dramatic conclusion, when 700 officers from several forces, supported by anti-terrorist and MI5 officers, raided a number of addresses in and around the London area. It was the biggest anti-terrorist operation ever launched in the United Kingdom.

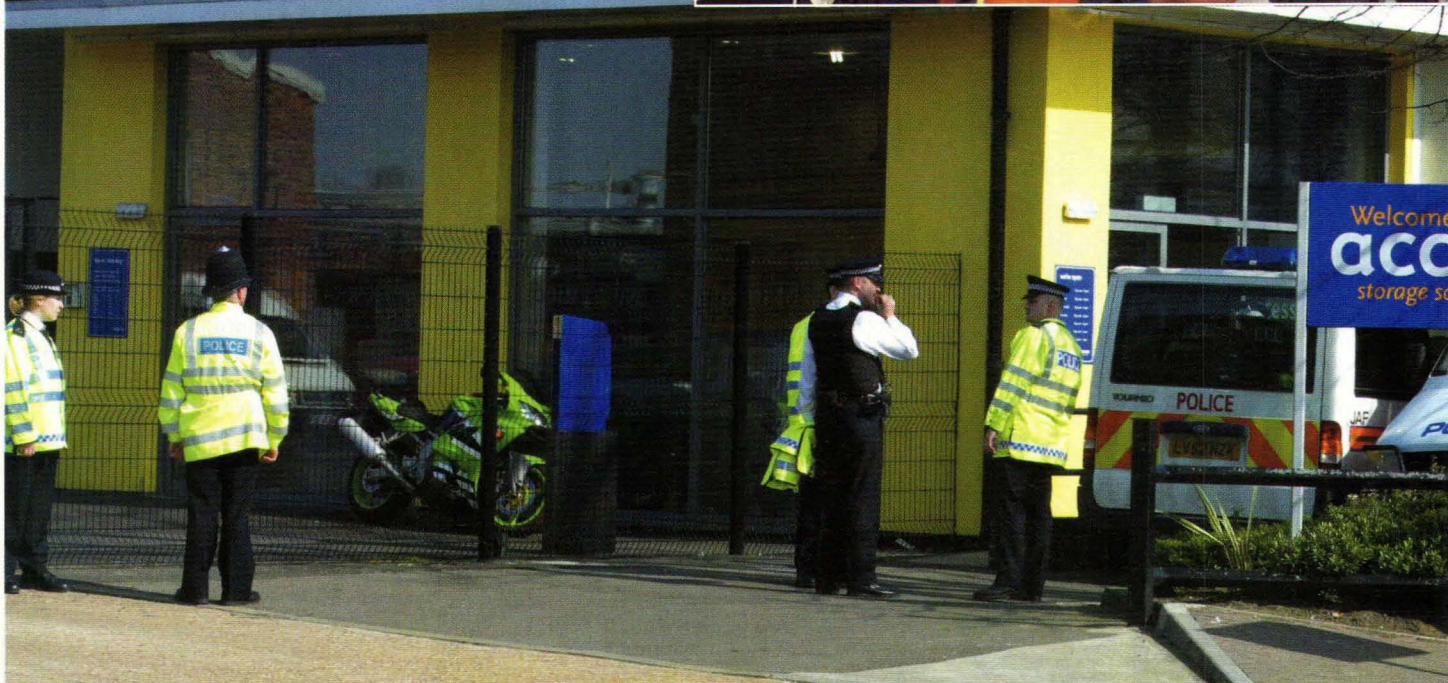
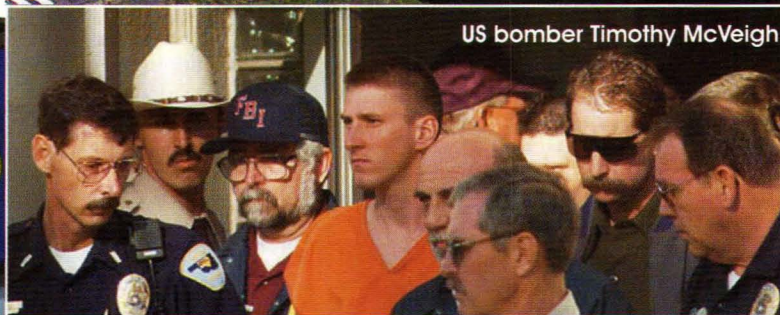
In one raid on a storage facility in Hanwell just minutes from Heathrow Airport, half a tonne of ammonium nitrate fertilizer was found. This type of fertilizer has been a staple of terrorist organisations the world over. Ammonium nitrate packed into a truck along with the plastic explosive RDX used as a detonator, is regarded by experts as a favourite al-Qaida weapon.

MI5 and Scotland Yard are very familiar with this explosive. The IRA caused huge devastation in London's Bishopsgate and Canary Wharf, and Manchester's Arndale Centre. American Timothy McVeigh, also used the explosive when he blew up the FBI building in Oklahoma City. It was also used in the first World Trade Center bombing in New York in 1993 and an al Qaida attack on the US embassy in Nairobi in 1998.

The Access storage facility was just a short distance from Heathrow Airport



The Access storage facility where materials were discovered



access
olutions

NEW
SCOTLAND
YARD

Operation Creviss

and Scotland Yard discover half a tonne of
ammonium nitrate fertilizer in huge anti-terrorist
raids - eight suspects detained....



More recently, al-Qaida used ammonium nitrate fertilizer to slaughter hundreds of civilians in the bombings in Istanbul and Bali. A huge unexploded bomb found outside the US Embassy in Karachi in June 2002, also contained the same material.

Had the fertilizer - which requires a "booster" explosive to set it off - been detonated, it would cause utter devastation. Intelligence sources told Eye Spy the material could also have been used in several smaller bombs to target densely populated areas.

Professor Paul Wilkinson, chairman of St Andrews University's Centre for the Study of Terrorism and Political Violence, said it would be available at any agricultural merchants. "Conscientious retailers would inform the authorities if someone started buying it in large quantities," he said. "But it would be difficult to spot if someone bought it in smaller quantities and then started to build up a stock."

Arms expert Mike Yardley said: "It's the ideal explosive - simple, effective and cheap. Terrorists and militants use the ammonium nitrate because it's incredibly stable to store."

David Heather, head of the Agricultural Industries Confederation's fertiliser section, said: "As with many chemicals, it can be manipulated and used for purposes which it was not intended for."

POTENTIAL TARGETS

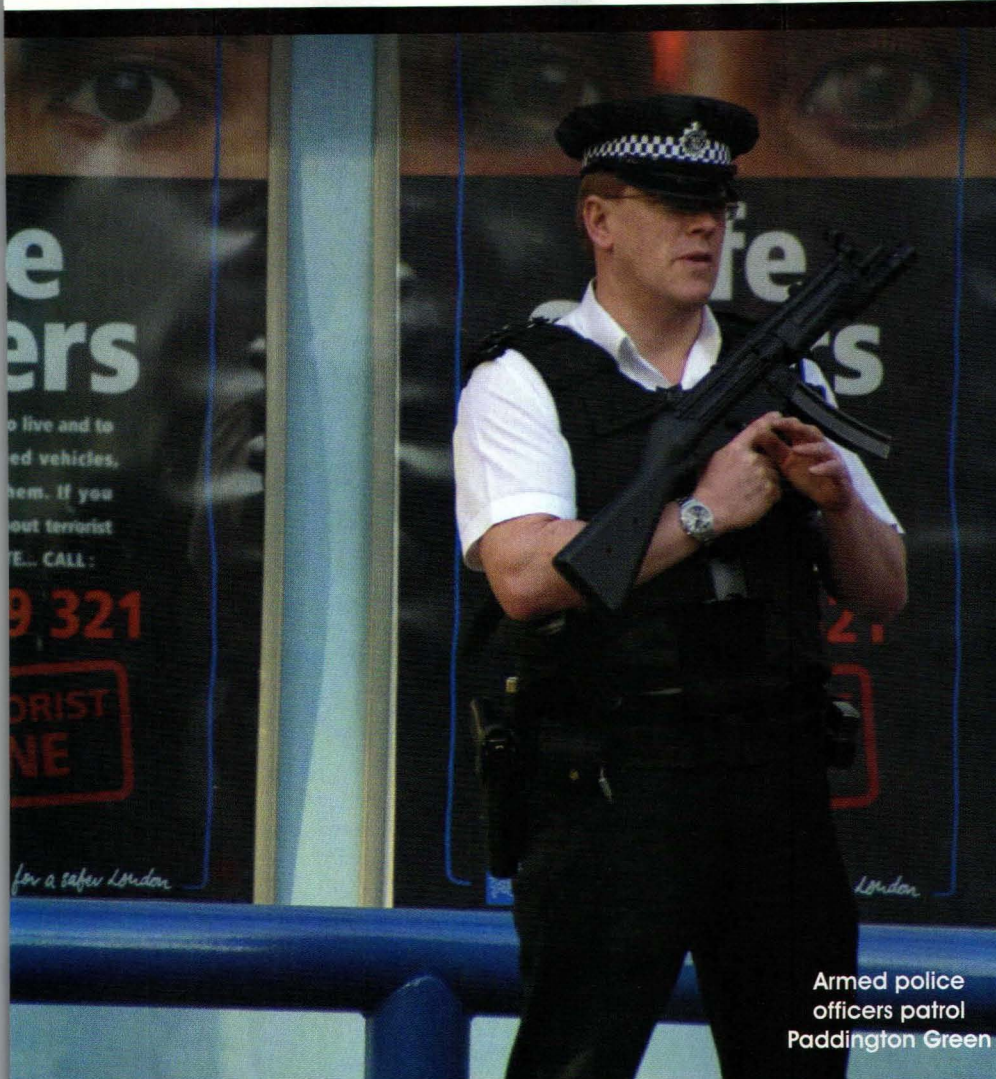
Senior Security officials remain tight-lipped about potential targets. However, there is much speculation about the location of a number of the raids, which were close to all of London's major airports including Heathrow, Gatwick and Luton.

According to sources, one possible target was a major shopping mall near the M25 motorway. Other possible targets might have been foreign embassies in London. Sources note that the Jordanian Embassy has been a prime target for some time. There has also been speculation that the alleged plotters might have wanted to target Gatwick or Heathrow. And though there is no direct evidence to support this theory, al-Qaida attempted to bring down an airliner over the centre of London last year. Heathrow Airport was central to that operation which was thwarted by MI5.

The Police searched 24 locations across London and the Home Counties and



Sir John Stevens, Britain's most senior police officer believes a major al-Qaida attack on UK soil is "inevitable"



Armed police officers patrol Paddington Green

arrested eight men aged 17-32 in and around London. Two of those arrested worked for companies based at Gatwick Airport, one worked for an airline catering company called *SkyChef* and the other for a company called *Checker Cab*. One of the suspects arrested was staying at the Holiday Inn in Gatwick, where Police sealed off several floors of the hotel while bomb disposal experts checked the building. All of those detained were transferred to London's Paddington Green, the U.K.'s most secure police station which has played host to some of the world's most dangerous terrorists and criminals.

The genesis for this massive intelligence operation started weeks earlier when MI5 intercepted one of the group's telephone conversations. Communications, including telephone and email were tracked and recorded by the listening centre at GCHQ. The resultant intelligence was acted upon by MI5 and Scotland Yard's anti-terrorist sections. Surveillance operations then ensued.

During the 'interception stage', some of the men were heard discussing a number of potential targets. This was apparently the 'trigger'. The Police decided to act after deciding that planning for a huge strike was entering its final stages. ➤

Paddington Green



Paddington Green high security police station London where all the suspects were taken



Although none of the arrested men are thought to be directly linked to al-Qaida, leaked German intelligence documents reveal; that a splinter group, sympathetic to al-Qaida, has been operating in the Luton area for well over a year. A number of those arrested are believed to be linked to the Al Tawhid organisation.

Al Tawhid's spiritual leader is Abu Qatada, currently being held in Belmarsh High Security Prison. He is thought to have direct links to Osama bin-Laden. Jordanian Intelligence claim Qatada was a roving ambassador for Osama bin-Laden and al-Qaida. Al Tawhid's main aim is the overthrow of the Jordanian Monarchy which it wishes to replace with a fundamentalist Islamic regime. The Jordanian Embassy may well have been on the group's list of intended targets. The biggest worry for the security services is that all of those arrested are British Citizens. 22-year-old Omar Khayam had hoped to play cricket for England.

Given the age and nationality of those arrested, the job of identifying suspects highlights the huge difficulties facing the UK. For none of the men have previously shown up on security service radars. Nor do they have a criminal record or a history of extremism or violence. They are in effect the 'perfect sleepers'.

Two weeks before the raids, Sir John had warned Londoners that a major atrocity in London was inevitable. His remarks had upset Home Secretary David Blunkett, who admonished the police chief for causing unnecessary fear within the public. Nevertheless, members of the public supported Sir John's comments. There is widespread belief that after Madrid, the public should be told of any possible terrorist threat allowing ordinary folk to make decisions about their own safety. David Blunkett now says the raids were "a timely reminder" and called for extra vigilance by the public.

• *Operation Crevis* followed news that British anti-terror experts thwarted a plot to attack the London Underground with a chemical blast using home made explosives and a chemical component called Osmium Tetroxide. This readily accessible chemical causes an asthma-type seizure called 'dryland drowning'. Had this occurred on the London Underground the effects would have been devastating.

The foiled plot is not believed to be linked to the raids carried out a week previously, however it does highlight the potential threat to UK security.

Of the eight men arrested, seven have been charged under the 2000 Terrorism Act and will be remanded in custody until their cases are heard at London's Central Criminal Court (Old Bailey)





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Terror suspects arrive
at the Old Bailey
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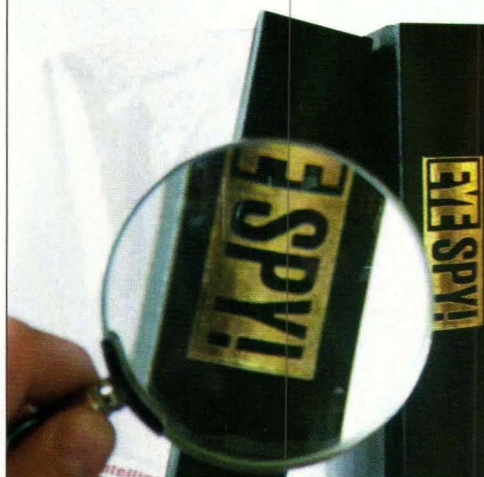


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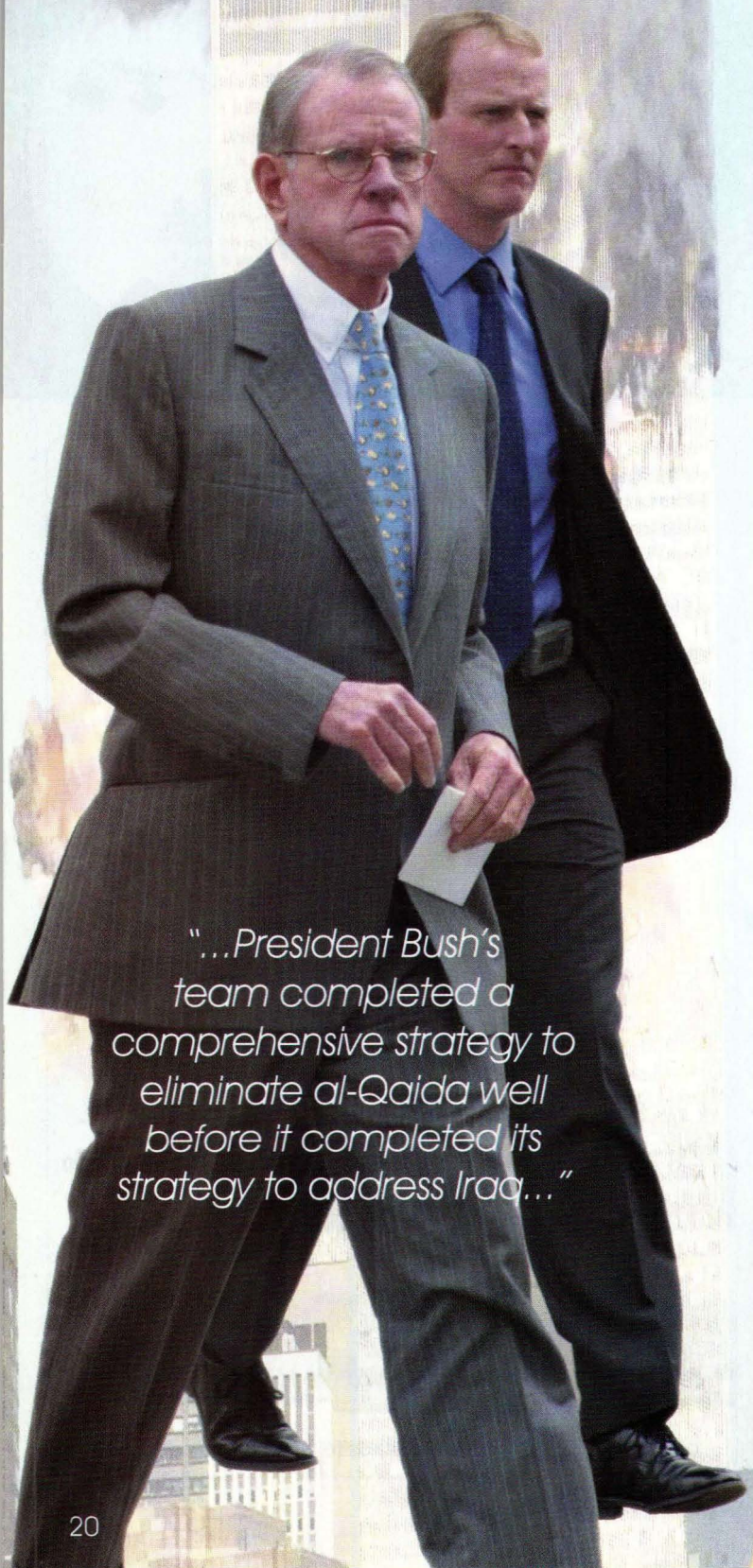
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America's UK Ambassador Joins 9/11 Intel Debate

William S Farish Slams Former US Counterterrorism Chief



"...President Bush's team completed a comprehensive strategy to eliminate al-Qaida well before it completed its strategy to address Iraq..."

Former counterterrorism director Richard Clarke has accused President Bush of "not making terrorism an urgent priority" before the 11 September 2001, attacks, this despite his own personal repeated warnings about Osama bin-Laden's terror network. "I believe the Bush administration in the first eight months considered terrorism an important issue, but not an urgent issue," Richard Clarke told the commission investigating the attacks.

Clarke's testimony ran parallel to the release of his controversial new book, *'Against All Enemies'*, which has sparked huge uproar in Washington.

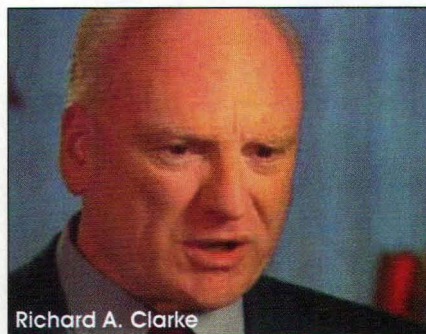
Clarke said he and DCI George Tenet "tried very hard to create a sense of urgency," but their warnings were not heeded. "Though I continued to say it was an urgent problem, I don't think it was ever treated that way."

Just one week before 9/11, Clarke sent a memorandum to national security adviser Condoleezza Rice, saying the Defense Department was "not doing enough against al-Qaida" and criticizing the CIA for holding up a plan to arm Predator drones.

Clarke told policy-makers to "imagine a day after hundreds of Americans lay dead at home or abroad after a terrorist attack and to ask themselves, what else they could have done?"

Clarke apologised to the relatives of the 3,000 people killed in the attacks: "Your government failed you and I failed you. We tried hard, but that doesn't matter because we failed you. And for that failure, I would ask, once all the facts are out, for your understanding and for your forgiveness."

He insisted that the FBI knew two of the 19 hijackers were in the country, but that information never made its way up to the highest levels of power. "If Condi Rice [Sic] had been doing her job and holding those daily meetings the way



Richard A. Clarke

**Against
All
Enemies**
Inside
America's War
on Terror



Richard A. Clarke

National Security Advisor
Condoleezza Rice



Sandy Berger did, if she had a hands-on attitude to being national security adviser when she had information that there was a threat against the United States ... [the information] would have been shaken out in the summer of 2001."

"Frankly," he said, "I find it outrageous that the president is running for reelection on the grounds that he's done such great things about terrorism. He ignored it. He ignored terrorism for months, when maybe we could have done something to stop 9/11. Maybe. We'll never know."

Clarke went on to say, "I think he's done a terrible job on the war against terrorism."

Clarke's comments drew criticism from inside and outside the United States. William S Farish, US Ambassador to Britain, submitted a letter to the UK's *Independent* newspaper:

Immediately after taking office, the President's national security team worked aggressively and rapidly to develop a new strategy on al-Qaida, one designed not to counter al-Qaida but to destroy it. Although this involved a spectrum of complex issues and challenges, the President's team completed the new strategy in less than six months.

At Dr Rice's request, in January 2001, Dick Clarke presented her with a number of ideas to address the al-Qaida threat. The administration acted upon the ideas that made sense. Although Clarke suggested some ideas to address al-Qaida outside the United States, he did not advocate to the Bush administration any plan of action to address al-Qaida's presence within the United States.

Clarke's interviews may lead one to conclude that his advice was ignored. This is simply untrue. As the President's principal counter-terrorism expert, if he had asked to brief the President on any counter-terrorism issue, Dick Clarke could have done so. He never did. The only time he asked to brief the President was during the height of the terrorism threat spike in June 2001. And then he asked to brief the President not on al-

Qaida, but on cyber-security. Per his request, the briefing took place.

President Bush's team completed a comprehensive strategy to eliminate al-Qaida well before it completed its strategy to address Iraq. In fact, his directive to eliminate al-Qaida was President Bush's first major foreign policy directive.

Many people in the intelligence world still believe more could have been done to prevent the events of 9/11. The timing of Clarke's comments - coming at precisely the same time as the release of his book - prompted a number of observers to relate the two.

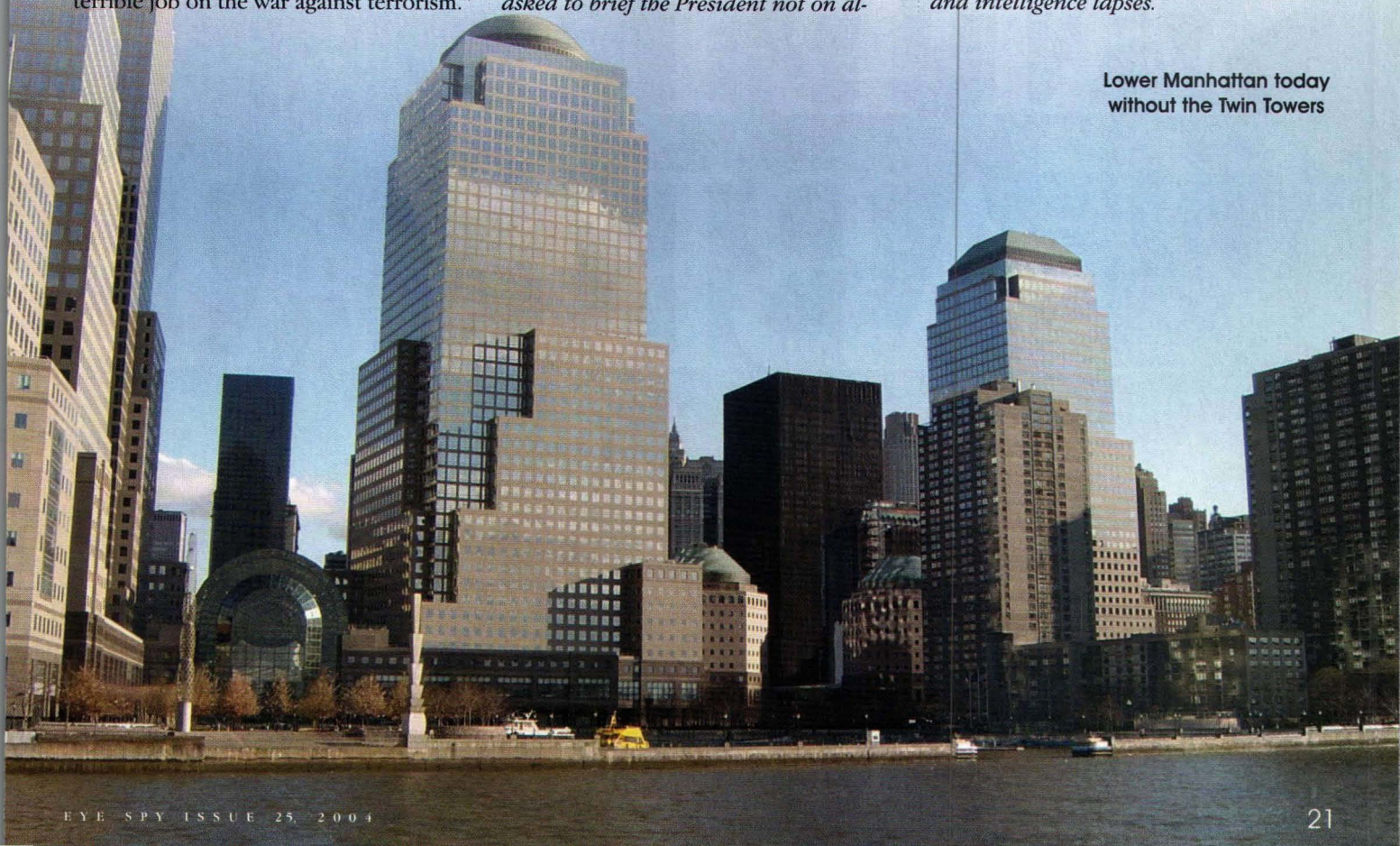
As for President Bush, he responded: "Had I known that the enemy was going to use aeroplanes to strike America, to attack us, I would have used every resource, every asset, every power of Government to protect America."

The finger pointing will still rage long after the commission closes.

Hindsight is a wonderful thing...

- *The National Commission on Terrorist Attacks Upon the United States, as the 10-strong 'bipartisan' panel is formally known, is charged with coming up with an authoritative account of events leading to 9/11, including any security and intelligence lapses.*

Lower Manhattan today
without the Twin Towers



Following the appalling terrorist massacre in Madrid, Eye Spy asked Peter Consterdine, one of the UK's leading security experts, for sound advice when travelling abroad...

Planes into skyscrapers and bombs on trains - mass murder and carnage on a large scale - leaving whole populations traumatised and individuals feeling powerless and vulnerable on a personal level. In both New York and Madrid, people must have felt both overwhelmed and incapable of controlling their own personal safety, or even destiny.

Certainly, in the case of 9/11, the individual sitting in his or her office in one of the Twin Towers became a true victim of what subsequently transpired and, in terms of prevention, could have had no part to play in the prevention of the attacks.

The distinction in Spain, however, is that passengers on the trains in Madrid might have had a part to play in their own safety. On every train that was bombed, a terrorist

had gotten on and subsequently gotten off the train, leaving behind a backpack or case containing the explosive device. We will never know whether anyone on the trains noticed such an occurrence and then agonised not only about what to do, but what, in fact, they might have seen. Would they have thought about someone leaving a bag on the train with a suspicious state of mind or would they have been of a mind to think that the person had left it by accident? In fact, did anyone notice anyone leave behind an article at all?

How, in fact, would anyone react - would they alert someone in authority, assuming there was anyone to alert. Would they push the emergency stop button, or would they wait until their destination stop and take the bag to lost property. Being suspicious is often a group activity and one person who may feel uneasy about a set of circumstances

will look to how others nearby behave to support or negate suspicions. In the case of Madrid, for example, if no one else seemed to have sensed or seen anything untoward, one individual would be unlikely to act on his own, particularly if it meant stopping the train and evacuating the carriage.

If the week before, though, five trains had been blown up in Paris, every person on every train in Europe would have watched their fellow passengers like hawks and been prepared to act decisively in a situation where someone walked off the train leaving a bag behind. Sadly, human nature has decreed that we are 'event driven,' especially in matters of personal security.

We spend our lives, or at least major chunks of it, on autopilot, taking in little of our surroundings - either situational or from a threat perspective. We are dogged by routine and lulled into a false sense of security by the familiarity and apparent safety of our surroundings. It is a case of 'looking' but not 'seeing.' It isn't possible to make a judgment call simply on the basis of someone walking away from a bag which could have been, as we have said, quite an innocent act. What would cement a conclusion would be the person's behaviour and demeanour prior to walking off the train. Was the person nervous, sweating, avoiding eye contact, unfamiliar with the common practices on the train. Was the person tense

SAFETY ABROAD

Protecting yourself
in an increasingly
dangerous world

and holding the bag in a very conscious and protective way, which would subsequently be at odds with later simply walking off without it. Was there a certain feeling or sixth sense about the person that was hard to explain, as it's often the case that people who try and go unnoticed create just the opposite effect about themselves in others.

However long the list of suspicious, observable traits, what we do know with probable certainty is that nobody on the train was alert enough to be 'people watching' in the first place. At home or abroad, our personal safety on the street, public transport, whilst driving or even in a hotel bedroom is based on one thing - 'personal awareness.' What we don't see we can't evaluate and what we can't evaluate or assess we can't avoid. Personal safety is a product of two things:

An adherence to some basic procedures and a level of constant awareness.

What we should know, though, is that one ounce of awareness is worth 100 pages of do's and don'ts when out in the big wide world. How we carry our bag in the street, where we carry our money, how we choose a taxi, or even choose a hotel room when abroad, count for nothing if we are simply switched off to our environment and people within it. Whatever our possible role in the wider protection of the community against terrorist atrocities, we must first take on the responsibility for our own personal safety.



Be alert to anyone acting suspiciously or leaving packages on all forms of transport or buildings, streets etc.

If we can learn to be aware for our own self interest we may be of help to others. As this article is about travel security, we need to look at some basic procedural issues, even starting with something as mundane as luggage. It's a personal choice but I would recommend buying something mid-price range, anonymous and sturdy - the hard shell variety is best but has a weight disadvantage.

- Don't buy expensive, designer label luggage. It looks as if there will be expensive items inside.
- Avoid any stickers which proclaim nationality.
- No home telephone numbers on your ID stickers and use a business address. Keep your baggage reclaim stubs safe - if

they're lost you will have problems if your luggage also goes astray.

- Put nothing of value in stowed luggage, no money, computers, cameras or business documents and certainly not any other airline tickets for later destinations.
- Additional safety straps for suitcases are a good idea, especially the ones that can't be cut easily. Use a colourful strap to help identification
- Fix a name tag to the outside of the case which is difficult to remove, but use initials not your full name. On the inside of the case glue another name and address tag or business card which can be easily seen if officials open your case should it be lost in transit.
- If you are travelling to a malaria area keep your repellent in your hand luggage for when you get to the airport, particularly if you are arriving at dawn or dusk.

ON THE STREET

There is an endless list of procedural points to do and to avoid when out in public on foot. In certain countries there may be specific issues pertinent to how crime and terrorism functions, but there are some basic rules applicable to any geography both home and abroad. Carry yourself with confidence and even when you are lost, walk as though you know where you are going.

- If you need directions do not ask a stranger - rather, ask staff in a bank or similar and in certain countries avoid asking the police

e.g. Columbia, Mexico, Cambodia.

- Stay on main streets and streets which are well lit and well populated at night.
- Don't show expensive jewellery.
- Anything valuable should be in your front, inside pocket, not in your back pocket or side pocket of a jacket.
- Females should carry their handbag in a self conscious way - let it fall in front of you so it can't be snatched from behind, with the flap facing inwards. One method of snatching the bag is the fast hit and run from behind or from a passing motorcycle, so carry the bag in a way that makes it easy to let go. Don't cross the strap over the neck, as you could be seriously hurt if it is grabbed.
- Carry belongings in a non-descript bag. Camera bags, aluminium cases and laptop cases are asking for trouble.
- Credit cards and passports should be in a money belt or neck pouch.
- Do not retrieve items in public view (particularly credit cards and cash), prepare what you need well in advance. Don't display the contents of your purse or wallet in a shop, nor in which pocket they are carried.
- If you have changed money in a bank, take time to see who may be watching you and whether you see the same faces on the street as you saw in the bank.
- Avoid street protests, demonstrations and any social disturbances.
- It goes without saying that if you are in a high risk kidnap area, vary your routine.

Continued on page 60



Divide notes and keep old credit cards as 'giveaways' should you become the subject of a robbery. Consider carrying a 'bluff' purse or wallet to give away.

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MI5 Infiltrate UK Universities

Security Service Operation to
Monitor Possible Terrorists



Britain's universities have always had an association with the world of espionage and intelligence. However, instead of helping to catch spies, university heads are involved with a major new operation to weed-out bogus students, who could be in a position to assist al-Qaida or groups sympathetic to Osama bin-Laden.

MI5 works to reduce the vulnerability of such threats through its contribution to the protection of government assets and the UK's critical infrastructure; universities are seen as part of that infrastructure.

Following the attacks on America in 2001, Britain's Security Service moved quickly to warn places of learning that al-Qaida terrorists could be secreted into universities as 'genuine students'. New intelligence efforts have uncovered a number of 'targets' that have been designated as 'sleepers' who could be activated at any time. Similarly, MI5 has infiltrated a secret group actively looking to recruit agents by literally brainwashing the students into helping them. This group has been under observance for three years and has a particular modus operandi now known to MI5.

Some politicians and civil rights' groups believe MI5 is acting beyond its powers. However, the Security Service advises many parts of industry which are involved in sensitive government defence work. It also advises those elements of commerce and industry whose services and products are of critical national importance: those which, if damaged, would cause unacceptable economic disruption, widespread loss of services or serious hazard to the public. Besides universities, air, rail and sea transport, oil, gas, water, telecommunications, power generation and distribution, and banking industries are also monitored.

Like major businesses and corporate companies, large universities and colleges have at least one official who is linked to MI5 and MI6 by *association* only. This person provides information on any student or teacher who the university regards as being suspicious. That suspicion could be based on a number of factors. For example, casual conversation will often be dismissed as 'jocular', but it could reveal a deep-seated problem. The company a student keeps and the meetings they attend are often noted when a target comes under observance. Political leanings and a variety of other factors can

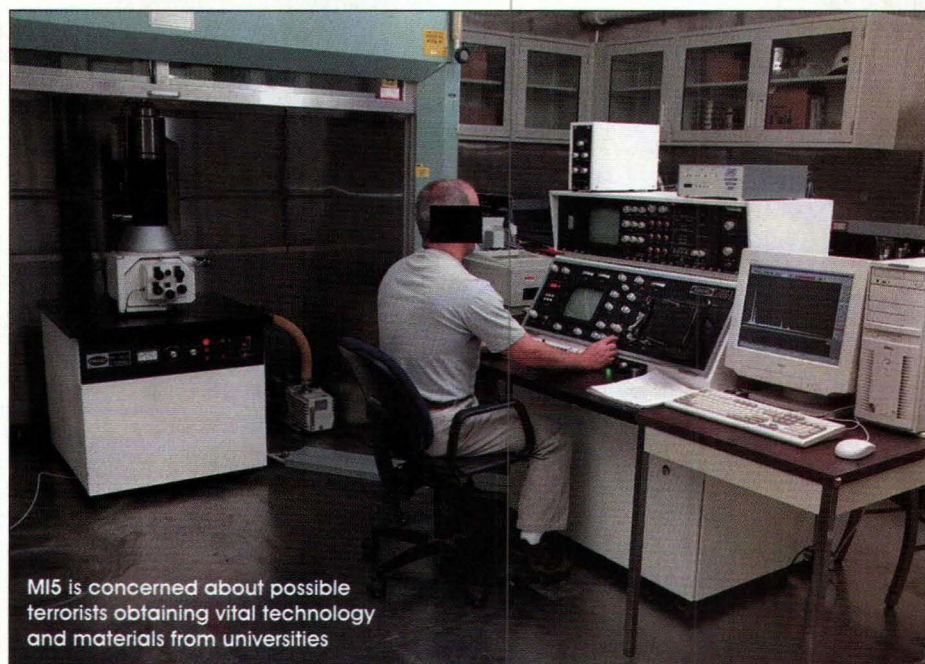


combine to alert the university. If this happens, Special Branch or MI5 will mount a covert operation. Emails, telephone calls (land and mobile) could be intercepted, after permission is granted from the Home Secretary. Surveillance operations follow until the security services are satisfied that the target is not a threat to the defence of the realm.

The new operation is intense, and goes way beyond ordinary vetting procedures. MI5 has closeted about ten countries whereby students arriving in the UK from these destinations are flagged. As with any new student, they are asked to fill in detailed forms. Contact telephone

numbers, both here in the UK and abroad, plus addresses are provided by these students. These are filtered to MI5 and the Foreign Office. MI5 also has list of students it regards as 'vulnerable'. Extremists target youngsters who are often threatened if they refuse to cooperate. The Security Service is concerned that such persons may be in a position to obtain valuable information or even materials from universities useful to a terrorist.

After 9/11, all universities were visited by government security experts who carefully investigated departmental security procedures. This followed a number of incidents where science laboratories had



MI5 is concerned about possible terrorists obtaining vital technology and materials from universities

been targeted. The suspicion was, substances used in the construction of so-called 'dirty bombs', could have been removed. MI5 advised how to protect against acts of terrorism; against unauthorised access to buildings or computer systems; and against eavesdropping or interception of sensitive communications. This work has many aspects, including advising on locks and cabinets, passes and passwords, building structures, guards, fences, walls and intruder detection systems. It includes vetting arrangements for those who are authorised to have access to the protected assets, making them aware of threats and encouraging them to act securely. The advice also included a contingency plan for when things go wrong.

The Security Service also monitors various other building and shops that are often

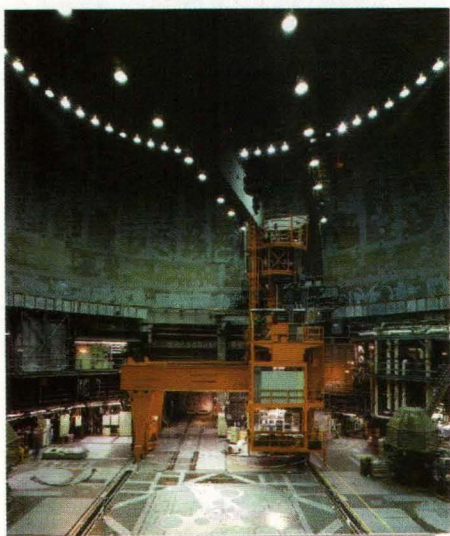
situated close to universities. Book shops, mobilephone outlets, estate agents, student accommodation, taxi firms, cafes and pubs are monitored. All this intelligence helps analysts build-up a careful overview of events surrounding a particular place of learning.

Eye Spy has learned that radiological materials have disappeared from supposedly 'secure university sites', though senior academics have been reluctant to admit this in the event of causing panic, or indeed, embarrassment.

OVERSEAS INTELLIGENCE

Foreign intelligence agencies are also operational in universities. However, unlike a few years ago, when agents were asked to acquire technology and other secrets, they are ordered to infiltrate groups and identify potential terrorists. Universities have become a cauldron of activity, with Mossad, just one of a number of agencies, allegedly having undercover agents in situ.

MI5's efforts to identify university suspects has its critics. However, intelligence watchers have been quick to point out that al-Qaida has recruited from such places before. Ramzi Yousef, one of the masterminds behind the 1993 World Trade Center bombing that killed six civilians, studied engineering at Swansea University in Wales. Suspected terrorists who have also studied in the UK, include lecturers Dr Azahari Husin, who went to Reading University, and Shamsul Bahri



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Hussein, who spoke on applied mechanics at Dundee. A number of other students are thought to have been to Afghanistan.

Professor Yasir Suleiman of Edinburgh University, admitted he was aware his students were being targeted. "I do know that it happens, but it is difficult to know how many people on our course go towards it," he said.

The secret operation has been attacked by Ian Gibson, Chairman of the House of Commons Science and Technology Committee. He said his committee has "heard evidence" that overseas students were being monitored. "I think there will be a number of universities that are doing this. It goes absolutely against the principle of freedom in academia and allowing people to associate with whom they like or think what they like."

Chris Weaver, a vice-president of the National Union of Students, said: "I think there needs to be very strong justification for any such surveillance. Just assuming that any individual from a certain country might be a risk is utterly unrealistic." However, Weaver acknowledged that people from the United Kingdom have been involved in terrorist attacks.

The CIA is one organisation that has become more entwined than ever with US places of learning. Universities - once a prime recruiting ground for officers and spies - the CIA is now running major operations in its effort to identify potential suspects. However, unlike MI5, the Agency has a long historical association with universities and is expected to have more success against al-Qaida infiltrators. It is likely MI5 has benefited from the CIA's experience in mounting undercover operations in such places.

FBI RECRUITMENT DRIVE G-Men Follow CIA onto Campus

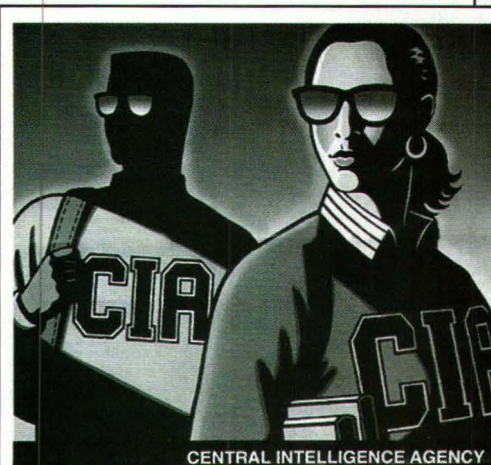
Officials from the Federal Bureau of Investigation are visiting college campuses in California to recruit prospective agents. The bureau hopes to attract recruits with the skills needed for its new mission of fighting terrorism.

Faced with mounting criticism over 9/11, the bureau is seeking agents with specialised training in new areas, says Special Agent Angela Wynn, a recruiter with the Los Angeles FBI field office. She recently supervised an FBI display at a recent career fair at the University of Southern California. "We're hoping to spark interest in students here, especially those with various backgrounds such as computer science, engineering, accounting, finance majors, physical science degrees such as biology, chemistry, forensics, and always languages, especially those who speak Middle Eastern languages, Asian languages, as well as Spanish."

Special agent Wynn says the focus of the FBI changed dramatically in 2001, after the terrorist attacks on New York and Washington. But she says for potential recruits, the attraction is the same as it was before that: *They are looking for adventure*. "There's a little bit of mystique there, and Hollywood definitely helps us. People always want to see what's the real deal and what's the inside story, and we're OK with that. It's a rewarding career. It not only pays comparably with a lot of the other fields out there, but it's something that at the end of the day most people go home with a feeling of satisfaction."

Work in the FBI can be dangerous, of course. Applicants must be US citizens and in excellent physical condition. If selected, students undergo a lengthy background check, and spend 17 weeks at the FBI's training centre in Quantico, Virginia. Special agent Wynn says preparation is rigorous. "They will learn the proper use of firearms, defensive tactics. They will also do a lot of classroom work and practical exercises, as well as physical fitness, and that's one of the most important requirements," she said.

"Our goal is to hopefully prevent the next 9/11 from happening in this country, and currently our main emphasis, as far as our mission, is in terrorism, counter-terrorism and counterintelligence," she said.



The CIA's task is twofold: to coordinate the intelligence efforts of the U.S. government, and to collect, evaluate, analyze, produce, and disseminate foreign intelligence. Since its foundation, the CIA has provided and continues to provide the most accurate, comprehensive, and objective information available about national security matters.

The CIA has a limited number of positions available for applicants with backgrounds in: computer science; electrical engineering; Asian,

Slavic, and Middle Eastern languages; economics; and international relations.

Positions are open to U.S. citizens of all ethnic and cultural backgrounds. Salaries are competitive. Successful completion of medical and psychological evaluations, a polygraph interview, and an extensive background investigation are required.

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THE 'LIBRARY'

Reveals Deadly Oper

Intercepted al-Qaida emails have revealed that trains and buses in America's biggest cities will be targeted this summer. The communications - all encrypted - were identified by NSA analysts who monitor chat rooms and internet cafes used by terrorist commanders and supporters. Al-Qaida operatives are being asked to replicate the Madrid bombings using explosives secreted in bags, luggage and even on themselves. The warnings were issued by federal counterterrorism officials to law enforcement and transportation officials in a national bulletin.

Other intelligence was also received by FBI and Homeland Security Department officials. Keen not to alarm the public, the agencies referred to the information as coming from an "uncorroborated source," though statements again mentioned US commercial transportation systems. An FBI official said "no specific cities or dates were mentioned."

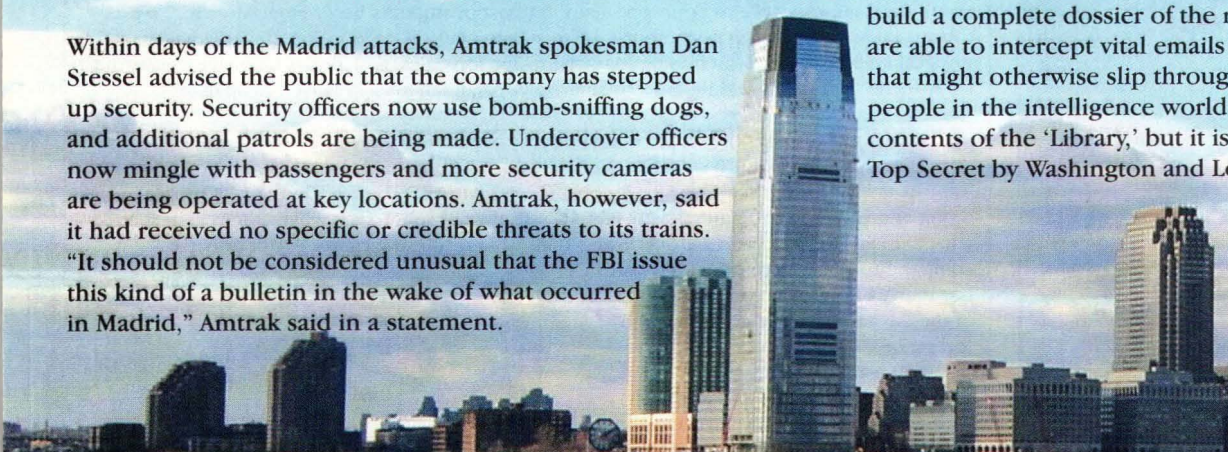
Within days of the Madrid attacks, Amtrak spokesman Dan Stessel advised the public that the company has stepped up security. Security officers now use bomb-sniffing dogs, and additional patrols are being made. Undercover officers now mingle with passengers and more security cameras are being operated at key locations. Amtrak, however, said it had received no specific or credible threats to its trains. "It should not be considered unusual that the FBI issue this kind of a bulletin in the wake of what occurred in Madrid," Amtrak said in a statement.

Passengers using trains and buses may be subject to random inspections. Security units will conduct sweeps of stations and carriages. Public announcements and billboards will encourage people to report unattended baggage or suspicious behaviour.

Some officials say the measures do not go far enough, and have called for 'airport-like' security at stations. However, Lynn Brown, spokeswoman for the Greyhound bus company, said that the sort of passenger inspection methods used by airports are impractical for buses, with 18,000 departures daily.

AL-QAIDA'S NEW LIBRARY

Al-Qaida uses code when communicating about cities and locations. Each major city in the United States and Europe has been given a new name. Locations and methods of attack are also issued in code. MI6 and the CIA have managed to build a complete dossier of the name changes, thus are able to intercept vital emails and telephone calls that might otherwise slip through the net. Few people in the intelligence world know the full contents of the 'Library,' but it is regarded as Above Top Secret by Washington and London.



*US Braces for
Summer of Attacks
on Trains and Buses*



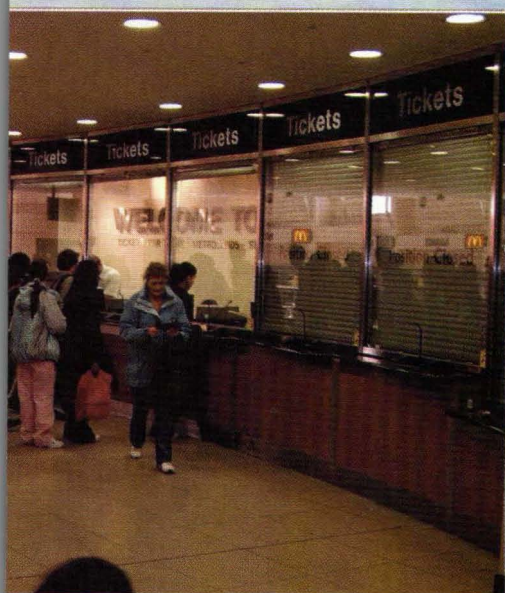


tions

Fingerprinting and photos

Washington has announced that a programme requiring foreigners to be fingerprinted and photographed before entering the United States is being expanded to include millions of travellers from 27 countries, including the UK, Japan and Australia. Up to the present, all persons from these countries have been allowed to travel within the United States without visas for up to 90 days. There is no doubt that the move was prompted by suspected terrorists who have entered the US since 2000, effectively exploiting such exemptions.

The changes will take effect by 30 September 2004. Persons will be fingerprinted and photographed each time they enter the United States through airports and seaports. The programme will be expanded to border crossings later.



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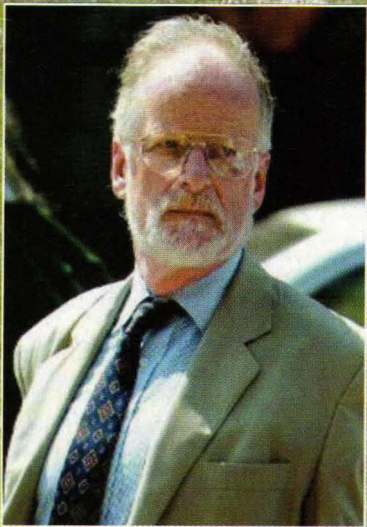
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OPERATION & THE KELLY



*British Journalists
Ask: Was Acclaimed
Iraqi WMD Scientist
Murdered?*

MASON GROUP

It has been several months since Lord Hutton concluded Britain's most respected microbiologist, Dr David Kelly, committed suicide. The inquest, held in Room 76 at the Royal Courts of Justice, was meant to uncover the circumstances of his death. In doing so, many observers believed that the verdict would dispel any lingering doubts that there was a more sinister reason behind his death.

The scientist had become inexorably entwined with Iraq's WMD, after he spoke about his concerns to a BBC journalist. The British public watched in amazement as Downing Street and the BBC fought a bitter war of words. In the end, senior

BBC staff were forced to resign, Tony Blair suffered a bloody nose, but worst of all, Dr Kelly found the pressure too much and killed himself... or did he?

Few journalists investigating the Kelly case have not shared a beer with persons willing to provide the odd clue or suspicion that would point to murder. Crackpots and conspiracy theorists usually force investigators to make a quick retreat, but when those raising concerns are doctors, lawyers, businessmen and even intelligence officers, journalists listen.

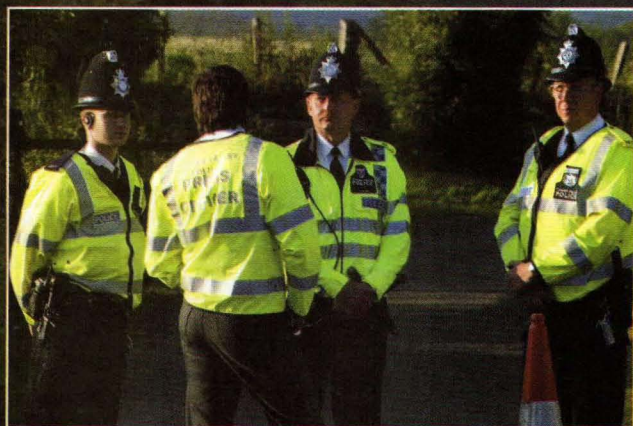
It would require a brave person to dispute the findings of Lord Hutton, but a number have. ➤





Though Dr Kelly was found dead at 9.30am, his body was not removed until about 8.00pm. This rare photograph shows Dr Kelly's body being driven out of the woods

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GOVERNMENT PRESSURE

Dr Kelly was under immense pressure and genuinely feared for his job, after it was disclosed that he spoke with the BBC and reportedly aired concerns about the accuracy of Britain and America's WMD intelligence.

The public fumed after Dr Kelly was subjected to more than hostile questioning by ministers, for here was a man who clearly had a tremendous knowledge of Iraq's WMD. When he was found dead, hostility towards Downing Street and the BBC intensified.

Since then, journalists have once again started to sip beer with locals around Dr Kelly's home and other folk who don't really fall into the crackpot category. Information is being gleaned that could yet be of interest.

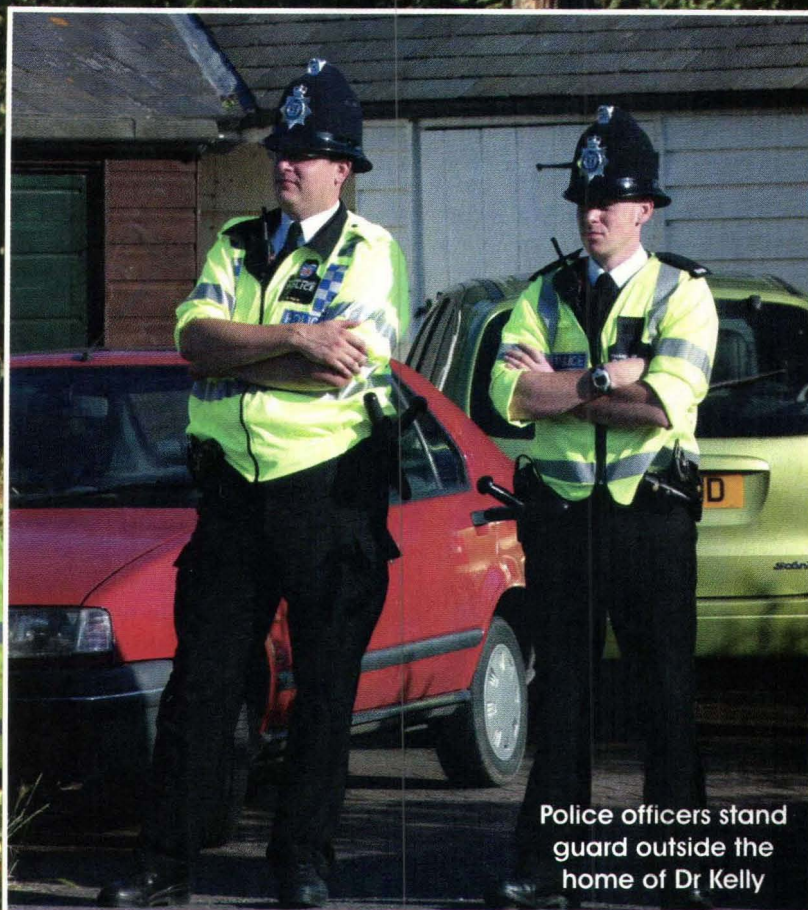
CIRCUMSTANCES

On 17 July at 3.30pm, Dr Kelly decided to go for a walk leaving his Southmoor, Oxfordshire home. It was something he did regularly. At 12.20am, his wife, Janice, telephoned Thames Valley Police and told officers she was concerned that David had not returned from his

walk. Exactly nine hours later, at 9.20am, a dog called Brock found Dr Kelly's body on Harrowdown Hill, about a mile from the Kelly's home.

Brock belonged to Louise Holmes, a member of the Thames Valley Lowland Search Team. She had joined the search for the scientist at 8.00am, together with her colleague, Paul Chapman.

Louise told the Hutton Inquiry that when she found Dr Kelly, his head and shoulders were slumped against a tree. "His legs were in front of him. His right arm had a lot of blood on it and was



bent back in a funny position," she said. Paul Chapman "specifically" recalled Dr Kelly was sitting up.

Louise telephoned Abingdon police about her discovery, but moments later, as the couple walked back towards their vehicle, three plain-clothed police officers arrived. The said they were "Thames Valley detectives," one officer showed an identity card.

At the Hutton Inquiry, Abingdon police said that they found Dr Kelly's body lying flat on his back. An Evian water bottle, a blood-coated watch and a

Sandvig gardening tool, were also recorded at the scene. Interestingly, Louise and Paul never mentioned these items at the Inquiry. Some observers note that the three detectives had been at the scene some thirty minutes before Abingdon police arrived. The rest is, of course, conjecture...

THE KELLY GROUP

The Kelly Group is made up of a number of eminent British doctors who believe that serious questions are still to be answered about the way in which Dr Kelly died. The group has aired its

views on radio and television shows and in a series of features in national newspapers. And while not proposing anything sinister, its members say the facts don't fit the evidence.

BLOOD LOSS

One of the first medical staff to arrive in the woods was paramedic Venessa Hunt. She told the Inquiry: "There was a small patch [of blood] on his right knee, but no arterial bleeding. There was no spraying of the blood or huge blood loss or any obvious loss on his clothing."

Experts contend that to die from a haemorrhage, as suffered by Dr Kelly, you would need to lose some five pints of blood. Louise commented that there didn't appear to be a great deal of blood around.

This point has concerned a number of doctors. For example, Dr A. Peter Fletcher, a medical expert and Fellow of the Royal College of Pathologists wrote: 'Anybody who has seen five pints of blood spurted forcefully out of a severed artery will know that there is one hell of a mess. The two searchers, (Louise and Paul) who found the body, did not even notice that Kelly had incised his wrist with a knife.'

The Kelly Group also point out that there are inconsistencies about the manner in which Dr Kelly died. Why, for example did he chose such a difficult artery to sever? And why use a blunt knife? One of the UK's most respected vascular surgeons, Martin Birnstringl, said he doubted it was

possible for Dr Kelly to die by cutting the ulnar artery on "the little finger side of his inner wrist." He told Britain's *Mail on Sunday*: "I have never, in my experience, heard of a case where someone has died after cutting their ulnar artery. And I have seen many suicides.

"The minute the blood pressure falls, after a few minutes, this artery would stop bleeding. It would spray blood about and make a mess but it would soon cease.

"Kelly was in the know. He was a scientist. People normally try to slash the radial artery in their wrist, the one which is used to take a pulse. Or if they are really intent on death, they cut the artery in their groin."

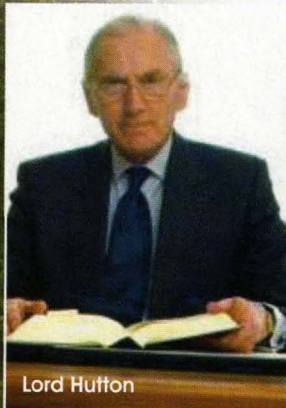
Experts also believe it would have been almost impossible for Dr Kelly to have made an incision from left to right on his opposite wrist.

THE CO-PROXAMOL TABLETS

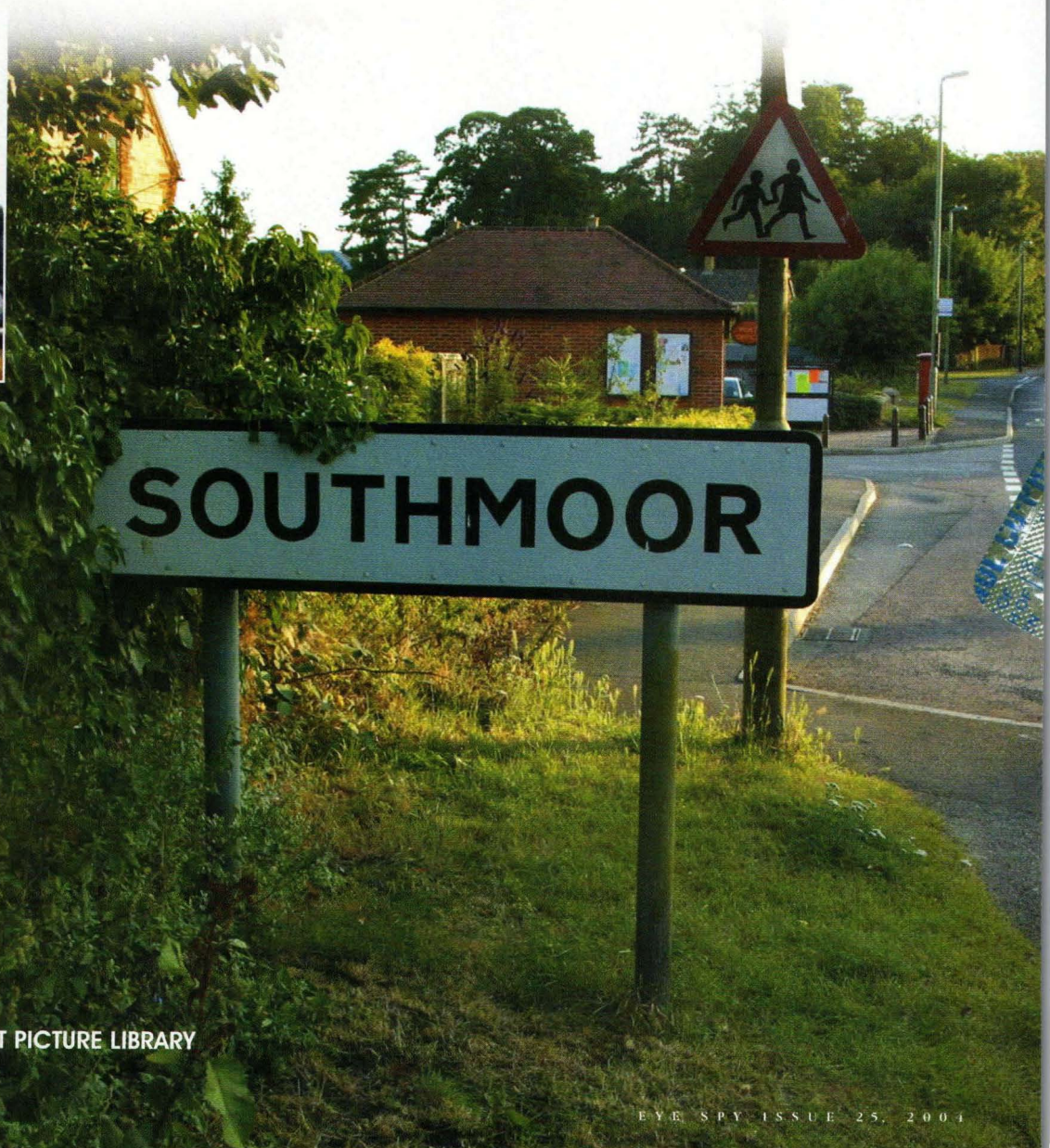
The Hutton Inquiry was told that three packets of the painkiller Co-Proxamol was found on Dr Kelly. The sachets held 30 tablets, but only one was recovered. Perhaps it was the consumption of these powerful pills that killed Dr Kelly? Experts are unsure as to what extent the drugs played in his death. It was revealed at the Inquiry, that less than one tablet was found inside his body during the autopsy.

Other unusual incidents also surround the death of Dr Kelly. His dental records went missing from his local surgery as news of his suicide broke. Police found an unlocked window in the building. Then, like any good detective mystery, the records turned up again two days later. The incident baffled local police.

Mai Pederson, a close friend of Dr Kelly, said he would not have taken his own life. Pederson is a US Army Intelligence officer. It was rumoured that the



Lord Hutton

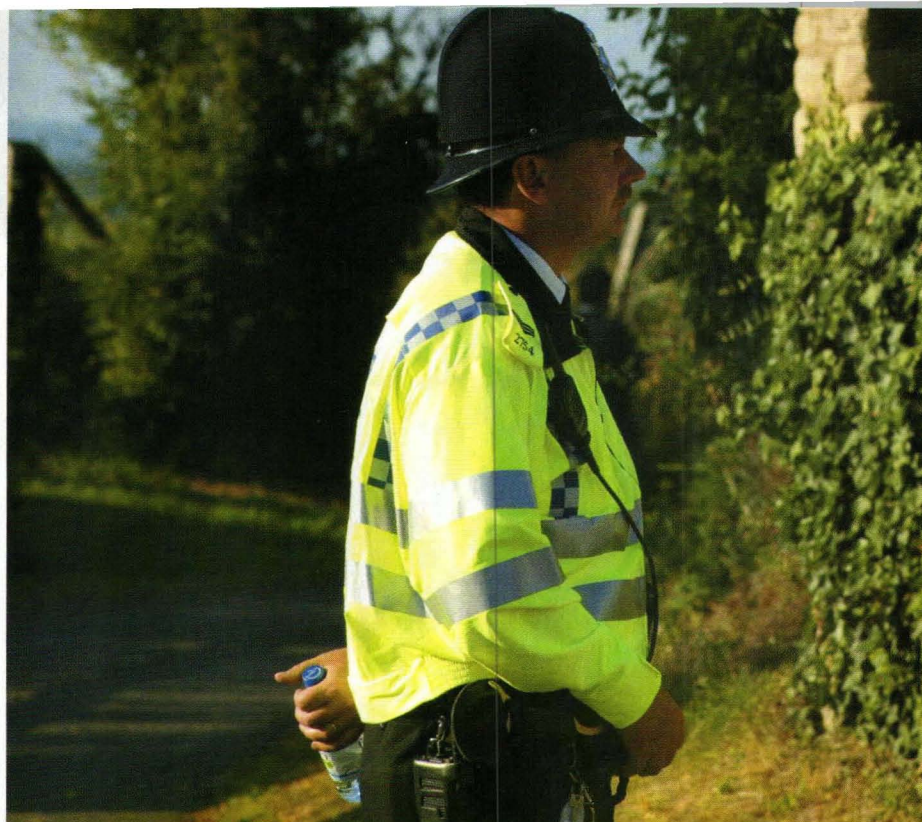


Ministry of Defence was upset about his contacts with the American.

Dr Kelly died after a situation that he himself helped create, became uncontrollable. Just before he was found dead, he had discussed a book deal with a publisher. This may have been as revealing a work as anything previously written about Iraq's weapons of mass destruction. And who can forget Dr Kelly's chilling statement made in February 2003? "If Iraq is attacked, then I might be found dead in the woods..."

There are persons in the intelligence community who believe the cause of death has not been conclusively determined. Dr Nicholas Hunt, the pathologist who examined Dr Kelly said he "would feel more comfortable if the Inquest was re-opened."

- Operation Mason is a Thames Valley Police file. Its contents remain secret.



The Puzzling Bottled Water

Presumably Dr Kelly drank the Evian bottled water as a matter of course during his walks. Some observers believe he took the Co-Proxamol tablets with this water. However, the two witnesses who first discovered Dr Kelly's body said they did not see a water bottle at the scene. At the inquest, Lord Hutton said the police recovered a bottle of water. If the bottle did not belong to Dr Kelly, how did it get there? Some observers believe it could have actually been discarded by the investigating officers.

These exclusive photographs, taken just hours after his death, show that some of the police officers who attended the scene were in fact drinking bottled water. Our pictures, however, show an officer drinking Buxton bottled water.

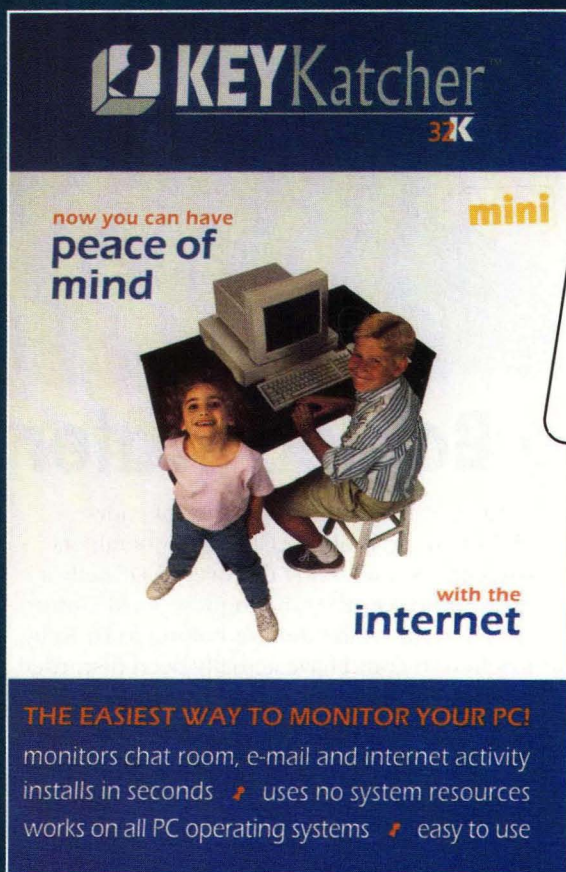
Three packets of Co-Proxamol tablets were recovered at the scene. Twenty-nine tablets were missing. Dr Kelly had reportedly only consumed one. Why take almost three empty sachets?



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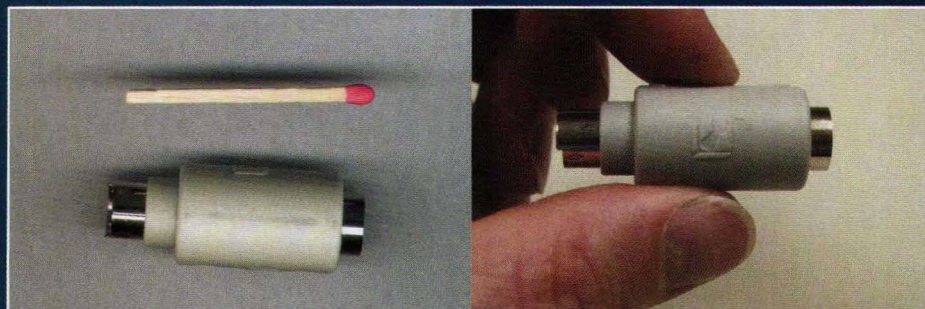
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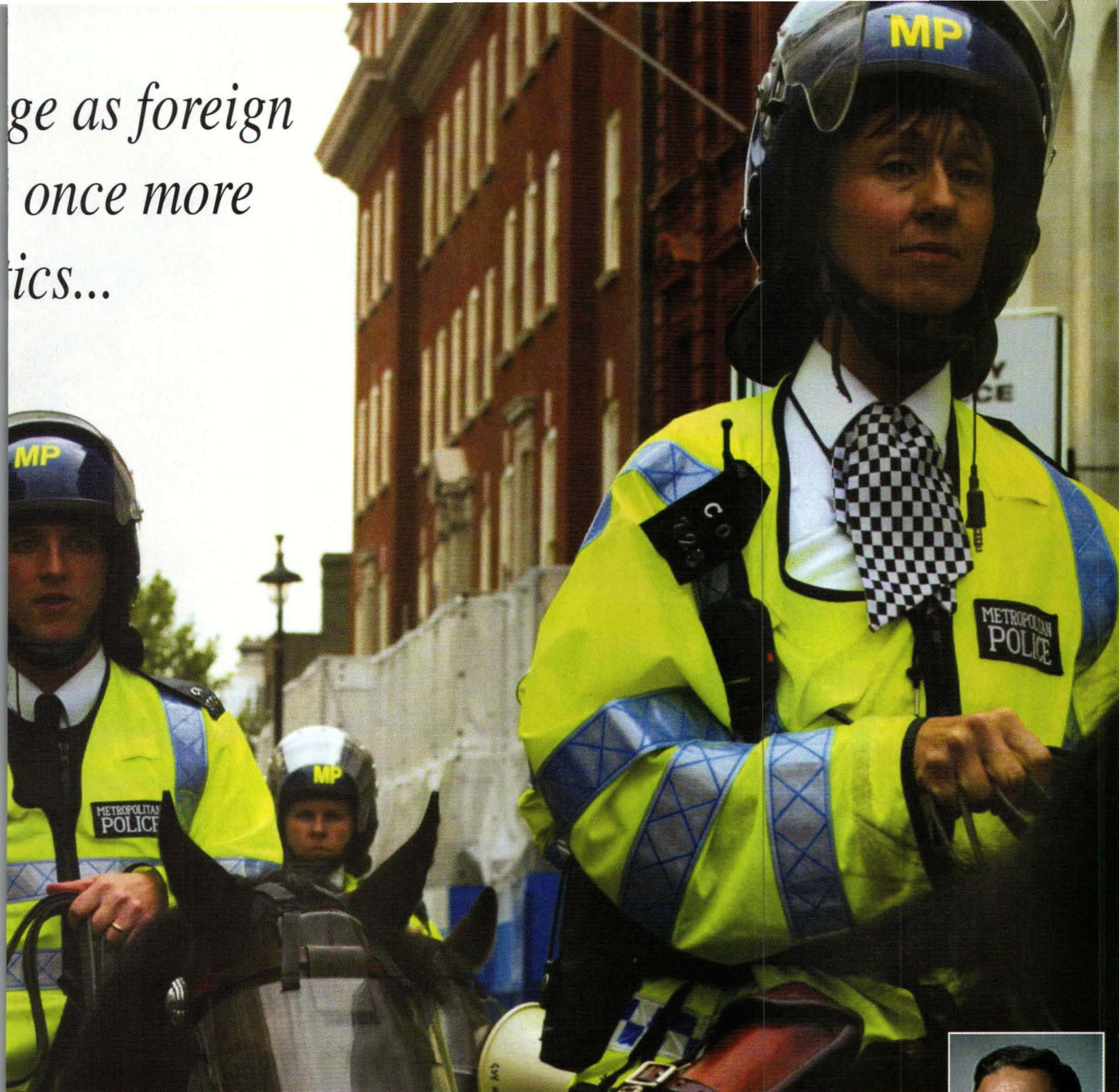
London under s spies engage M in 'Cold War' o



HELLO CO

In December 2002, Russia's President Putin publicly announced he was "stepping up" espionage activities in Europe and North America. At the time, most US and UK intelligence agencies were engaged in trying to defeat the Taliban and al-Qaida in Afghanistan, thus little credence was given to Putin's extraordinary comment. Just eight months earlier, a secret CIA memorandum warned that Moscow had put in place an intensive spying operation against US interests on a world-wide scale. Many analysts now argue that Putin's comment was downgraded in its level of priority and importance.

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once more
tics...



OMRADE... AGAIN



CIA director George Tenet, warned Russian spies might exploit 'war on terror'

Since Putin's announcement, Russia's intelligence activities against Britain and the United States and its allies has gradually increased. Attempted espionage is now so widespread in the UK that the Ministry of Defence has issued an internal signal warning of increased spying by Russia and various overseas nations - some of them supposedly 'friendly.' With the White House and Downing Street at the forefront of the war on terror, the repercussions of what is happening in London are sure to have a effect in America. Three years ago, Washington saw fit to expel a number of Russian diplomats for spying, but this only intensified matters.

The scale of the spying in Britain has hit levels not seen since the Cold War. Besides foreign agents infiltrating defence companies and stealing advanced technology, many spies are using "cultural links" to obtain secrets that could be useful to terrorists, besides legitimate governments. Worryingly, aspects of new defences and counterterrorist measures may be open to abuse, a fact clearly not missed by officials in the US.

In the UK, the two-page Whitehall document has apparently prompted the Ministry of Defence to establish a unit called 90 MI.¹ Department heads have also advised their staff of possible attempts by foreign agents

to gain their trust. MI5 has now stepped up its efforts to counter the threat. Just recently, the Security Service announced that it was employing an additional 1,000 person staff. Undoubtedly, more personnel will be deployed in counterespionage, stretching resources at the organisation further.

Part of the report reads: "With the ending of the Cold War and the collapse of the Soviet Union and the proliferation of initiatives such as Partnership for Peace, there are



President Putin's challenge to his spies has provoked a major response from Britain's Ministry of Defence

many who think that there is no longer any threat from espionage.

"With the spread of IT and the build-up of electronic data bases, almost everyone with access to a networked computer is in a position to provide information of use to an FIS (Foreign Intelligence Service)."

Russian spymasters from the SVR and GRU (Russia's political and military intelligence agencies), were accused of spying as US and UK forces began the build-up to the war in Iraq. One Russian official tried in vain to establish relations with a British aviation worker. He was reported and sent back to Moscow. In America, the internet was used to acquire information on US troop and equipment movements. US officials and contract company staff are regarded as more vulnerable to recruitment by foreign intelligence agencies when they are working abroad. In the United States, the FBI and other US counterintelligence services have set in place a series of measures designed to catch suspected foreign agents. The new Whitehall department could base its model on the American variant, 'weeding out' vulnerable civil servants, military personnel and even law enforcement officers.

The UK is regarded as 'vulnerable' because of its openness. Foreign spies are actively infiltrating established networks among

radicals and left-wingers, ambitious young politicians, trade unionists, businessmen and other groups. MI5 has been on the trail of foreign agents and possible terrorists who have joined movements such as Greenpeace. Senior MOD officials working in conjunction with MI5 have learned that organisers of important social events and meetings are being offered money and gifts in return for favours.

The Whitehall report also notes how a South Asian intelligence officer used cultural and family liaisons to try and get a young

member of the police force to give him information. The report does not reveal the nature of that intelligence. "An individual does not have to be a senior-ranking person to be of interest to a foreign intelligence service," the report states.

Officials are also wary that more and more so-called 'UK whistleblowers' are parting with defence and intelligence secrets. "This is a growing culture that will ultimately cost lives," a senior intelligence analyst told Eye Spy.

1. *The Times*

MI5 'Reject' 6ft Tall Agents

Britain's Security Service has issued new guidelines to those charged with recruiting 1,000 extra officers. No one over 5ft 11in will be considered for the position of field agent! The application form states: "You should be able to blend into the background. We are looking for average height, build, appearance. Applicants would ideally be no taller than 5ft 11in for men and 5ft 8in for women."

The rules do not stop people over this height from joining other arms of MI5. One government official explained: "They [MI5] do have

tall people in the building, but it would be ridiculous to send a surveillance officer into a dangerous situation who stood out like a sore thumb."

A former MI5 officer thought the idea balmy: "This is absolutely ridiculous. I'm 6ft tall, as are many men, and that would have disqualified me from working there. Some of the country's top agents have been taller."

One of the UK's most experienced surveillance operators also found the decision strange: "Field operatives work in various environments," he said.



"Experience and professionalism are key elements in becoming a good player, they are attributes not governed by being tall or small. People are getting taller and taller - agents are chosen for their suitability - height should not really be an issue."

For the record, the head of MI5, Eliza Manningham-Buller (above) is 5ft 8in. MI6, Britain's Secret Intelligence Service, has no restrictions on height.

US Intelligence Czar?

White House Considers

President Bush is discussing the possibility of creating a powerful new post to oversee all the United States' intelligence agencies. However, he wants to wait for the recommendations of the 9/11 commission and his administration intelligence review before deciding whether to include such a post among a planned intelligence overhaul.

"We need to see what the recommendations are," White House press secretary Scott McClellan said when asked if Bush is thinking of taking action before the 9/11 commission's report this summer. In the event the administration believes some steps are critical to national security, the new post may be introduced sooner than later.

"I'm open to suggestions," said Mr Bush. "I look forward to seeing what the 9/11 commission comes up with."

American intelligence and antiterrorism operations have been harshly attacked by the 9/11 commission. A report described an "unwieldy and poorly coordinated system of intelligence gathering and said it remains unclear as to who is in charge of intelligence."

Last year, a presidential advisory panel headed by former national security adviser Brent Scowcroft recommended a new post of Director of National Intelligence, with the power to control the budgets and management of some 15 intelligence agencies and offices.

The proposal faces stiff resistance within the NSA, DIA, FBI and CIA. Members of the 9/11 panel have not said they want to see such a post, but several commissioners have hinted at an interest in a more centralised operation. Critics of the US intelligence structure believe the move is the right one, though once again warn of inter-agency squabbles.

During the 9/11 hearings, the commission raised tough questions about intelligence operations, and several members indicated they wanted some changes. Commission Chairman Thomas Kean said he was concerned that the US intelligence machine, as structured, isn't providing the President with the kind of information he needs. "There's a real question in my mind and I think of several other commissioners as to whether the President's getting decent information. The kind of thing he needs to make the everyday decisions," Kean said.

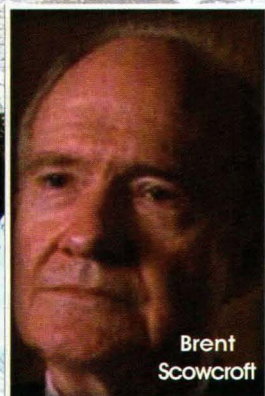


White House
press secretary
Scott McClellan

Other intelligence lawmakers have again insisted that the United States should create a new domestic type intelligence agency, based on the UK's MI5 (The Security Service). MI5 has been at the fore of intelligence gathering on al-Qaida and has thwarted numerous terrorist attacks.

At present, DCI George Tenet is responsible for coordinating the intelligence operations of a 'loose collection' of other agencies and offices, as described by the commission report.

McClellan did not say if a new intelligence Czar or 'MI5'-type organisation was supported by the President.



Brent
Scowcroft

US Intel Agencies Will Reject Move

In these articles we will provide you with the high level understanding required to increase your skills and prepare you for the high tech intelligence world of tomorrow. As you prepare for the future we will also provide information to enhance your skills and value as an intelligence agent or operative. The articles will be based on reality rather than academic vision of what the future might hold.

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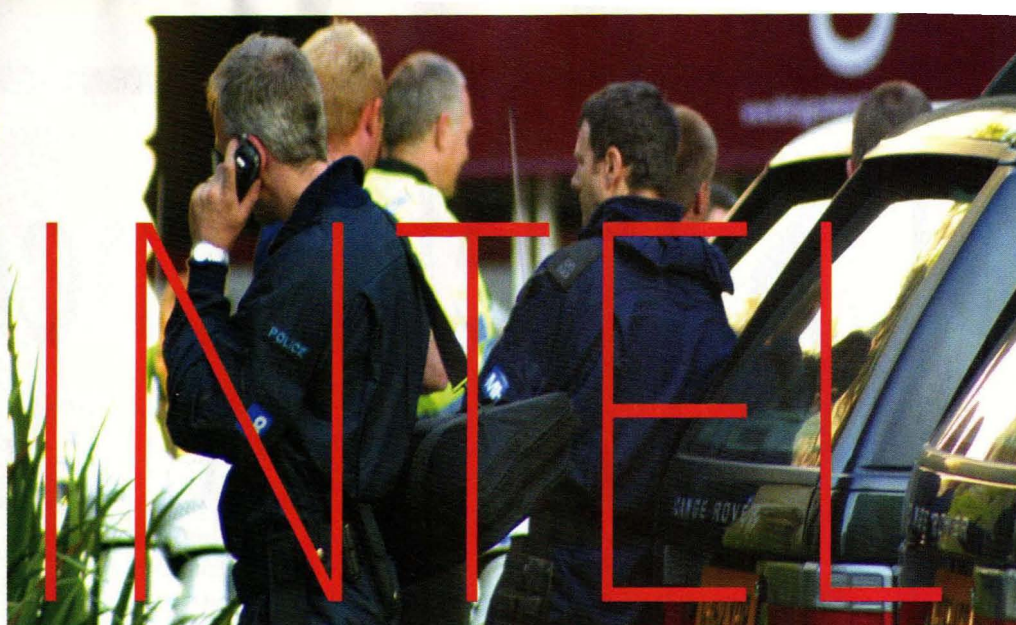
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- **From "Q's" Lab - An Operative's Technology Suite**

- **Training the 21st Century Operative**

- **Readers Request (based upon request)**



Part 2 in this important series of features - the latest and greatest technology innovations that support the intelligence community today and will well into the future...

The events of recent months have clearly demonstrated the need to rethink how we collect, analyse, and react to intelligence. For the past year the U.S. Intelligence Community has come under fire and the fallout has spread to their allies. The investigation into the events of 11 September 2001 in the United States as well as the questions about the British Intelligence behind the WMD concerns, all point to some systemic if not fundamental issues in the gathering and processing of intelligence. The Bush administration contends its prewar intelligence, primarily provided by the CIA, was central to its conclusions that Iraq possessed chemical and biological weapons. But after over a year of searching no evidence of WMD has been found. With all the resources available to the CIA and other intelligence organisations, how could the entire intelligence community miss the terrorist eminent threat?

The CIA is now facing numerous investigations and is revamping its intelligence-gathering procedure. Clearly this investigation will focus on root cause analysis and will uncover the reasons behind the intelligence failure. This investigation will, without question, result in significant change to many intelligence organisations in the US. Other non-US intelligence organisations should pay very close attention to the sweeping changes that will take place, because they themselves suffer from most if not all of the same issues.

Enhancement in the ability to collect intelligence is the topic of discussion at the executive level of governments around the world. The failure of governments to adapt to the changing face of terrorism and other

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terrorism
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METROPOLITAN POLICE

Work

Winning t

EYE SPY ISSUE 25, 2004

threats we face has resulted in mediocre performance of many agencies within the intelligence community. The lack lustre performance and continued success of terrorist acts is driving the need for change on a global scale. While billions have been spent on continuously updating technology, less attentions has been given to the cultural, process and policy issues the intelligence community is facing. But what does it take to be successful in the 21st century intelligence game?

What changes will befall the intelligence community? One of the changes that is widely regarded as a sure bet entails making sure intelligence analysts know more about the source of the information they analyse so they can better evaluate its credibility. The ability to put into context the intelligence has been missing from the fragmented processes used to collect, analysis, and disseminate intelligence. This new field of research and development will provide updated tools and techniques that will allow the intelligence analysts a new view into the confidence factors of the data. Cross

discipline contextual intelligence will beat down the number of false positive findings and increase the overall accuracy of reports, briefings, and recommendations, thus serving to improve the performance of the intelligence agencies ability to interpret information that is cluttered with noise.

The value of intelligence to combat current and evolving threats can not be understated. However, the current way in which we go about the business of intelligence is problematic to say the least. Even with the proposed changes the fundamental structure and operating principles of most of the intelligence agencies remains aged and flawed. The organisational architecture used by many in the global intelligence community was designed decades ago and is outdated to say the least. The entrenched architecture will be exceedingly difficult to change. Those who currently possess power and influence will resist the changes because their power and influence will likely change. While those who benefit, receiving additional power and influence, will shallowly support the changes until they become inevitable.

The organisational architecture for most intelligence organisations was designed to conduct intelligence operations that focused on threats from rogue nation states. The operational characteristics of rogue nations differ substantially from that of the distributed or networked models of terrorist organisations. Successful tactics combating a centralised model, such as the ones used against the Iraqi Military focused on disrupting the centralised command and control infrastructure. The network model or distributed model leverages multiple communications paths and decentralised control that allows each terrorist cell to operate independently if they are cut off. The organisational architecture currently in place builds barriers and sets the scope of operational authority based on the country of operation. This creates silos of information that is difficult to share due to cultural issues engrained in the intelligence organisations that frowns on sharing information. These cultural attributes have become deeply engrained over the years and will not be easy to overcome. In other cases legislation and policy decisions that were put in

**Don't touch,
check with other
passengers, inform
station staff or call**

9 9 9

If you suspect it, report it.

for a safer London

The 21st Century Intelligence Game

Sign of the times... This dramatic photograph taken at an underground tube station in London, shows how intelligence, security, and terrorism now affects every single person

Winning the 21st Century Intelligence Game

place before the information revolution creates obstacles and disrupts the timely flow of information to decision makers. A networked enterprise model must be quickly implemented if the intelligence community is to effectively combat the terrorist threats we are facing. A review and rethinking of policies and processes must take place and bring them into the information age and out of the age where the storage and transmission of electronic data was the exception rather than the norm.

Another key area to consider is the influence social opinion has on the way we conduct intelligence gathering. Social opinion has influenced the restrictions we place on the way intelligence organisations operate and collect information. The problem is if you would look at social evolution on a nation-by-nation basis you will find it has a very broad span. Advanced nations that adopt intelligence policies based on their current state social evolution and try to operate based on the restrictions of that policy find that the intelligence community is placed at a significant disadvantage. The mismatch between the social and cultural aspects of our adversaries and the values system that we have in our advanced culture interject operational issues and clashes with current policies and public opinion. We can no longer afford "arms length intelligence" as the over arching principle upon which we operate. Socio/political sentiment has

influenced policy decisions that have driven many US intelligence entities to take a clean hands approach to collecting intelligence.

THE US PATRIOT ACT

The US Patriot Act of 2001 was constructed to overcome many of the older restrictions that inhibited law enforcement and intelligence agencies from collecting certain kinds of information and sharing the intelligence across disciplines. The US Patriot Act (also called USPA, which stands for Uniting and Strengthening America by Providing Appropriate Tools Required to Intercept and Obstruct Terrorism Act) is legislation designed to increase the surveillance and investigative powers of law enforcement agencies in the United States by making it easier for them to access private information and to monitor communications. Unfortunately, the actual results of this act were far less than anticipated and public outcry was so significant it all but neutered the benefits. In many cases corporations have access to massive amounts of private data and use it for competitive intelligence. One report suggests the intelligence community can not access this same data without violating current policies.

The United States does not stand alone facing the intelligence gathering issues of the 21st century. Intelligence agencies around the world suffer from most, if not all

the same issues of the US based organisations. However, most are not as encumbered by policies and social activism. Examination of intelligence organisation around the world yields some interesting conclusions.

PROMISE

When you examine any organisation it is helpful to use a common framework for analysis. **PROMISE** is one such framework created specifically to address organisational change brought about by many different influencing factors. PROMISE is an acronym that stands for:

- **PROCESS & PROCEDURES**
Poor (overly restrictive)
- **ROLES & RESPONSIBILITIES**
Poor (unclear responsibility)
- **ORGANISATION & OPERATIONS**
Poor (hierarchical)
- **MANAGEMENT & MEASURES**
Poor (lacks measures)
- **INFORMATION & INFRASTRUCTURE**
Moderate (not integrated)
- **SYSTEMS & SOFTWARE**
Moderate (not integrated)
- **EMPLOYEE RELATIONS & EDUCATION**
Moderate

Looking at the current challenges and conducting a SWOT (strengths, weaknesses, opportunities and threats) you see just how

Gathering high-quality intelligence in Iraq under the current Intel structure has not been easy



OH-58D Kiowa Warrior helicopters in the Middle East. Army aviation assets have played a critical role in Operation Iraqi Freedom. Courtesy: US Army

outdated the practices are. When rebuilding the intelligence organisation you must construct the architecture that provides flexibility while supporting pools of knowledge about specific threats necessary to understand and combat that specific organisation's activities. Insight into the cultural aspects of specific organisations is as critical and understanding their command and control structure. This is by far the single most critical activity in the redesign of the intelligence organisation while the most critical component is often the one that is overlooked and discounted. Get this wrong and the ability of the organisation to perform will be severely impacted. Another critical aspect of the organisational redesign in the existing culture engrained with each of these entities. While appropriate for the threats of years past, it is not suited for the characteristics of the threats we currently face. The cultural change that must accompany the reengineering of intelligence organisations will require years to become engrained and second nature. Sharing of intelligence is so counter-culture even if the systems were integrated, there is a strong chance data will purposely be left out of reports to circumvent the integrated systems and sharing intelligence across agencies. A new collaborative culture will force the organisation to extend its processes to include new entities with which the intelligence community must interact. But this fundamental change in operations will take time and require an infusion of new technology.



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HUMINT (Human Intelligence) is more crucial than ever - casualties will increase

Many critics fault the use of human assets that are not directly controlled by the CIA or other US based intelligence agencies as the root of the failure. The current organisational architecture for most intelligence organisations was conceived during the cold war era when the vast majority of the threats came from a handful of nations. With the nation states using a centralised control and communication activities the threats were easier to monitor and track. Or at least we knew where to look for intelligence. The

distributed network model used by terrorist organisations requires a different approach. The nature of the networked models requires a significantly higher amount of human assets if we are to thwart efforts to terrorise the governments. Nothing beats feet-on-the-street when it comes to active intelligence gathering. With tightening budgets and the scarcity of qualified resources, this may be the greatest challenge the international intelligence community faces.

With the fundamental changes in threat characteristics from 1) Convention to unconventional methods, tactics and structure and 2) country specific conflict to the theatre of operation being global, will the United States or any country try to go it alone? With the new world order and spirit of cooperation, it is highly doubtful. Collaboration between numerous nation states present substantial challenges in terms of technology and intelligence sharing.

CONCLUSION

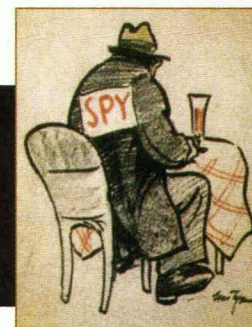
In order to win the 21st century intelligence game a new world philosophy and organisational architecture must be implemented. Every minute that goes by, we loose the opportunity to capture valuable intelligence. We have created impediments to operational

Continued on page 52



COURTESY: US ARMY

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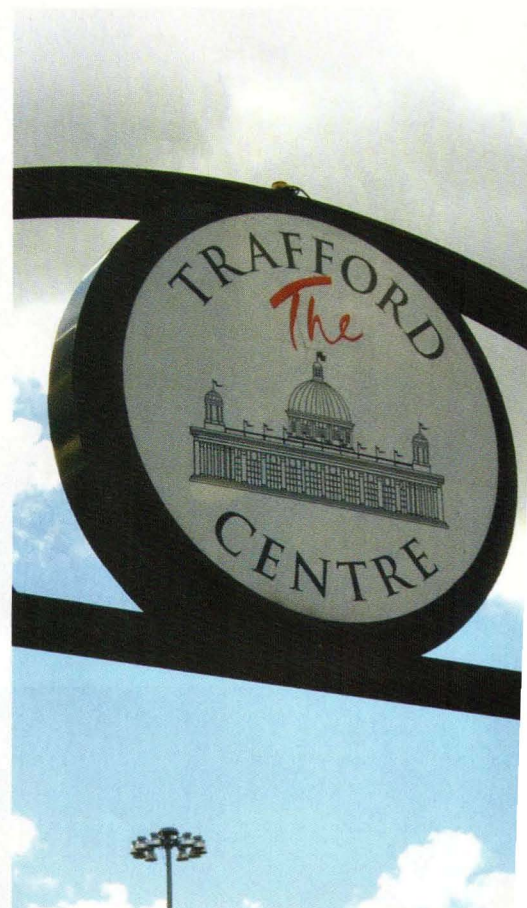


TARGET

Man

MI5 OPERATION WITH ANTI-TERR

Following the success of Operation Crevis, several hundred police officers supported by MI5 and Scotland Yard anti-terrorist police, converged on addresses in the north of England. Central to the operation, was an address above 'Dolphins' takeaway shop close to Manchester University. The Manchester raid started at 4.00am when specialist officers entered the premises to the surprise of local residents. At this location, seven people (six men and a woman), some described as "having links with extremists," were arrested



Police officers
discuss security
arrangements

hester



CONCLUDES DRISTS RAIDS

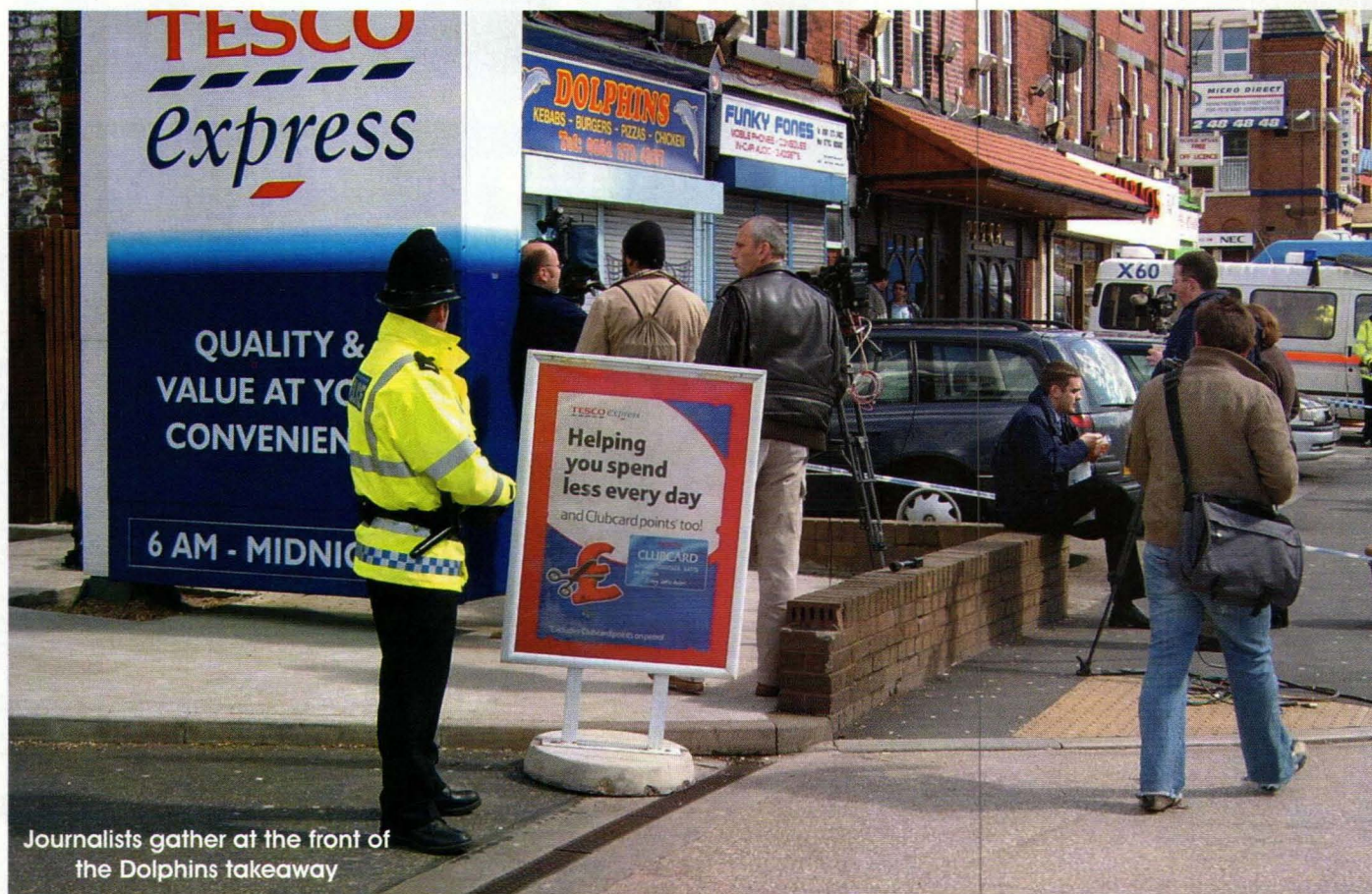
and charged under the Terrorism Act 2000. A further five arrests were made elsewhere in the UK.

MI5 decided to green light the operation after GCHQ had intercepted dozens of mobile phonecalls that suggested an attack on a "large gathering of people in Manchester" was imminent. It is also understood that some of the phone calls intercepted by the agency, were made from overseas persons. This led to much speculation that Manchester's huge £1 billion (\$1.8b) Trafford Centre shopping complex - visited by 27 million people

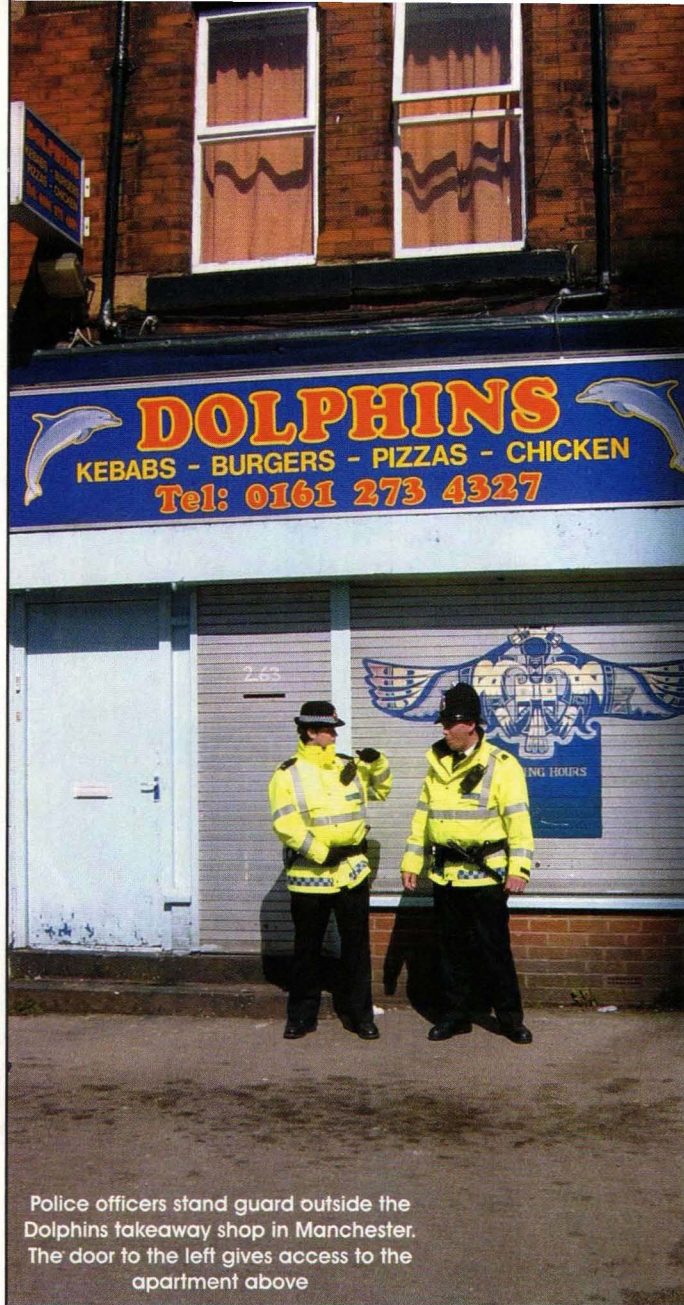


Police guard the rear of the apartment

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Journalists gather at the front of the Dolphins takeaway



Police officers stand guard outside the Dolphins takeaway shop in Manchester. The door to the left gives access to the apartment above

each year, was the target. Another suggestion proposed by the media was that a number of suicide bombers had planned to detonate body-strapped explosives at a forthcoming football match between rivals Manchester United and Liverpool. This theory was discussed after it was learned a number of those arrested may have obtained tickets for the event. Manchester United officials initially denied this, but security was heightened at the club's next game played just two days after the raids.

Senior police officials were upset at the speculation. Assistant Chief Constable David Whatton of Greater Manchester Police, said: "I am aware that there is extensive speculation about possible targets. As with any counterterrorist operation, we will not confirm or deny any targets."

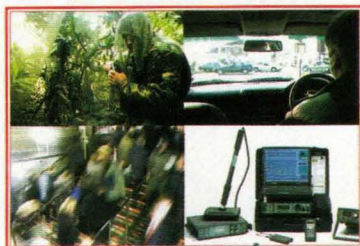
The raids involved nearly 500 security officers and took place in Manchester and three other towns. All those arrested were either North Africans and Iraqi Kurds and were seeking Home Office permits to live and work in the UK. A police



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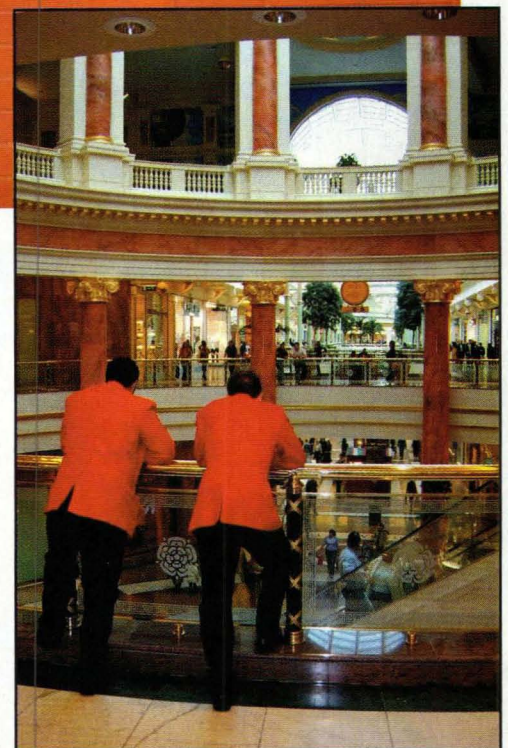
EXCLUSIVE:

EVIL ALIENS
POLICE

This poorly removed graffiti was discovered by Eye Spy investigators just a few hundred yards from the raided flat in Manchester, right next to the city's universities



The famous Trafford Centre



spokesman said: "The people were taken away and questioned at high-security prisons. They are all under suspicion of being concerned with the commission and preparation or the instigation of acts of terrorism."

Forensic officers spent hours in the flat. Items were removed, but no explosives were discovered. The owners of Dolphins are not connected to the incident.

Eye Spy has learned that Greater Manchester Police working alongside MI5, have identified several strips of land close to Manchester Airport, where terrorists could launch a surface-to-air attack on airliners. The airport is one of the world's busiest and carries millions of passengers to dozens of international destinations every year. A similar security 'mapping' operation has been conducted around London's premier airports, Heathrow, Gatwick and Stanstead.

• *Five of the suspects have since been released.*



• Three years ago Eye Spy exclusively reported on a foiled al-Qaida plan to attack the Trafford Centre or a major motorway flyover that skirts the complex. Two years ago an al-Qaida operative stabbed a British policeman to death in Manchester.

VANUNU

Out of the

Mordechai Vanunu, Israel's nuclear whistleblower, has walked free after 18 years in Shikma Prison insisting he was proud at what he had done but denying he had more secrets to reveal. "I am proud and happy that I did what I did," Vanunu said, claiming his treatment in prison was "cruel and barbaric" and insisting he had "no more secrets to tell."

The one-time technician at the Dimona nuclear plant in the remote Negev Desert, was abducted by Mossad secret agents in Italy, smuggled back to Israel and then jailed in 1986 after leaking details of the plant to Britain's *The Sunday Times* newspaper.

As he walked from the prison, his supporters released doves into the air ahead of his release and then showered his car with petals as he was driven away from the prison gates.

Ninety per cent of Israelis regard him as a traitor, and opponents carried banners with slogans such as: '*Death to the spy, Death to Vanunu*'.

Vanunu is now subject to a series of sweeping restrictions, including a ban on travelling abroad or

Freed Israeli Nuclear
Scientist Set to Reveal
More Secrets

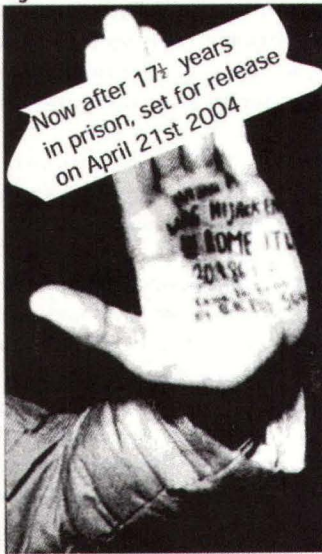
Israeli nuclear prisoner of conscience

Vanunu

**Kidnapped,
Silenced and
Incarcerated
by Israel**

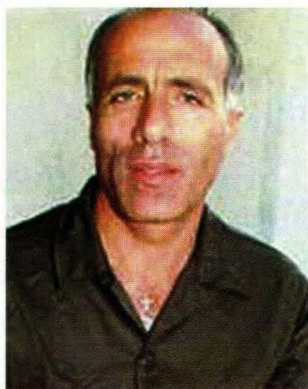


**Now after 17½ years
in prison, set for release
on April 21st 2004**



FREE

e Fire?



Mordechai Vanunu

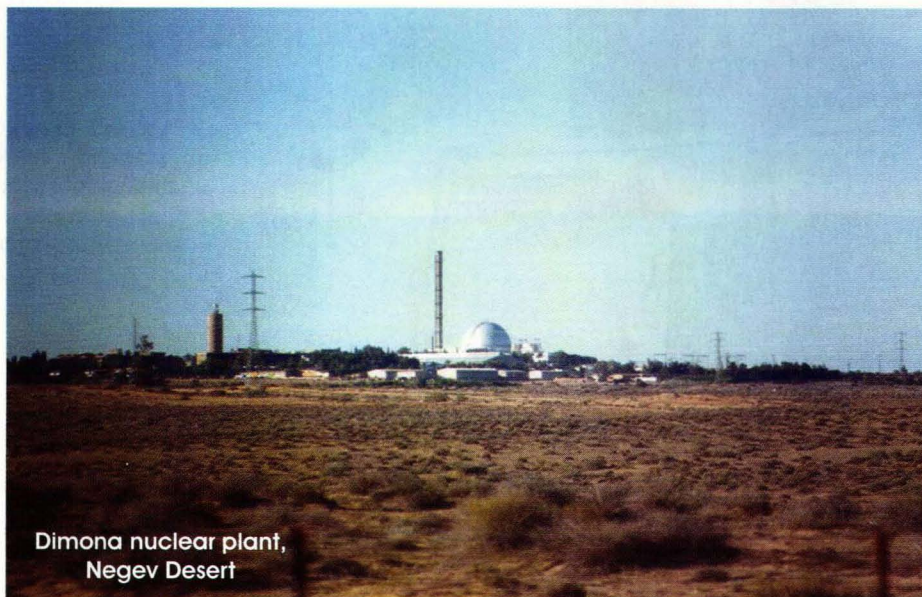
associating with foreigners without prior approval from the Israeli authorities.

Israel has never formally acknowledged that it possesses nuclear weapons but intelligence analysts believe Tel Aviv has over 200 nuclear warheads.

BACKGROUND

Mordechai Vanunu spent most of his sentence in solitary confinement, in conditions called cruel, inhuman and degrading by the pressure group, *Amnesty International*.

At 32, Vanunu had been working for some nine years as a junior technician at the nuclear research centre at Dimona.



Dimona nuclear plant,
Negev Desert

The DIMONA Plant



Photo of Dimona's plutonium separation control room, with equipment. Recognisable by nuclear scientists as part of a nuclear weapons production facility. Nuclear Weapons Facility Machon 2, Negrev Desert, Israel

Israel started the construction work at the Dimona site sometimes in early 1958, but it took the United States intelligence community almost three long years to "discover" the site for what it was, namely, a nuclear site under construction. The final "proof" was testimony that came from a human source, Professor Henry Gomberg of the University of Michigan, a nuclear physicist who visited Israel as a consultant to the Israeli Atomic Energy Commission (IAEC). In his

conversations with Israeli officials and scientists he came to the conclusion that Israel was engaged in a vast classified nuclear project, in addition to the Soreq peaceful project. He reported his conclusion to an American ambassador in Tel Aviv, Ogden Reid, the representative of the AEC in Paris, and was debriefed by representatives of the intelligence community upon his return to Washington. In the wake of his testimony, other pieces of information concerning that

site added to his findings. In early December 1960 the CIA distributed its findings to other government agencies, including the White House, State Department and congress. Dimona was revealed.

On 7 December 1960, an action on the matter was taken. The State Department summoned the Israeli Ambassador and asked Israel for an explanation. For the first time Dimona was placed on the table.

During the last five years of that employment, he took degree courses in geography and philosophy. It was through them, and the invasion of Lebanon in 1982, that he became politicised and involved in the politics of war and peace in the region. He campaigned for the democratic rights of Arab students and became concerned about nuclear waste and the environment.

Even more doubtful about the work he was doing at Dimona, particularly that which he called the "undemocratic nature

of its absolute secrecy," Vanunu decided to take some photographs of the centre's equipment. These were later used to help convince nuclear physicist Dr Frank Barnaby, and the *Sunday Times* 'Insight team', that he was telling the truth about Dimona's nuclear weapons' development work.

When he finally left Dimona, Vanunu travelled around the Far East pursuing his interest in Eastern philosophies. He eventually ended up in Sydney, Australia. There he met with John McKnight, an Anglican priest with strong anti-nuclear beliefs, and joined his church community. He was baptised in early 1986.

While in Sydney, Mr Vanunu talked about his work at Dimona and gradually he became convinced that he should tell his story to the media. As he left to return to London on 11 September 1986, he wrote to his brother Meir that he had decided to tell all to *The Sunday Times*.

Few among the intelligence agencies found the declaration a surprise. Such a huge undertaking would be expensive and could not have been executed in complete secrecy, particularly when the Israeli's relied for help from French scientists and South Africa - under apartheid rule.

Continued on page 82

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SPECIAL READER OFFER



OIL REFINERIES WARNED OF AL-QAIDA ATTACK

An FBI threat advisory notice has warned Texan oil-industry officials of a possible terrorist attack against petroleum plants as the November presidential election approaches. The warning was based on very 'raw intelligence' and contained no specific information on potential targets or would-be threats.

Texas is a major hub of America's oil industry. Twenty-five operating oil refineries, the most of any state, process more than 4.3 million barrels of crude oil a day - about 26 percent of total US refining capacity. The advisory was sent to oil-industry officials, local and state police agencies in the Houston area. The threats were described by officials at FBI headquarters in Washington as "unconfirmed and uncorroborated," but issued anyway by the FBI's Joint Terrorism Task Force in Houston "out of an abundance of caution."

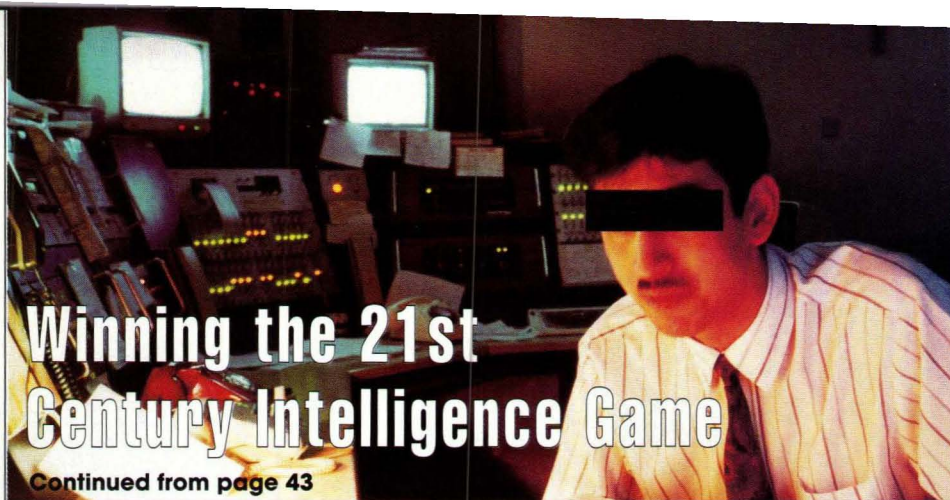
FBI spokesman Bob Doguim in Houston, described the intelligence as "vague, raw intelligence from overseas that originated from a single source," adding that it did not identify a "time frame, a date, location or methods." However, the information on the Texas refineries was specific enough, "so it was disseminated as quickly as we got it," said Doguim.

Commenting on the threat, Maurice McBride, spokesman for the Washington-based National Petrochemical & Refiners Association, said: "It was important to understand that the nation's petrochemical manufacturers across the country and particularly in Texas and along the coasts are already operating at heightened levels of preparedness. This advisory needs to be put into context. The report is uncorroborated and unsubstantiated, but does need to be taken seriously. So we expect refiners and petrochemical companies to continue to be vigilant and watchful."

US security services operating in Iraq have seen how vulnerable oil pipes are. Al-Qaida-sponsored militants have attacked pipelines on numerous occasions causing mayhem. Petroleum company directors have admitted that the FBI advisory mentioned threats to pipelines and facilities in Texas coinciding with the election in November, adding that the FBI in Texas has issued a half-dozen similar warnings since last summer. Today, there have been no known terrorist incidents along the Houston Ship Channel and Galveston Bay areas that house many petrochemical plants.

Since 9/11, oil companies have increased security around factories and sites. Staff and visitors are subject to increased monitoring, and FBI agents in Houston meet regularly with oil-industry executives to discuss overall security.

BLACK GOLD



Winning the 21st Century Intelligence Game

Continued from page 43

success for agencies that we rely on to protect our countries. Trends and patterns in terrorism must be recognised in real time and the intelligence community must become agile enough to adapt to the changes, threats and respond. Fundamental changes will be required in many areas including the number of field staff. The agile intelligence organisation required to meet this challenge will be very different and will be created using a networked model that is aligned with the threat. This hybrid organisational model plus reengineering of the intelligence organisations into a cohesive network of fine tuned intelligence processing facilities will greatly enhance the ability to thwart the threats that we currently face.

DATA FUSION

Technology is another area where significant change is required. Most attention is being given to the technology that allows analysts to combine data that is derived from multiple sources. This is often referred to as data fusion and is no trivial task. To aid in this effort Johns Hopkins University Applied Physics Lab is in the late stages of planning a multi-intelligence source data fusion facility. This facility will evaluate prototype technologies for data fusion for all-source analysis. The focus on data fusion while clearly critical has overshadowed another key issue and that is of missing portions of

data within a data set. New techniques must be developed to overcome this issue. New techniques such as Transdisciplinary Intelligence Engineering (TIE) (a new technique used to synthesise intelligence into a complete data set being pioneered by a new start-up called INTELOMICS) will increase dramatically capabilities of the intelligence community and provide contextual intelligence analytics. TIE combines elements of "Systems Thinking" - "Scenario Based Planning" - "Multiple Hypothesis Testing and other techniques to create a treatment strategy to engineer or synthesise missing data. While in the early stages of development, the benefits of the TIE platform are clearly evident.

When will all this take place? No one knows for sure. That being said, one source in Washington stated current thinking about required changes to the CIA could take up to five years to implement. Given the critical nature of addressing the intelligence gaps and issues, one can only expect for it to occur in months rather than years.

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Failure to find WMD in Iraq has at least prompted US intelligence structure to ask searching questions of itself



How a simple incorrect time setting led to the arrest of the Madrid bombers

Much has been learned by the security services in Spain since several explosions tore four trains apart at the Atocha railway station in Madrid on 11 March. And though nothing can be done for the 191 innocent civilians killed by al-Qaida sympathisers, 20 suspects have already been arrested, four have blown themselves up and international warrants issued for several more.

Spain's recently deposed Government announced that the prime suspects were the Basque separatist group Eta, but intelligence watchers were less convinced, "the Madrid announcement was 'wishful thinking'," an intelligence source told Eye Spy just hours after the attacks. The precise timing, organisation and deadly manner of the attacks had all the hallmarks of al-Qaida. Within a few days, it became clear that al-Qaida was indeed involved, and the government of Spain was defeated in a general election.

Strange Fate

7:40

Bin-Laden sleeper cells are established by al-Qaida and aligned groups throughout Europe. Such a group provided logistics, materials and support for the terrorists who detonated 10 backpack bombs aboard the Madrid commuter trains. The Spanish-based cell was established by organisations from Algeria and Morocco, and traverse regularly to and from North Africa. The group became active following a taped message from Osama bin-Laden message on 18 October 2003. Bin-Laden cited Spain as a target along with Australia, Britain, Italy, Japan and Poland.

Various terror groups claimed responsibility for the outrage, including the Abu Hafs Al Masri Brigades. It asserted that the bombings in Madrid constituted an Islamic attack against US allies in Europe. However, MI6 sources believe the real perpetrators were the Salafist Brigade for Combat and Call in Algeria. The same terrorists were behind the May 2003 suicide bombings in Casablanca in which 44 people were killed. The group also announced that an operation called the 'Winds of Black Death' against America is now in its final stage.

The Abu Hafs Brigades claimed responsibility for the November 2003 suicide bombings of two synagogues in Istanbul, Turkey and the August bombing of the United Nations headquarters in Baghdad. Abu Hafs also claimed responsibility for a suicide bombing of a Masonic Lodge in Istanbul.

The Eta link swiftly disappeared after a stolen white Renault van was found at the commuter station of Alcalá de Henares, a dormitory town 15 miles east of Madrid.





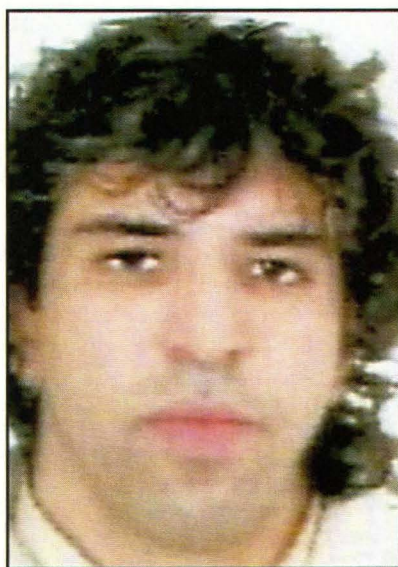
Intelligence analysts almost immediately ruled out the Basque separatist group Eta

It contained seven detonators and an Arabic audio tape with verses from the Koran. Eye witnesses told police that they had seen three men leave the van at exactly 6.50am. Less than an hour later trains enroute to the capital were blown up.

The authorities were alerted by a 57-year-old porter. He said he was puzzled why, on such a mild morning, the three men were wearing scarves around their mouths and hats pulled low over their faces.

Intelligence and explosives' personnel joined police officers in the hunt for clues. A rucksack was discovered tucked behind a chair. A policeman noticed a wire and mobile phone just inside the bag. It was another bomb, only this one had yet to detonate. A specialist managed to disarm the bomb and within just hours of the attack, Madrid's security services had their second big breakthrough. Intelligence analysts remarked that the bomb was intended to explode by ringing the attached mobile phone. The ring would trigger a small detonator which would cause the 30lbs of explosives to ignite. However, a strange twist of fate ensued. All the other phones had exploded around 7.40am. The recovered mobilephone had its alarm set to ring at 7.40 - only the bombers had made a fatal error - they mistakenly entered pm instead of am.

Amazingly, the bag also contained a prepaid phone card. The mobile phone and card led police straight to the multi-ethnic Madrid district of Lavapies. Arrests followed quickly in and around the city. Central to the intelligence operation was the mobile phone. Police conducted a



Jamal Zougan - quickly arrested

nighttime raid on a local phone shop and arrested Jamal Zougan, from Tangiers. His first question after spending five days in solitary confinement was "who won the election." Police officers also discovered Zougan's fingerprints on the stolen white van. A 30-year-old mobilephone salesman was also detained.

Three years ago, Spanish police tapped a phone call that Zougan to Imad Eddin Barakat Yarkas, currently jailed in Spain following his indictment in 2003 by judge Balthazar Garzon, who suspects him of having been the head of al-Qaida's cell in Spain.

Zougan was heard to say he had met and offered financial aid to Mohamed Fizazi. Fizazi is believed to be the spiritual leader

All the other phones had exploded around 7.40am. The recovered mobilephone had its alarm set to ring at 7.40 - only the bombers had made a fatal error - they mistakenly entered pm instead of am

of Salafiyah Jihadiyah, a Moroccan extremist group. He was found guilty by a Moroccan court last year of involvement in May's suicide bombings that killed 44 people in Casablanca, and was jailed for 30 years.

Zougan had come under investigation by the Spanish police at the request of the French authorities, who had found his name in an address book belonging to David Courtailler, who recently went on trial in Paris on charges of terrorist association. Courtailler's brother, Jerome, was acquitted in 2002 of plotting an attack on the US embassy in Paris. David Courtailler once shared an apartment with Zacharias Moussaoui, the only person so far charged in the United States in connection with the World Trade Center attack.

THE CHEMIST AND GOME 2

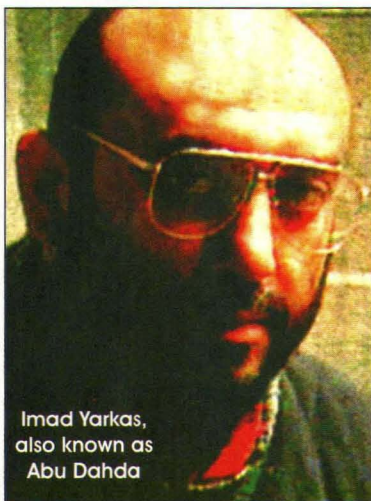
Working with other intelligence services, Spanish intelligence made great inroads into understanding how the operation had been planned. US and UK intelligence officials also helped in the investigation, and identified a Moroccan scientist as the man who almost certainly made the bombs. He carries the codename 'The Chemist' though his real name is Abderrahim Zbakh, a chemical science graduate from Tetuan University in Tangiers. Police believe he made the bombs in an apartment in Madrid. He was arrested in a dawn raid in Alcalá de Henares. It is understood, another man arrested in the massive investigation, is helping police at every level. José Emilio Suárez, a Spaniard, who is accused of providing the mining explosive known as Gome 2, is cooperating in the hope of getting a reduced sentence.

Al-Qaida's Madrid cell has been under observance for some time. Its alleged leader, Imad Yarkas, also known as Abu

Mobile phone fitted with 'trembler switch' - wires lead directly to explosives



COPYRIGHT: ISS



Imad Yarkas, also known as Abu Dahda

Dahda, and already in jail on suspicion of assisting operations in the 9/11 attack, has also been questioned. Zougan and Dahda are believed to have links with one of al-Qaida's most dangerous and active commanders, Abu Musab al-Zarqawi. He



Rucksack containing simple trigger mechanism caused mayhem in Madrid, as terrorists again attacked the softest of civilian targets

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Spain's security services have long battled al-Qaida, as this 2002 news headline shows

is blamed for organising countless deadly attacks on US troops in Iraq.

As a parting shot, José María Aznar, whose Government became another victim of the Madrid blasts, accused José Luis Rodríguez Zapatero, his successor, of "throwing in the towel to the terrorists" by announcing the withdrawal of Spain's 1,300 troops in Iraq.

The new Spanish Government also confirmed that José Bono, the socialist politician who called Tony Blair "a complete dickhead and imbecile" will become Spain's Defence Minister.

MADRID BOMBERS STOPPED - AND THEN RELEASED

Another strange twist of fate could have resulted in the bombers being caught before the blasts. Ironically, just days before the operation, Spanish police stopped a vehicle enroute to Madrid that carried the explosives used in the bombings. A unit of the Civil Guard force pulled over a Volkswagen, as it returned from Asturias, where it is alleged, José Emilio Suárez Trashorras, a former miner, had sold the terrorists stolen explosives. It was stopped with four men inside, now believed to have been part of the al-Qaida gang, between

the towns of León and Benavente. A police officer booked the driver for a minor offence.

At the time the car was stopped, it had not been reported stolen. 240lb (110kg) of explosives was hidden in sports bags. The car has since been examined by forensic experts and found to contain traces of explosives.

• *Intelligence sources said most Western agencies regard Abu Hafs as a fictitious group used by Al Qaida in its psychological warfare campaign against the West. They said Abu Hafs has been used by Al Qaida in attacks coordinated with local insurgency cells.*

Bomb Mastermind Tracked by N

The man suspected of masterminding the Madrid atrocities died alongside four other men after they blew themselves up on 3 April. Several of the gang members had fled Madrid to the town of Leganes, just south of the city. Here they rented an apartment used in an area populated by mainly Moroccans.

Telephone communications made by the terrorists' phonecards enabled the NSA and GCHQ to home in on the men. Spain's elite National Police Special Operations Group (GEO), were sent straight to Leganes. A surveillance operation was launched after it became clear that several leading suspects, including Serhane Ben Abdelmajid

Farkhet, codename 'The Tunisian', were holed up in the apartment. Further investigation revealed that the flat was rented and occupied on 11 March - just hours after the train bombings.

GEO officials then surrounded the building. Police negotiators tried in vain to get the terrorists to surrender, but soon realised it was futile. A GEO team supported by soldiers and other services, stormed the apartment, then suddenly, a huge blast tore out much of the rear of the building. The terrorists had detonated several huge bombs.

Forensic experts identified one of the bodies as Serhane Ben Abdelmajid Farkhet, 35, whom High Court Judge Juan

del Olmo called the "leader and coordinator" of the Madrid attacks. Two hundred detonators and 22lb of dynamite were discovered in two rucksacks. The bags were identical to those used in the Madrid operation.

It is believed as many as twenty suspects, mainly of Moroccan descent, are in jail in an investigation that has focused on the Moroccan Islamic Combatant Group, which is thought to have links to al-Qaida and to have been responsible for suicide bombings last year in Casablanca that killed more than 30.

"The core of the group that carried out the attacks is either under arrest or died in the Leganes collective suicide," Interior

VANUNU

Out of the

Mordechai Vanunu, Israel's nuclear whistleblower, has walked free after 18 years in Shikma Prison insisting he was proud at what he had done but denying he had more secrets to reveal. "I am proud and happy that I did what I did," Vanunu said, claiming his treatment in prison was "cruel and barbaric" and insisting he had "no more secrets to tell."

The one-time technician at the Dimona nuclear plant in the remote Negev Desert, was abducted by Mossad secret agents in Italy, smuggled back to Israel and then jailed in 1986 after leaking details of the plant to Britain's *The Sunday Times* newspaper.

As he walked from the prison, his supporters released doves into the air ahead of his release and then showered his car with petals as he was driven away from the prison gates.

Ninety per cent of Israelis regard him as a traitor, and opponents carried banners with slogans such as: '*Death to the spy, Death to Vanunu*'.

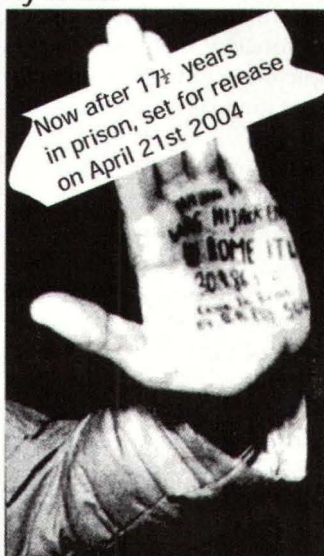
Vanunu is now subject to a series of sweeping restrictions, including a ban on travelling abroad or

Freed Israeli Nuclear
Scientist Set to Reveal
More Secrets

Israeli nuclear prisoner of conscience

vanunu

**Kidnapped,
Silenced and
Incarcerated
by Israel**





FREE

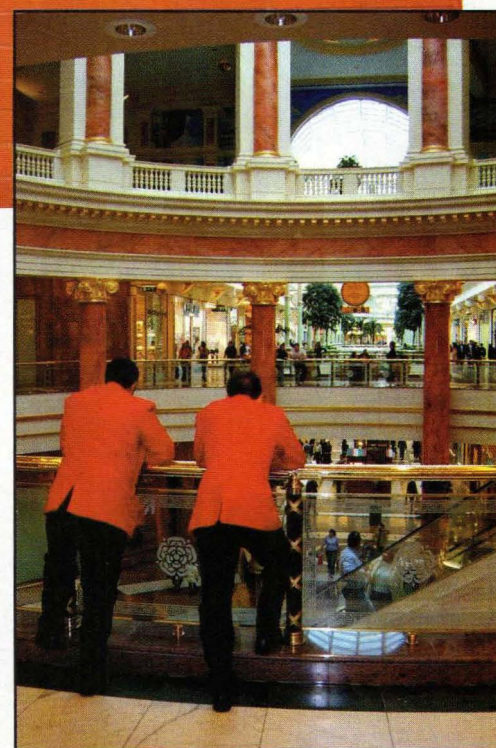
EXCLUSIVE:

DO
VILLAINS
POLICE

This poorly removed graffiti was discovered by Eye Spy investigators just a few hundred yards from the raided flat in Manchester, right next to the city's universities



The famous Trafford Centre



spokesman said: "The people were taken away and questioned at high-security prisons. They are all under suspicion of being concerned with the commission and preparation or the instigation of acts of terrorism."

Forensic officers spent hours in the flat. Items were removed, but no explosives were discovered. The owners of Dolphins are not connected to the incident.

Eye Spy has learned that Greater Manchester Police working alongside MI5, have identified several strips of land close to Manchester Airport, where terrorists could launch a surface-to-air attack on airliners. The airport is one of the world's busiest and carries millions of passengers to dozens of international destinations every year. A similar security 'mapping' operation has been conducted around London's premier airports, Heathrow, Gatwick and Stanstead.

• *Five of the suspects have since been released.*



• Three years ago Eye Spy exclusively reported on a foiled al-Qaida plan to attack the Trafford Centre or a major motorway flyover that skirts the complex. Two years ago an al-Qaida operative stabbed a British policeman to death in Manchester.

hester



CONCLUDES DRISTS RAIDS

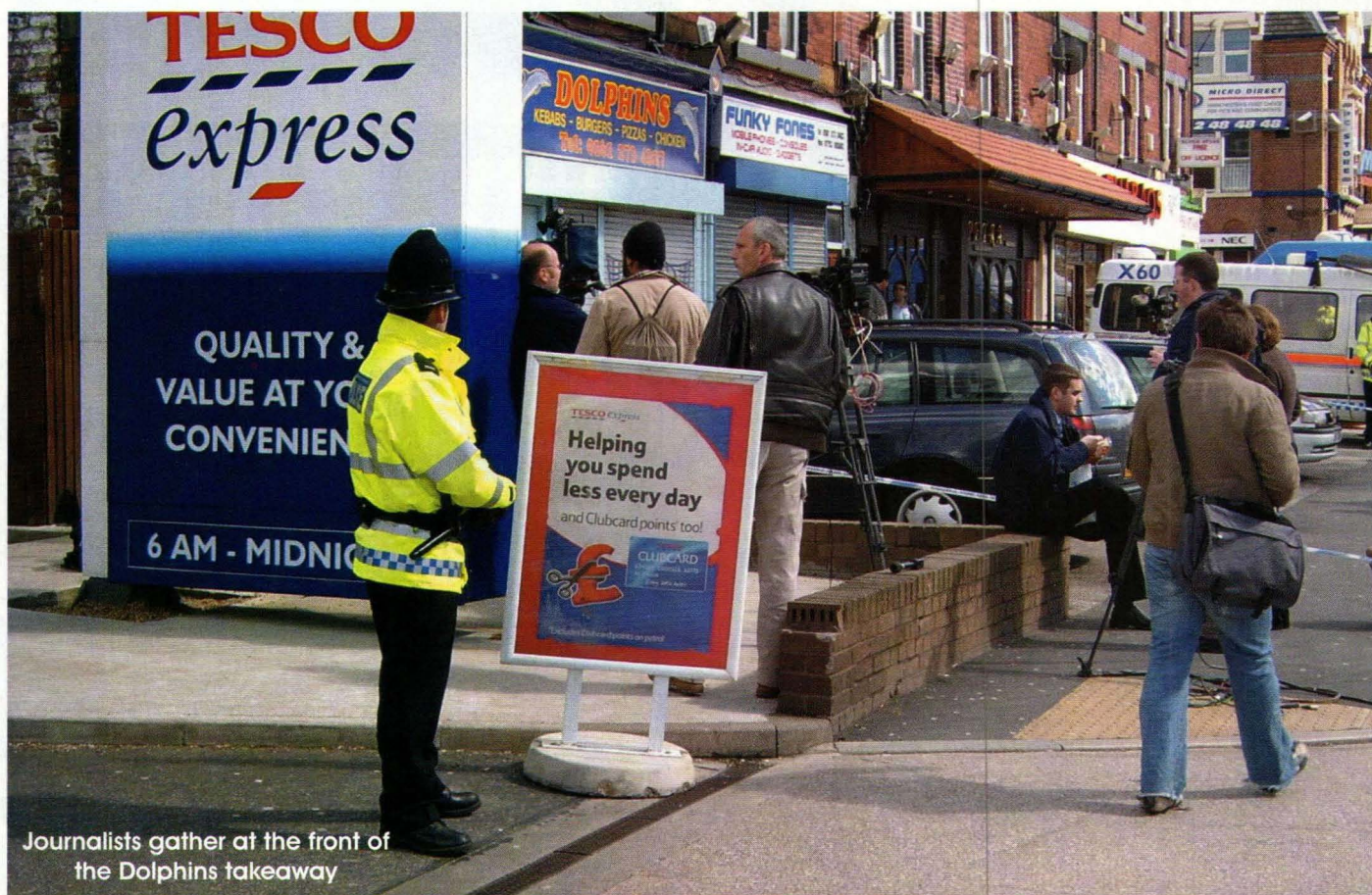
and charged under the Terrorism Act 2000. A further five arrests were made elsewhere in the UK.

MI5 decided to green light the operation after GCHQ had intercepted dozens of mobile phonecalls that suggested an attack on a "large gathering of people in Manchester" was imminent. It is also understood that some of the phone calls intercepted by the agency, were made from overseas persons. This led to much speculation that Manchester's huge £1 billion (\$1.8b) Trafford Centre shopping complex - visited by 27 million people

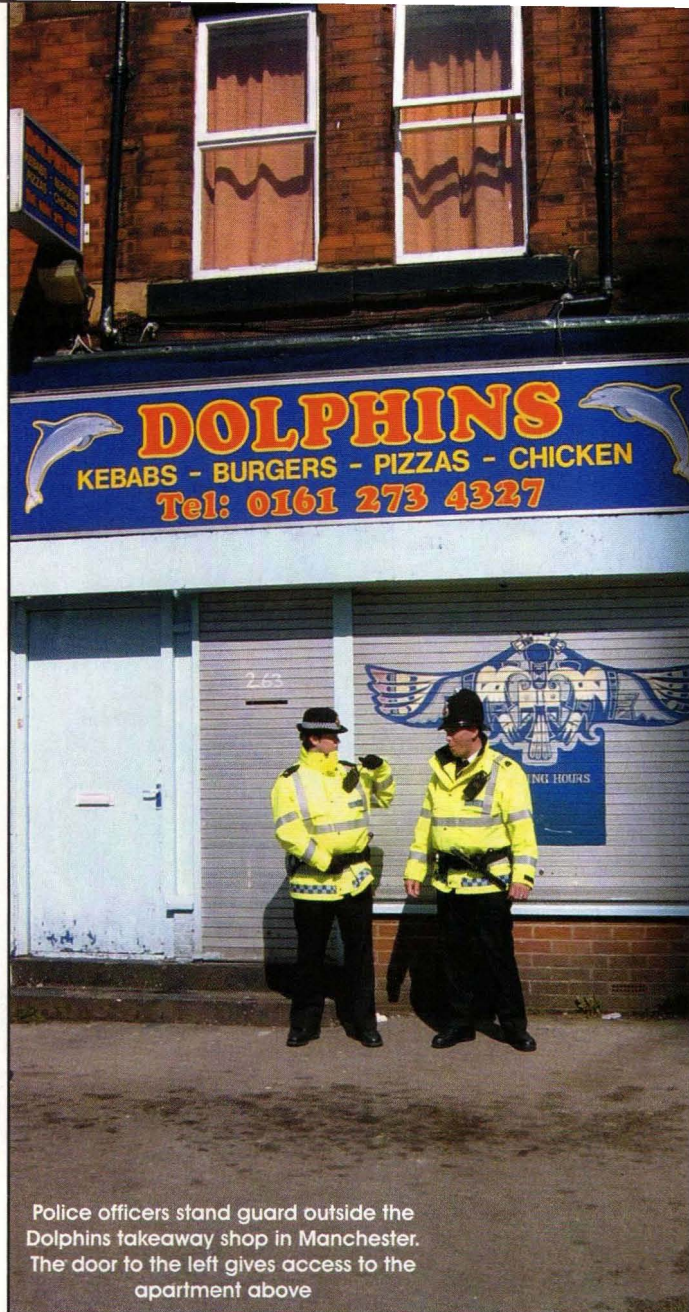


Police guard the rear of the apartment

IMAGES © TALISMAN INTELLIGENCE LIBRARY



Journalists gather at the front of the Dolphins takeaway



Police officers stand guard outside the Dolphins takeaway shop in Manchester. The door to the left gives access to the apartment above

each year, was the target. Another suggestion proposed by the media was that a number of suicide bombers had planned to detonate body-strapped explosives at a forthcoming football match between rivals Manchester United and Liverpool. This theory was discussed after it was learned a number of those arrested may have obtained tickets for the event. Manchester United officials initially denied this, but security was heightened at the club's next game played just two days after the raids.

Senior police officials were upset at the speculation. Assistant Chief Constable David Whatton of Greater Manchester Police, said: "I am aware that there is extensive speculation about possible targets. As with any counterterrorist operation, we will not confirm or deny any targets."

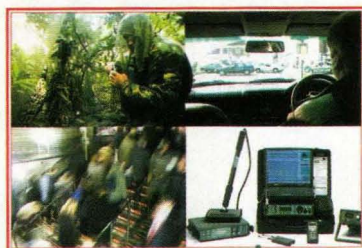
The raids involved nearly 500 security officers and took place in Manchester and three other towns. All those arrested were either North Africans and Iraqi Kurds and were seeking Home Office permits to live and work in the UK. A police



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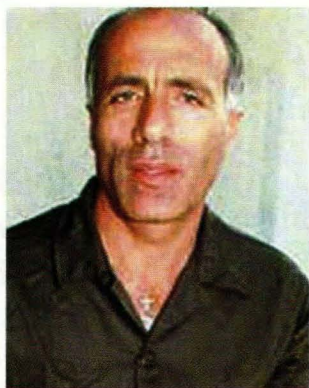
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e Fire?



Mordechai Vanunu

associating with foreigners without prior approval from the Israeli authorities.

Israel has never formally acknowledged that it possesses nuclear weapons but intelligence analysts believe Tel Aviv has over 200 nuclear warheads.

BACKGROUND

Mordechai Vanunu spent most of his sentence in solitary confinement, in conditions called cruel, inhuman and degrading by the pressure group, *Amnesty International*.

At 32, Vanunu had been working for some nine years as a junior technician at the nuclear research centre at Dimona.



Dimona nuclear plant,
Negev Desert

The DIMONA Plant

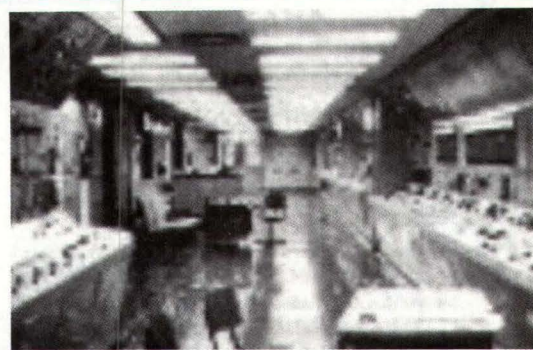


Photo of Dimona's plutonium separation control room, with equipment. Recognisable by nuclear scientists as part of a nuclear weapons production facility. Nuclear Weapons Facility Machon 2, Negrev Desert, Israel

Israel started the construction work at the Dimona site sometimes in early 1958, but it took the United States intelligence community almost three long years to "discover" the site for what it was, namely, a nuclear site under construction. The final "proof" was testimony that came from a human source, Professor Henry Gomberg of the University of Michigan, a nuclear physicist who visited Israel as a consultant to the Israeli Atomic Energy Commission (IAEC). In his

conversations with Israeli officials and scientists he came to the conclusion that Israel was engaged in a vast classified nuclear project, in addition to the Soreq peaceful project. He reported his conclusion to an American ambassador in Tel Aviv, Ogden Reid, the representative of the AEC in Paris, and was debriefed by representatives of the intelligence community upon his return to Washington. In the wake of his testimony, other pieces of information concerning that

site added to his findings. In early December 1960 the CIA distributed its findings to other government agencies, including the White House, State Department and congress. Dimona was revealed.

On 7 December 1960, an action on the matter was taken. The State Department summoned the Israeli Ambassador and asked Israel for an explanation. For the first time Dimona was placed on the table.

During the last five years of that employment, he took degree courses in geography and philosophy. It was through them, and the invasion of Lebanon in 1982, that he became politicised and involved in the politics of war and peace in the region. He campaigned for the democratic rights of Arab students and became concerned about nuclear waste and the environment.

Even more doubtful about the work he was doing at Dimona, particularly that which he called the "undemocratic nature

of its absolute secrecy," Vanunu decided to take some photographs of the centre's equipment. These were later used to help convince nuclear physicist Dr Frank Barnaby, and the *Sunday Times* 'Insight team', that he was telling the truth about Dimona's nuclear weapons' development work.

When he finally left Dimona, Vanunu travelled around the Far East pursuing his interest in Eastern philosophies. He eventually ended up in Sydney, Australia. There he met with John McKnight, an Anglican priest with strong anti-nuclear beliefs, and joined his church community. He was baptised in early 1986.

While in Sydney, Mr Vanunu talked about his work at Dimona and gradually he became convinced that he should tell his story to the media. As he left to return to London on 11 September 1986, he wrote to his brother Meir that he had decided to tell all to *The Sunday Times*.

Few among the intelligence agencies found the declaration a surprise. Such a huge undertaking would be expensive and could not have been executed in complete secrecy, particularly when the Israeli's relied for help from French scientists and South Africa - under apartheid rule.

Continued on page 82

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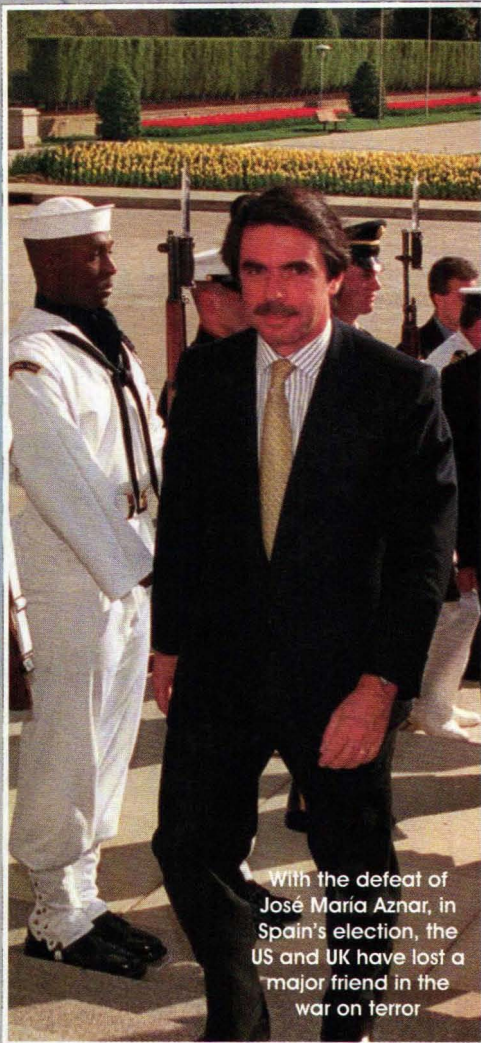
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SPECIAL READER OFFER



With the defeat of José María Aznar, in Spain's election, the US and UK have lost a major friend in the war on terror

A and GCHQ

Minister Angel Acebes said. The investigation has turned to possible collaborators and connections with international terrorist groups. Already a number of phone calls made by the terrorists have led investigators to London and Paris.

The raid prevented other attacks, Acebes said. In the rubble, the police found explosive devices that were fully assembled and "ready to go," he said. "Attacks that were planned for the coming days and that were ready to be executed were avoided," he said.

• Deputy Inspector Francisco Javier Torronteras, 41, a GEO officer, died in the operation. Eleven other officers were hurt, three seriously.



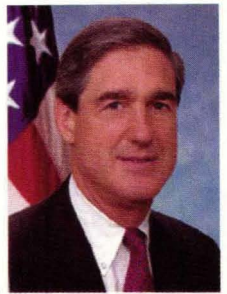
Abdelmajid Farkhet



INTELLIGENCE BRIEFS

FBI Director Notes Madrid Bomb Aftermath

WASHINGTON: Following the al-Qaida attacks in Madrid, FBI Director Robert S. Mueller III, said terrorists could seek to influence the US presidential election by launching similar attacks against US interest at home and abroad.



The devastating train bombs in Madrid are being credited with helping unseat Spanish Prime Minister Jose Maria Aznar, a key ally of President Bush's war on terror. The manner in which the people voted might have emboldened members of al-Qaida to launch attacks at moments of political uncertainty. "In the wake of what happened in Madrid, we have to be concerned about the possibility of terrorists attempting to influence elections in the United States by committing a terrorist act. We understand that between now and the election, there is a window of time in which terrorists might try to influence events, whether it's here or overseas."

CIA Hoaxer - Arrested

MOSCOW: Security officials in Siberia have arrested a student after he allegedly sent an email to the CIA that contained a false threat to blow up a US subway system. An eighteen-year-old student has been accused of using a computer at his university class in Barnaul, 2,000 from Moscow to forward the threat. He now faces jail.

Brits on Top Secret Mexican Mission!

MEXICO: The crack British cavers who became trapped 120ft below ground in a Mexican pothole, were "on a secret mission", according to some Mexican officials. Rumours abounded after the men radioed for help after the Alpazcat cave complex, about 150 miles north of Mexico city flooded. The six Britons, four of them military personnel, were alleged to be looking for 'uranium', and/or priceless ancient artworks! The explanation was far more mundane; the team had gone caving as part of a 'team building programme'. All the men were later released without charge.

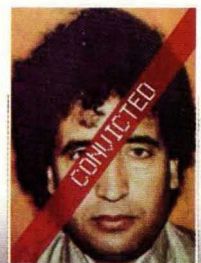


Marshals to Patrol UK Trains and Stations

LONDON: Following the devastating al-Qaida attacks on four trains in Madrid, intelligence sources have told Eye Spy a new unit of anti-terrorist police will be deployed on Britain's railways. The move comes amid growing speculation that Britain's train network has become a prime target for bombers. Security officials will train staff and install more CCTV to monitor stations and other areas. Collaboration with other European and American train networks is already taking place, as al-Qaida continues its sinister operations against soft targets.

Lockerbie: Libyan Agent 'Innocent'

LONDON: Jime, Swire, 67, spokesman for the families of the Lockerbie disaster, has secretly met the wife of convicted bomber, Al-Megrahi. Dr Swire told Aisha al-Megrahi, that he believed the conviction, at a special Scottish court established in Holland, was a "miscarriage of justice." Pan Am Flight 103 was torn apart over Lockerbie on 21 December 1988, resulting in the loss of 270 people. Dr Swire, who lost a daughter in the attack, now believes Al-Megrahi is innocent.



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They included an eccentric Hungarian inventor in West London, a small time boat builder in New Orleans and even a British sportsman - the Landspeed World Record holder - who all became

unlikely war heroes. Their intrepid minds and extraordinary schemes led to the creation of an all-new mechanised arsenal - machines that could breathe fire, incredible mine sweeping tanks, tanks that could swim and countless other cutting edge innovations.

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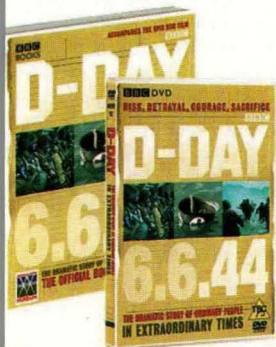
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BOMBER

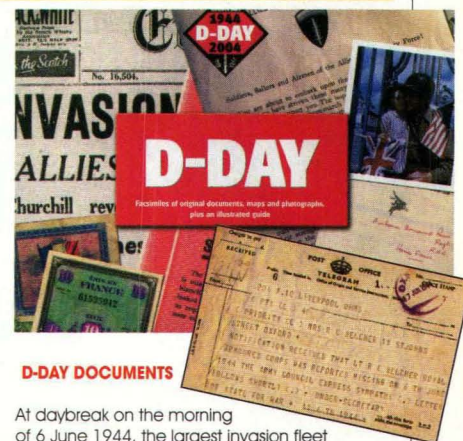
Bomber is the story of the final mission of RAF Lancaster bomber WF183 - call sign O - Orange, which took place one night in 1943. It is also the story of the many men and women - British and German - whose lives were irrevocably changed by that night's bombing raid.

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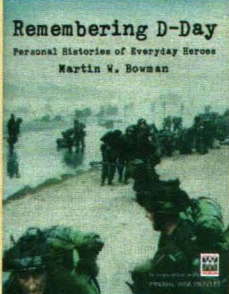
At daybreak on the morning of 6 June 1944, the largest invasion fleet ever seen assembled off the French coast. Operation Overlord had begun.

This fascinating guide contains facsimiles of original D-Day documents. The package also includes a fully illustrated account of the Normandy landing, plus:

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REMEMBERING D-DAY: Personal Histories of Everyday Heroes



In association with the Imperial War Museum, this remarkable collection of personal histories commemorates D-Day, the most crucial military mobilization of the last century.

Martin Bowman has interviewed numerous veterans from around the world to bring the events and reality of the beaches in Normandy 1944 into the present. Accompanied by maps and photos, these unique accounts tell the stories of those who participated in the D-Day landings and reveal a variety of voices from all ranks of land, sea and air services, as well as civilians, and all nations.

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Safety Abroad

Continued from page 23

- Don't attract attention to yourself by speaking your national language loudly.
- People should know where you are going.
- Carry some form of ID with you at all times.
- Dress conservatively and remove, if possible, 'brand' labels.
- Distribute your money around your person. Divide notes and keep old credit cards as 'giveaways' should you become the subject of a robbery.
- Consider carrying a 'bluff' purse or wallet to give away.
- Walk facing traffic - this prevents a vehicle from pulling up behind you unnoticed and deters curb crawlers.
- Try to avoid reading in the street, particularly street maps, as it indicates you are unfamiliar with your surroundings. If you must do it try and keep walking.

- Don't talk to anyone in the street. They can be like glue and prey on politeness - be rude if necessary.
- Never walk close to buildings, past unlit doorways and alleyways and keep well out from buildings to avoid being taken by surprise.
- Foreigners have been drugged in bars, hotels and even buses. It may be from bottled drinks which were already open, sweets and cigarettes, so refuse all offers.
- In general, avoid street vendors and street performances which attract crowds, as many are put on for the purpose of pickpocketing.
- High risk places are subways, rail/bus stations, tourist sites, market places and elevators.
- Trust your intuition, if you feel scared or uneasy, don't ignore it - act on it.
- Be alert when out and about and look confident without appearing arrogant.



- Don't get involved with strangers in the street. Pickpockets require you to be distracted and you may be jostled, engaged by another in conversation, or otherwise distracted. Don't let anyone touch you, however innocuous, as even a light touch will tell someone where you keep your wallet. Even women with babies will be used in such theft.

If a situation develops and you feel physically threatened there are three options to exhaust - flight, compromise, attack

FLIGHT - Get away as fast as you can. Don't stop to think, ACT. Run to a place where there are other people, or a security presence - most large stores.

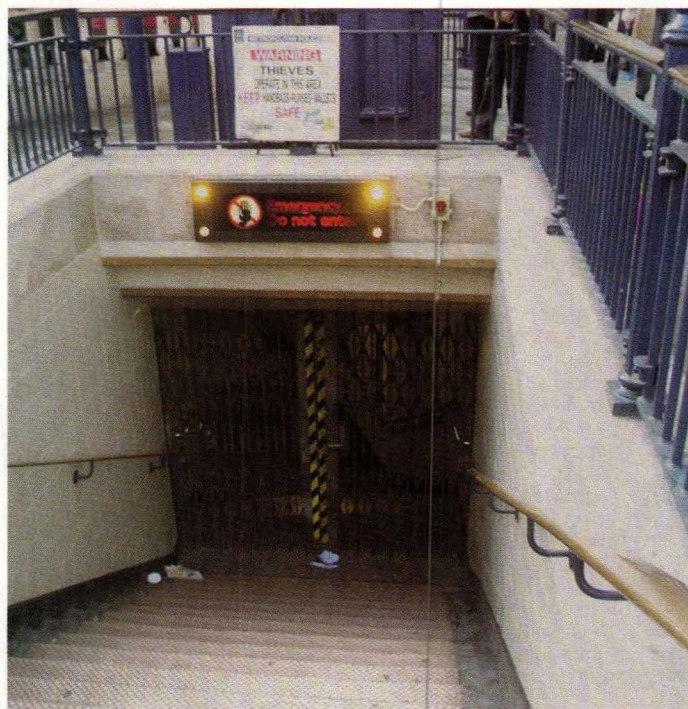
COMPROMISE - If you can't get away, then scream, yell and, if you are carrying one, set off your attack alarm.

ATTACK - Whilst the use of force is only recommended in self

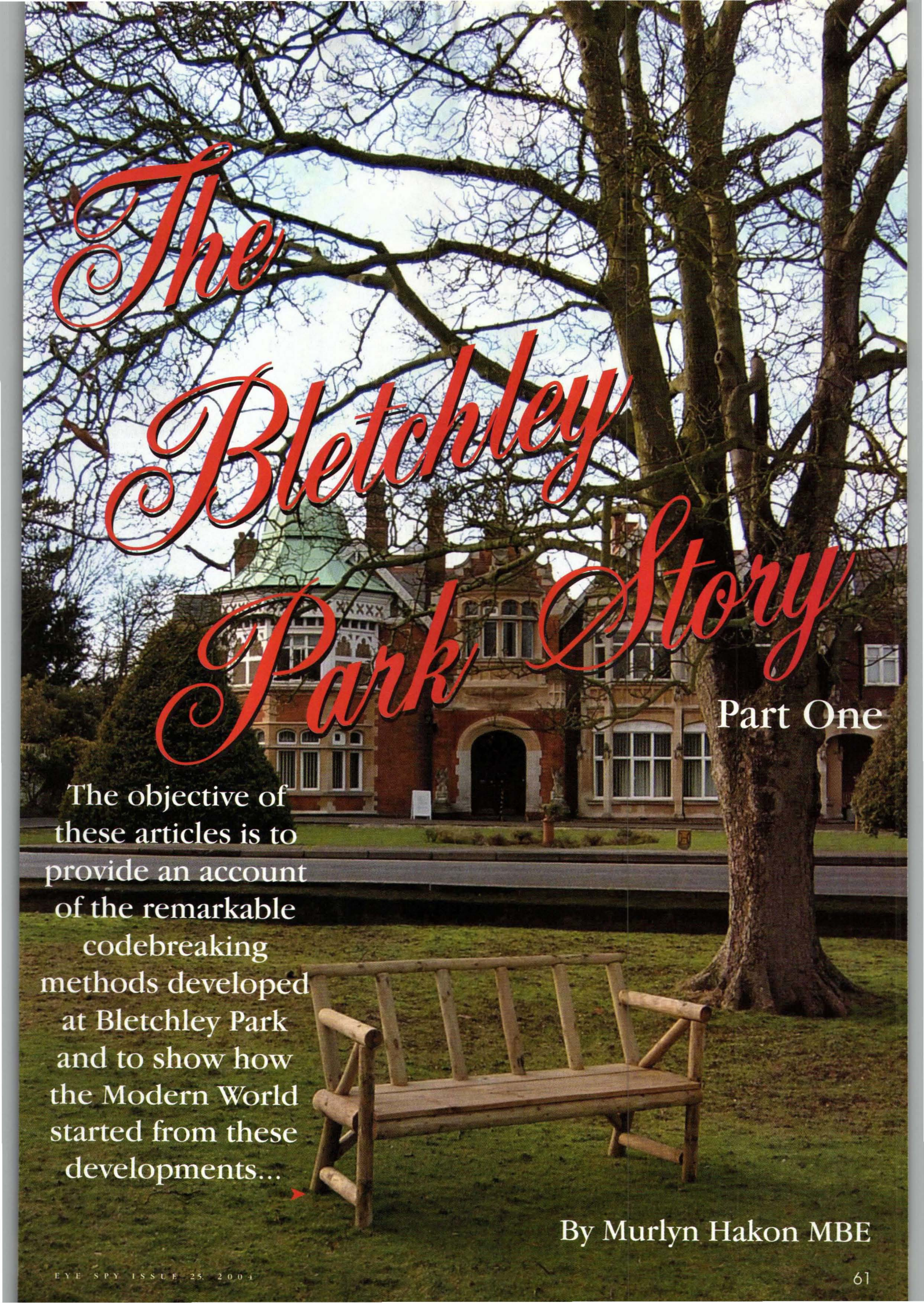
defence when you have exhausted other options, if you have to use it then hit hard and break away to run. Be furious and throw your weight into the person and break away. Don't stay to fight. Your tactic is to hit and run.

Constant awareness is the cornerstone of good personal security, but saying it seldom makes it happen, as the levels of street crime attest. How individuals become sufficiently motivated to be vigilant and situationally aware, I'm afraid may only happen when disaster strikes closer to home and they are once again 'event driven'. We can only hope that people have the courage of their convictions if faced with a suspicious event and act positively, as we all now have a common interest in personal safety.

• Peter Consterdine is the author of *Streetwise*, *TravelSafe*, *Modern Bodyguard* and *Fit to Fight*.



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The Bletchley Park Story

Part One

The objective of these articles is to provide an account of the remarkable codebreaking methods developed at Bletchley Park and to show how the Modern World started from these developments...

By Murlyn Hakon MBE

The Bletchley Park Story

During World War Two the Allies secured a huge strategic advantage by finding out the enemy's battle plans. From 1940 to 1942, Britain was fighting almost alone against overwhelming German armed forces. Being able to predict where attacks might come from was very important. The main organisation that was able to break the enemy codes was Britain's Bletchley Park, home of the Government Code and Cipher School (GCCS), which became the largest Code-breaker establishment in the world.

In the late nineteenth century Sir Herbert Leon a London Stockbroker purchased an existing Farm and Farmhouse at Bletchley then a small town fifty miles from London.

Sir Herbert turned the Farmhouse into a mansion and created fifty acres of parkland around it. After he and his wife died, the house and parkland was sold to a local builder who planned to demolish the mansion, however before this could happen the site was purchased by the government for MI6 (which deals with foreign intelligence) and its GCCS.

At the same time that Bletchley Park was being made ready for the code breakers and others, the Y Service was being expanded. The Y Service used wireless stations that listened to enemy Morse code wireless traffic and sent the messages to Bletchley Park.

As the war progressed hundreds of Y stations were built all over the world to capture German, Italian and Japanese messages and relay them back to



Bletchley Park's famous Station X radio room viewed from the Victorian tradesman's gate



Sir Herbert Leon





Bletchley Park for decoding. Bletchley Park was the heart of the world's first global encrypted intercept intelligence network.

EARLY ATTEMPTS TO BREAK THE GERMAN ENIGMA CODE

The most significant task given to Bletchley Park at the beginning of the war was to try and break the Enigma code which was used by the German military to protect its top secret information.

The rotor machine, which was to become the Enigma, had been invented in 1915 by two Dutch naval officers R. Spengler and Th. Van Hengel. After the

end of the First World War a man named Arthur Scherbius, who gave it the name 'Enigma', patented the machine. He tried to sell the machine to commercial organisations, such as banks, that required secrecy for their transactions. Very few were sold however, but the German Navy purchased three in 1926 and started developing the Enigma. When Germany started re-arming in the early nineteen thirties the Enigma machine was brought into use in the German Army and Air Force.

Three Polish mathematicians, who in 1935 broke the Enigma code mathematically, quickly realised that machine power could help to find the daily setting of the Enigma machine in time to take any action. By 1939, they had nearly perfected the testing machine they called 'Bombe'. Then the Germans introduced a third rotor into the Enigma. Now each day they chose three rotors to place in the machine from a box of five. The number of additional combinations meant that the Polish Bombe could not cope and in August 1939, when the war was about to start, the Poles passed to the British and French secret services, a Polish-built Enigma and the plans of their Bombe machine. ➤

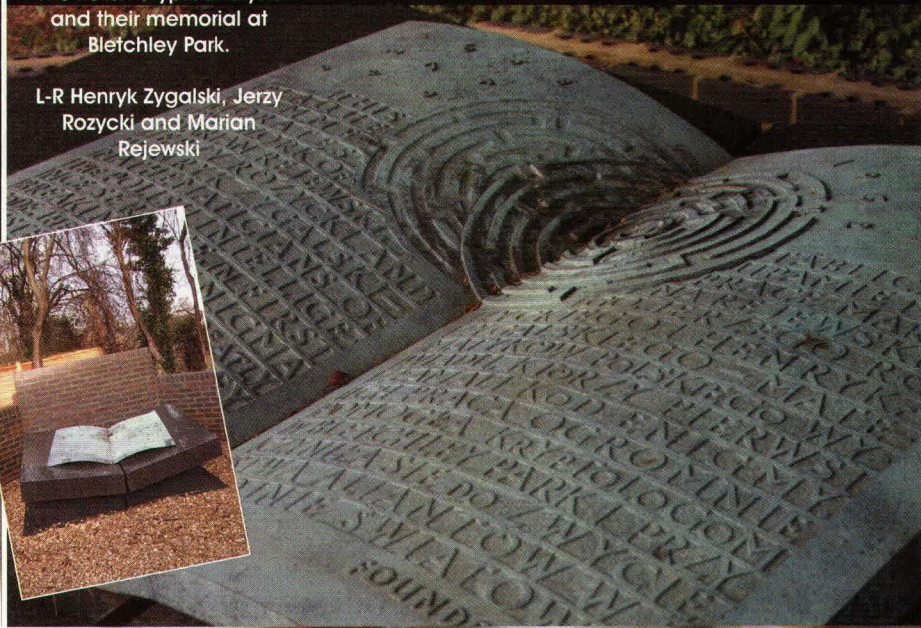


Arthur Scherbius



The Polish cryptanalysts
and their memorial at
Bletchley Park.

L-R Henryk Zygalski, Jerzy
Rozycki and Marian
Rejewski



THE ENIGMA MACHINE

The machine, which is portable, has a typewriter keyboard and to the rear of the key board there are twenty-six lights, each when lit show enciphered letters. Behind the lights is a space for the three rotors or wheels to be inserted and in front of the machine there is a plug (or stecker) board. The machine is mechanical but has a battery for lighting the bulbs which glow to show the enciphered letter.

When the Germans introduced the third rotor or wheel into the Enigma they believed it to be absolutely secure because of the increase in the possible number of coded combinations

Each rotor contained 26 letters of the alphabet in correct order but wired in such a way that input of one letter would produce a different letter. Every day three rotors were chosen from a box of five and inserted into the machine then the position of the three chosen rotors was changed, so that different letters were next to each other. Every time a key was pressed the right hand rotor moved one letter position. When it had moved 26 times the middle rotor would move one position. When the right hand rotor rotated completely again the middle rotor would move one more position. When the middle rotor had rotated completely the left hand rotor would move one position.





Y-Station

To make the system even more complex the electrical connection between the text letter and the enciphered letter could be altered by means of the plug (or stecker).

As a result of all these different combinations there are almost 158 million, million, million probabilities of a particular sequence of enciphered letters being produced. (The odds of winning the Jackpot in the UK National Lottery are 1 in 18 million)

OPERATING ENIGMA

Because of the complex nature of the Enigma machine the Germans had to ensure that all operators had a code book which gave the key and settings of the day. All operators would set up their machines in the same way at the same time each day, they would then be able to encipher messages for despatch and de-cipher messages received.

The messages produced by an Enigma machine were transmitted by Morse code in groups of mainly five letters for example:

PEUUG HIQPL NBMKE LJKRW SDTYH
XZEYQ GKLOA MWEYY

The letters bore no relation whatsoever to the words in the text message. Two

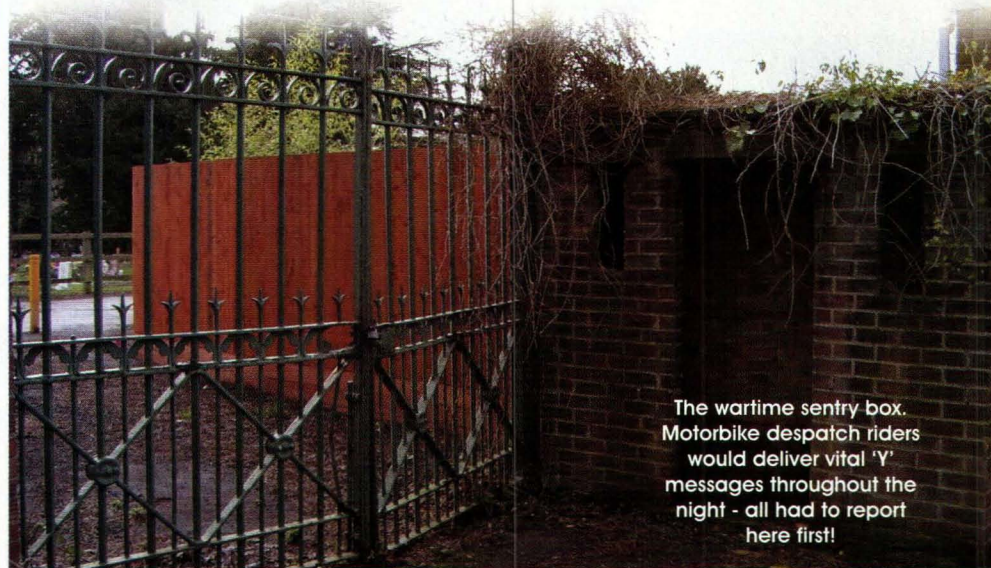
Y's did not mean a double letter. The E's did not relate to the same letter.

BREAKING THE ENIGMA CODE AT BLETCHLEY PARK

In 1939 the codebreakers at the Bletchley park consisted of first, those who had worked for GCCS during the 1920's & 1930's mainly academics who had often studied classics (Latin and Greek). Second, the newly recruited mathematicians, and it was this group who were to make the sustained breakthroughs on Enigma. The Enigma was intended to generate enciphered letters.

Breaking its code partly depended on being able to predict the likelihood of random letters appearing in sequence, it was therefore, susceptible to mathematical techniques. The codebreakers had to work without any mechanical or technological aids other than a slide rule. They realised immediately the need for machine power to assist them. Alan Turing a brilliant mathematician from Cambridge University set about the design of such a machine.

Next issue: *Turing's Bombe*
The Lorenz (Hitler's Code)



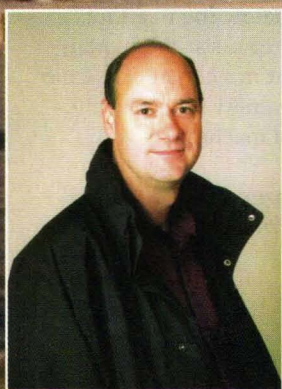
The wartime sentry box.
Motorbike despatch riders
would deliver vital 'Y'
messages throughout the
night - all had to report
here first!



TRADECRAFT

FOOT SURVEILLANCE

4



Peter Jenkins

As a surveillance operator, a major portion of intelligence information will be obtained whilst out on foot. The exposure risk is high and confidence is an important factor. Foot surveillance carried out single-handedly can be risky and so a minimum of two operators is recommended. Peter Jenkins explains why a good standard of foot surveillance by an operator or team can only be reached by constant practice and experience.

Difficulties will occur if there is a lack of communication between the team. Without radios, confusion arises and the likelihood of a loss of contact or a compromise is very high. Covert radio equipment is essential and communication with each member of the team is essential.

During a surveillance operation, there are two things that will always get you noticed, especially whilst on foot:

1. Multiple Sightings
2. Unusual Behaviour

The more times a target sees you, the more chance there is of him remembering you. He will remember you if he is 'surveillance aware' or by the way that you dress and act whilst out on the street.

An experienced operator will attempt to stay out of the '10 to 2' arc of vision, especially whilst on foot. You should remain to the side or behind the target at all times. If you find yourself in a situation where you do get in front of the target, get out of the way as soon as possible; enter a shop, a doorway or side street but do not linger in his '10 to 2.' Remember; if you can see him, he can see you.

Unusual Behaviour

In everything that we do, we have to act naturally and give a reason for being there; this is easier said than done. During training courses I find that students realise that this is one of the hardest things to do in surveillance. Anyone can walk down a street or stand in a shop doorway, but give them a radio and a mission (i.e. watch that shop front) and they turn into a different person. They talk noticeably into their collars, constantly touch their earpiece, shift about and 'balloon' around the high street as if trying to dodge a swarm of bees. This is expected in a beginner but as training, practise and most importantly confidence grows, they eventually become effective covert operators.

FOOT SURVEILLANCE TACTICS

Surveillance has three basic phases; *the Pick Up*, *the Follow* and *the Housing*.

The Pick Up Phase

One of the surveillance operators (operator A) should be in a position close

enough to identify the target but be far enough away not to be seen by him and out of the '10 to 2' arc of vision. He needs to carry out a radio check with the other team members and ensure that they are in position, and ready to take the follow. Using the diagram (page 69), at the moment he is located in the telephone box across the street from the burger bar where the target is expected to leave.

This trigger person should be able to cover the exit door. Give him a 'standby' when the target appears out in the open and give his direction of travel and a description.

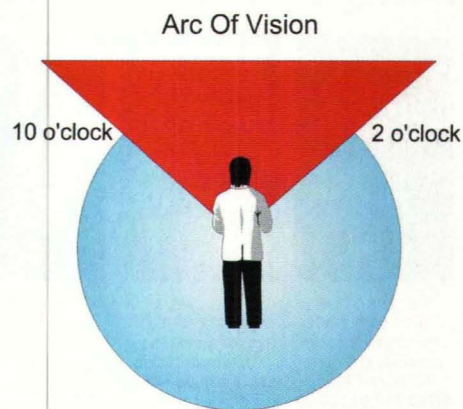
Operators A and B need to be located either side of the target and out of sight. Operator A has taken a position up in the bus shelter, left, of the target outside the Bank, and B has taken up a position in another bus shelter, which is right of the target and around the corner on West Street.

Remember, only one person has to see the target (the eyeball), the other two team members have to be 'off the plot' and out of the way. You do not want the target to come out of the premises, turn left or right and have a 'head on' collision with anyone.

STANDBY STANDBY!

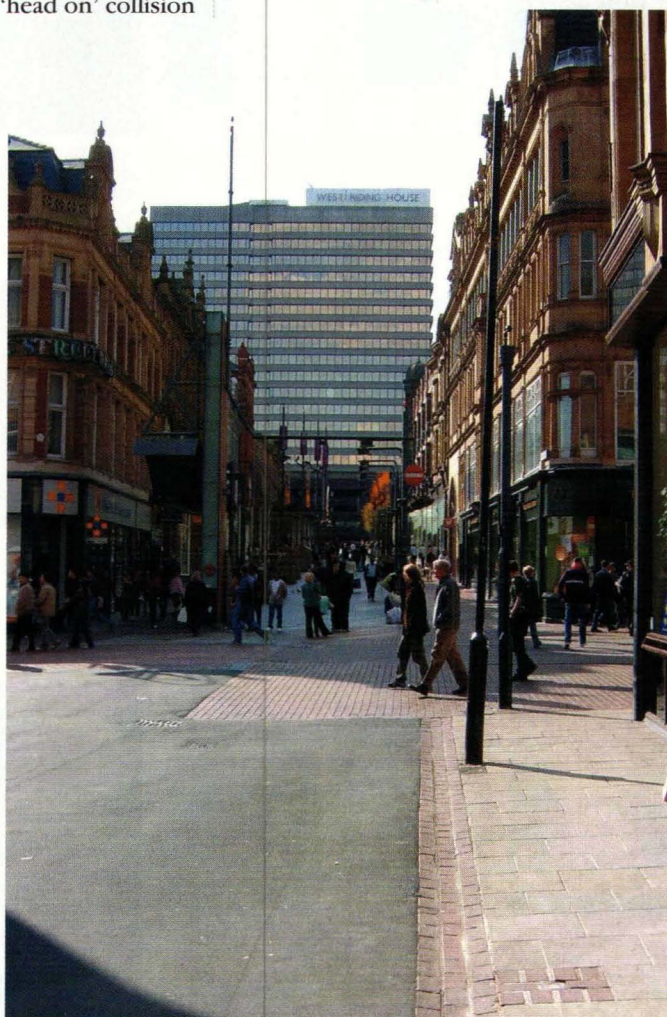
When the target appears, the eyeball should immediately call over the radio, 'Standby, Standby.' This is a wake up call to the team to say, 'lets go' and listen in to the commentary. The eyeball should give a direction of travel and a brief description of the target.

As the target has already appeared and turned left, operator B should not move anywhere, he can stay where he is for the time being. Operator C, having heard on the radio that the target has gone left, will realise that he is walking away from his position. That should be his cue to leave the bus shelter, come around the



corner onto the high street and take the 'first follow.' He would come up on air and state that he has control, and then take up the radio commentary providing details of the targets movements.

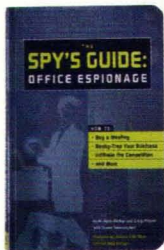
Remember it is a team effort, so the trigger person 'triggers' the target out and another member takes up the first follow. If the target were to be aware at anytime, it would be when he leaves the premises and so the trigger person (who can see the target, so the target can see him) should remain where he is until out of the target's view. ➤



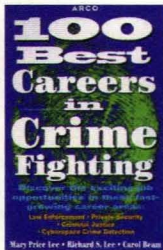
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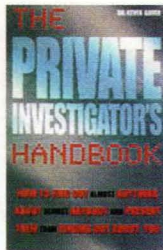
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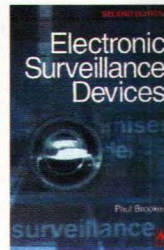
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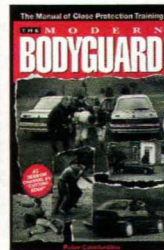
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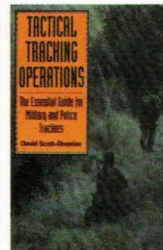
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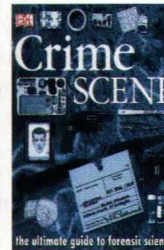
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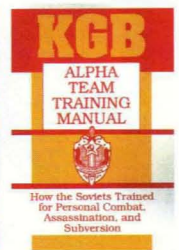
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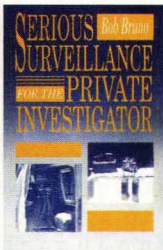
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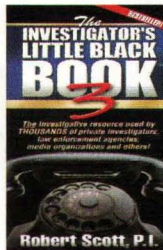
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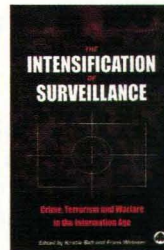
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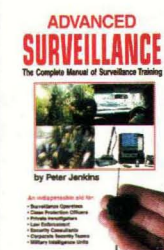
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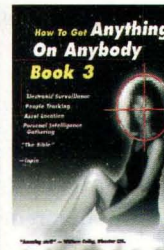
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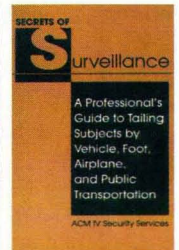
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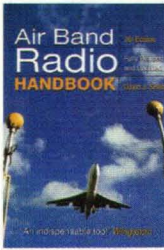
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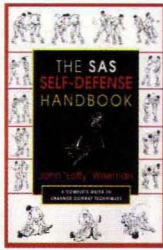
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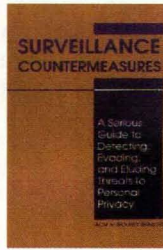
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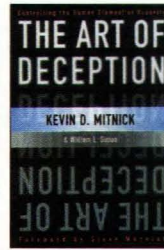
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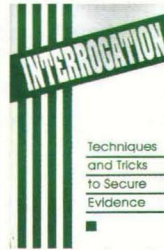
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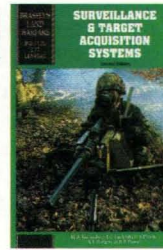
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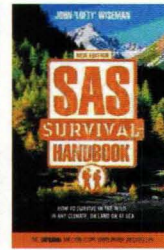
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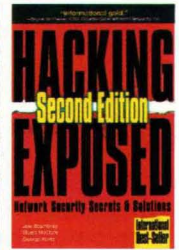
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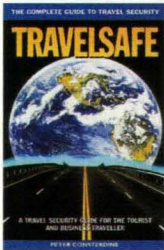
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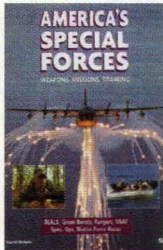
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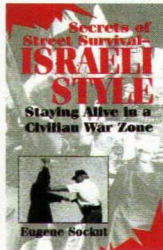
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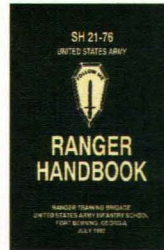
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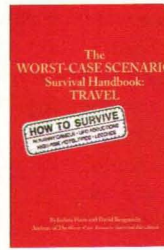
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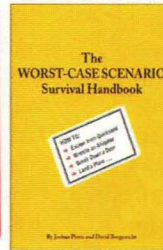
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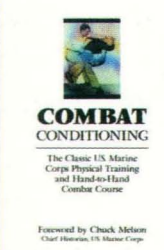
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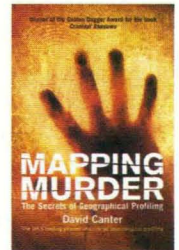
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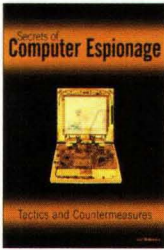
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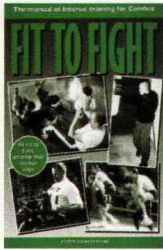
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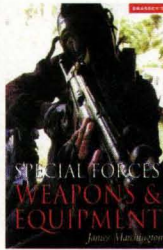
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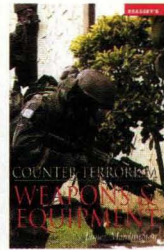
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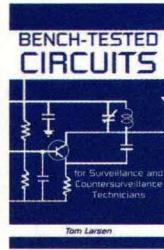
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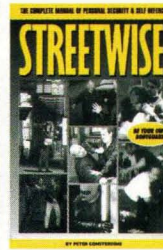
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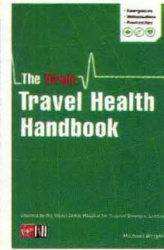
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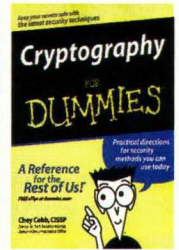
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As soon as practically possible the surveillance team will filter themselves in a position as illustrated in the diagram below.

Operator A now has the eyeball and positions himself behind the target at a safe distance, depending on the area and the amount of people about. B is the back-up and positions himself behind the eyeball, also at a safe distance. It is not necessary for the back-up to see the target. And C takes up a position on the other side of the street. The team is now positioned in what is called the classic ABC formation.

THREE MAN TEAM (ABC METHOD)

The foot surveillance team requires the mobility and the frequent changing of its operators in order to prevent compromise.

In diagrammatic form, the formations appear regimented and give the impression that the positions have to be strictly adhered to. This is not so, as once on the ground, the experienced operator will take up his position without thinking. The use of three men in a team permits greater variation in the position of operators and also allows for a member who may be getting 'warm' who can be replaced by another operator from the team. It reduces the risk of losing the target and affords greater security against 'showing out.'

Impose Surveillance

Should the target cross from the nearside of the precinct to the offside (right to left), the eyeball and back-up should not follow him, this is why we 'impose' surveillance on a target, rather than 'follow' him. To recover from this situation, operator C can take the eyeball, as he is already in a position on the other side of the street, and operator B can then move to the other side of the precinct in order to 'back' the eyeball. Operator A can stay where he is and cover the other side of the street.

Foot surveillance is all about team work and communication. If you lose sight of the target at any time, this must be transmitted to the rest of the team immediately so that another team member can take control if need be. During the surveillance, remain out of the targets '10 to 2' at all times and use whatever is around you to act as temporary cover. You should not be diving in and out of cover, but you need to momentarily have something between you and the target, so that if he turns around you will not be in direct view.

Street Furniture

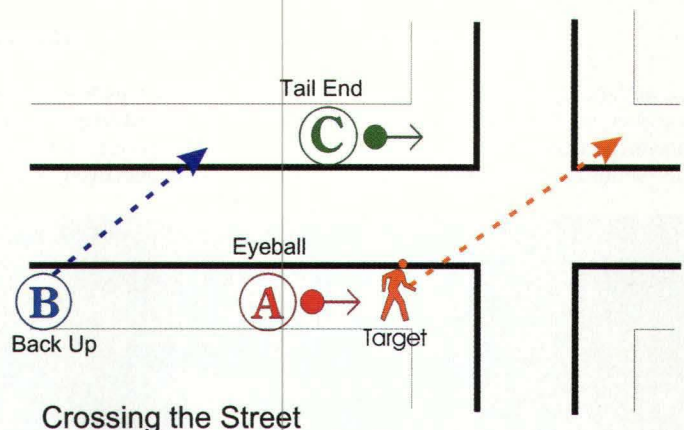
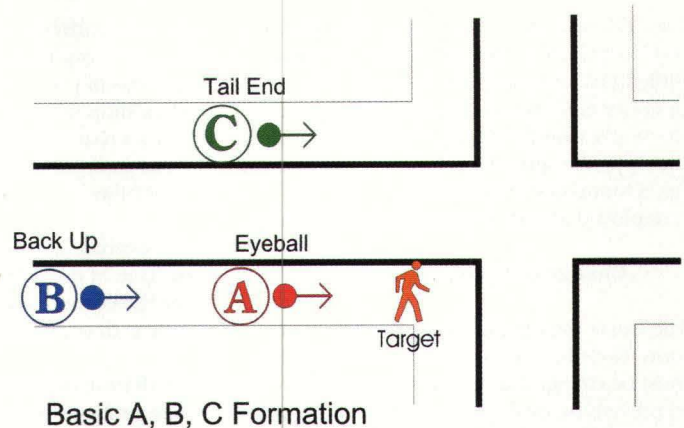
Use what is termed as 'street furniture' to provide temporary cover, this could be:

- Other pedestrians
- Telephone boxes
- Advertising boards
- Parked cars
- Bus shelters
- Trees
- Lamp posts
- Shop doorways

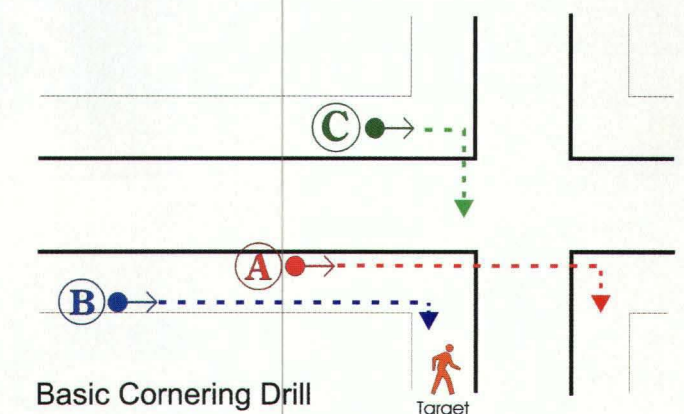


On the street you have to make constant appraisals as to the targets intentions and always think to yourself, What If..

- he crosses the road...?
- he enters a building...?
- he turns and walks towards me...?



Crossing the Street



Basic Cornering Drill

The ABC method on a street with little or no traffic, such as a housing estate, can create difficulties and it may be that only one operator is on the same side of the street as the target with the other two operators on the opposite side. If a vehicle is used as back up, a footman can be picked up and redeployed ahead of the target if necessary.

Change of Eyeball (Handover)

The closer the operator is to the target the more likely he is to be seen and noticed. He must be changed at regular intervals in order to prevent being compromised. In some ways you could follow him all day on your own and not be noticed, so long as the target does not turn around. However, surveillance is not like that and so we have to act accordingly.

After having the eyeball for a period you may feel that you have had a bit of 'exposure' or you feel 'warm' and therefore could do with a change to let someone else take the eyeball.

There are four occasions when we would normally carry out a handover;

1. When you are 'warm,' or you have had the eyeball for sometime
2. When the target changes direction
3. When the subject stops and then moves off again
4. If you are compromised

The larger the team, the more changes can be made, but do not make changes for changes sake and it is normally the eyeball that will decide when to handover.

Cornering Drills

Should the target change direction by turning a corner, for example, the surveillance team needs to maintain control over him. What one should never do is turn the corner and

go around with him in the event that he suddenly stops. He may stop because he is suspicious of you, he may be simply browsing in a shop window, or he may be waiting to cross a road. For this reason, we do not want to go around a 'blind' corner or 'zone of invisibility.'

As the eyeball does not want to go into this zone, one of the team members should 'clear the corner' and let the eyeball know if it is clear to come round or through.

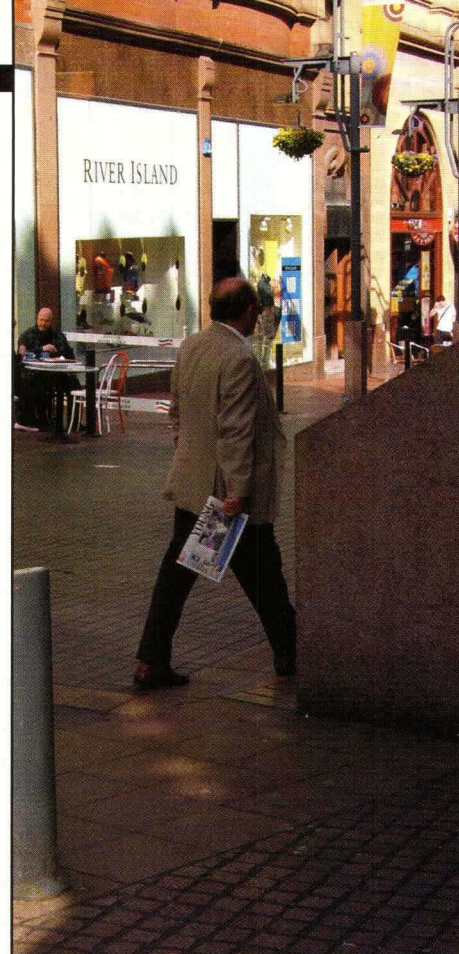
You will note in the diagram that the eyeball (operator A) gives advanced warning of a junction or a corner. This should be the cue for operator C to move up to the corner on his side of the street to enable him to see and clear the corner. If the target has stopped, operator C will warn, 'It's a Stop Stop, hang back.' If the target has turned the corner and continues up the street, Operator C can say, 'Corner clear, come through.'

As the operators are changing direction, it may be a good time to carry out a handover, in the event the target is changing direction in order to identify followers. To do this, once operator C has cleared the corner, rather than the eyeball actually turning the corner and continuing the commentary, he should cross directly over the road to take up a C position. The back-up, (B) can then come around the corner and take over as eyeball, and the operator who has cleared the corner, (C) then acts as back up.

We have now carried out a basic cornering drill where we clear the corner and carry out a handover at the same time.

Housing Phase

We have picked up the target, followed him but he suddenly stops. At this stop, we need to carry out a set drill so that the team can work effectively. If he goes into a building,



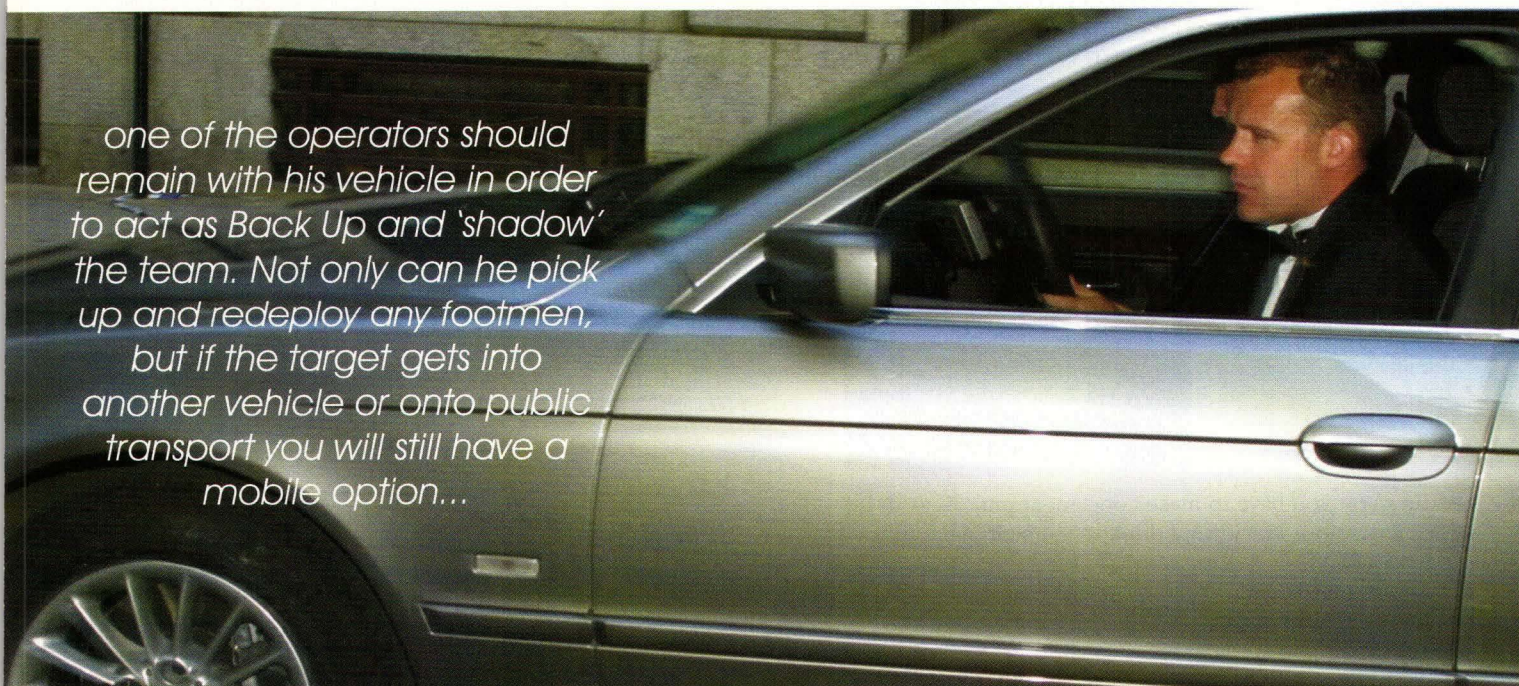
the team must decide if it is necessary to go in with him, if not then stay out and monitor all exits.

Vehicle Back Up (Shadow Car)

Once the team is deployed on foot and has control of the target, one of the operators should remain with his vehicle in order to act as Back Up and 'shadow' the team. Not only can he pick up and redeploy any footmen, but if the target gets into another vehicle or onto public transport you will still have a mobile option.

© ISS 2004

one of the operators should remain with his vehicle in order to act as Back Up and 'shadow' the team. Not only can he pick up and redeploy any footmen, but if the target gets into another vehicle or onto public transport you will still have a mobile option...



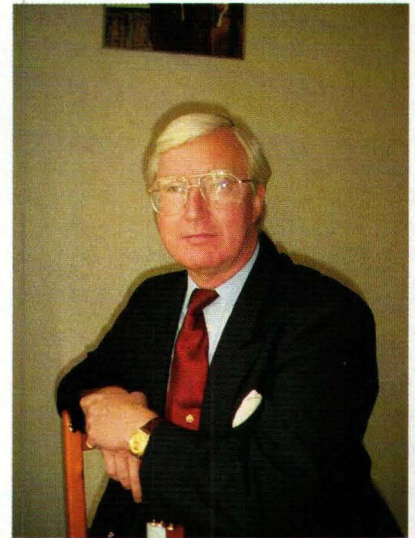
INTELLIGENCE

Hearts and Minds

When as an infantry officer in 1970 I was invited to join the Intelligence Corps, my own surprise at being selected for such a remarkable Corps was only matched by the astonishment of my friends and colleagues. I promptly looked around for a good comprehensive read on my new career specialisation. I couldn't find one.

There were plenty of technical tomes and histories of World War Two, accompanied by the usual crop of journalistic accounts masquerading as history. In vain I sought

one single readable history of "intelligence" and its impact over the years. One thing confused me from the start - and still does. Virtually every time I pick up a book on military history I discover that it invariably had no reference to 'intelligence' in the index. There is "Italy" and "International"; there is "Internal" and "Interdiction": but no "Intelligence". It is quite literally astounding just how many historical books by world class, internationally acclaimed authors and hailed as definitive works on things military, somehow manage to skate over 'intelligence'. It is as if all those great generals and bloody campaigns had been fought without anyone bothering about the enemy.



This is obviously nonsense. Great campaigns and conflict between nations have never been 'intelligence-free zones', other than in the sense of incompetence by boneheaded generals or politicians. The truth is that 'intelligence' as a general

WE FREE TERRORISTS!

es Al **But he's freed** **And you'll pay**
seeker because jail might for 24-hour guard
Britain damage his health in his own home

By Matthew Hickley
Home Affairs Correspondent

...of Al Qaeda and providing false
information on young British Muslims
...travel to Afghanistan to be
trained for the Special Forces.
...in October the Special Forces
...Agency, Commission reported that
...appeal, saying it had no doubt he had
...actively assisted terrorism, did not
...under the circumstances of the case.

...ordered him to be fined on last June
...Magistrate's Court, saying that after his
...he was not a terrorist.
...The 35-year-old, who, along with
...in Britain on false papers in 1996, will
...now be held under 24-hour guard.
...He will have an electronic tag and
...be banned from driving any vehicle.
...except his family lawyers and
...others.
...He will not be allowed to speak on
...the phone or use a computer and will
...be allowed only one visit per month
...and with a police escort.

The Intelligence Commission is likely to
...over the lifetime of the man, the
...to make a final decision on the
...of the man's legal status.

Mr. Hughes-Wilson said the Intelligence
...Commission was "extraordinary"
...wanted that every time a suspect
...intelligence would not progress
...the man's legal status.

Turn to Page 4, Col. 5

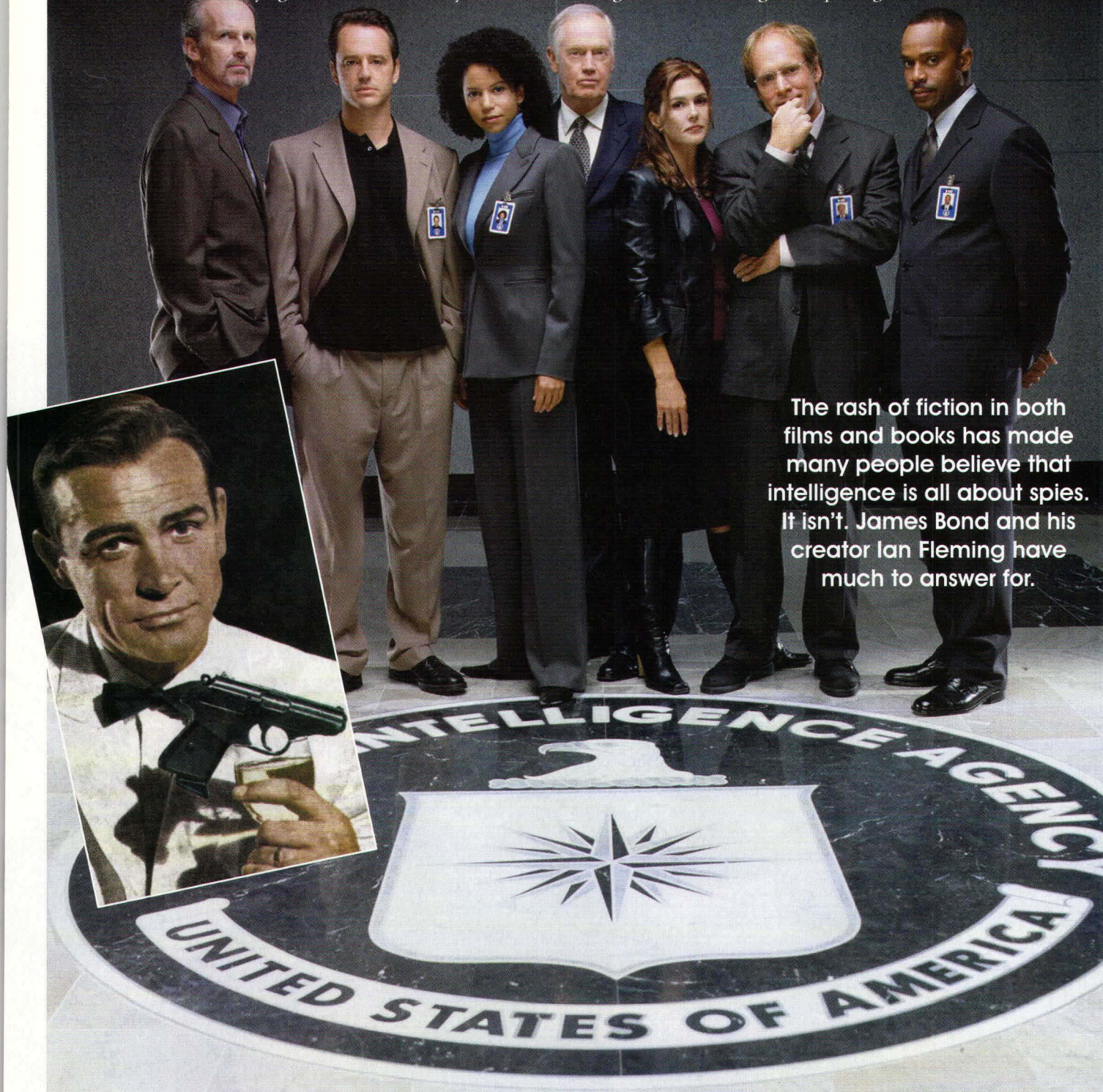


subject has been shamefully ignored and it has been a very serious omission.

My own experiences since then in war, peace, in Whitehall and with international alliances have reinforced my fledgeling suspicion that intelligence is much more important than the public realise. Experience has also confirmed another suspicion that dogged me from the start and has become blindingly obvious in the wake of the Hutton debacle in the UK: that there was a lot more going on behind the scenes than was ever released in the press or in books. In many cases someone really was pulling the strings behind the scenes - or at least was trying to.

I also began to realise that, thanks to the drivel propounded in the tabloids and on TV, modern "intelligence" is a much-misunderstood activity. The rash of fiction in both films and books has made many people believe that intelligence is all about spies. It isn't. James Bond and his creator Ian Fleming have much to answer for. Nor, thanks to unwanted - and often unwarranted - publicity, is 'intelligence' all about the SAS or its counterparts like the Spetsnaz or Delta Force. Despite the distorted popular view that these Special Forces are manned by some bizarre species of supermen of unlimited physical endurance, the truth is that they are merely collectors of intelligence when

nothing else can do the job. The fact is that intelligence is not some gritty testosterone-laden adventure story. Real professionals know that most intelligence is really a mundane, office routine of collection, collation, interpretation and evaluation, followed by dissemination to decision makers with a need to know. As they - the decision-makers - are the people who task the intelligence agencies in the first place, it follows that these intelligence masters ought to ask sensible questions. It equally follows that those who answer their questions should stay impartial, objective and honest at all times. This need for honesty in intelligence reporting has never been more



The rash of fiction in both films and books has made many people believe that intelligence is all about spies. It isn't. James Bond and his creator Ian Fleming have much to answer for.

"...Real professionals know that most intelligence is really a mundane, office routine of collection, collation, interpretation and evaluation, followed by dissemination to decision makers with a need to know..."

important, because the sudden upsurge of interest since the start of the 21st century has thrust the subject onto the world's headlines in a way never before seen. 'Intelligence' has now become 'sexy' and front-page news. This is unprecedented and poses a serious challenge for intelligence officers, as intelligence agencies come under political pressure. The temptation for career bureaucrats to tell their political masters just what they would like to hear, and not the objective truth, grows strong.

Wide is the path and straight is the gate: but it is dangerous mistake.

For intelligence officers, however senior, to be sucked into the policy makers' world of excitement and crisis which invariably surrounds contentious political decisions is a serious error. Impartiality goes out of the window. He - or she - suddenly becomes part of the debate. Worse, a dangerous line has been crossed. Intelligence, if it is to stay honest and

objective, cannot do its job impartially if it allows itself to be lured into becoming the mouthpiece for one particular policy. The taxpayers expect their intelligence services to be impartial and honest. That is after all why the British taxpayer spends over a billion pounds a year on the intelligence services. Taxpayers do not pay for intelligence officers to become cheerleaders for Government policy or party politics, any more than they would tolerate their intelligence services being corrupted by any other bribe or foreign inducement.

Now the outbreak of what is a global "war on terror" has reinforced the need for accurate timely intelligence as never before. No amount of soldiers and policemen can guard against determined and suicidal terrorists with murder and mayhem in their hearts. The initiative will always lie with those of ill intent: "the bomber will always get through". However, if we can discover who the terrorists are, where they are, and what they are planning then the war against terror is as

good as won. It's called intelligence and it alone can direct skilled security forces to apply their striking force with the surgical skill needed to excise the cancer of terrorism.

Of course, there is another much older, much cleverer and much more subtle advantage that good, accurate, timely intelligence can bestow to anyone wise enough to recognise the real truth. It is much less costly than any victory by soldiers or special police squads and should guide PsyOps and the political struggle for hearts and minds. Ideally it should be the ultimate goal of every professional soldier, diplomat and politician.

It is the ability, in the words of an ancient Chinese sage: "To subdue your enemies and bend them to your will without having to resort to force".

Only intelligence - in every sense of the word - can do that.

© John Hughes-Wilson 2004

• Colonel John Hughes-Wilson was a British Intelligence officer for 25 years and is currently an advisor on intelligence to a number of international organisations. His best selling **Military Intelligence Blunders** has become a standard work. His latest book, **THE PUPPET MASTERS: Spies, Traitors and Real Forces Behind World Events** is published by Weidenfeld & Nicolson in July.



US intelligence-gathering in Iraq has been hampered by insurgents who are intent on destabilising the country further. Winning the hearts and minds of locals is vital.

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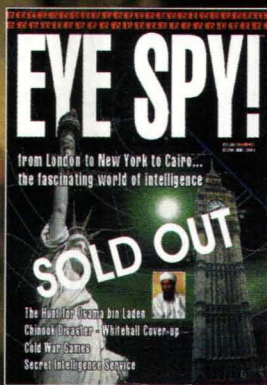
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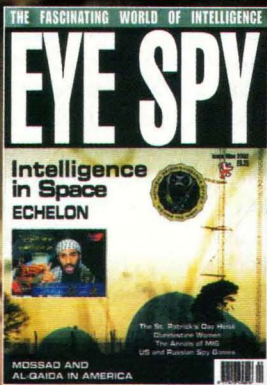


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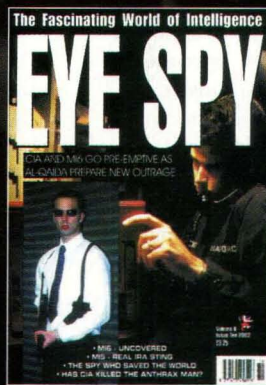


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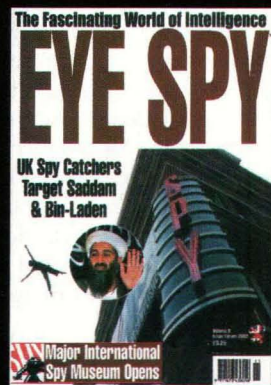
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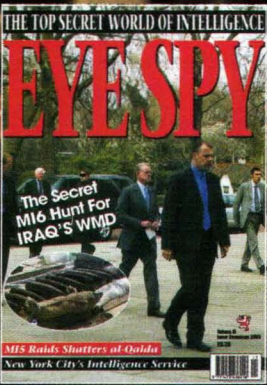


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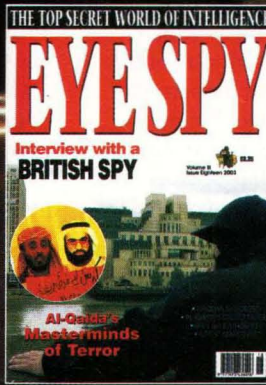


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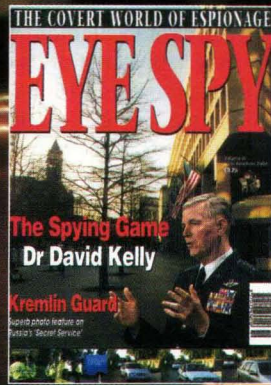
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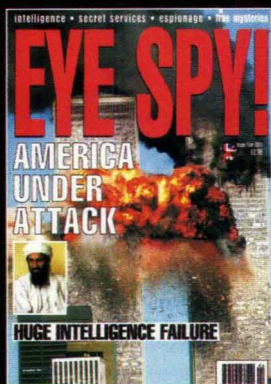
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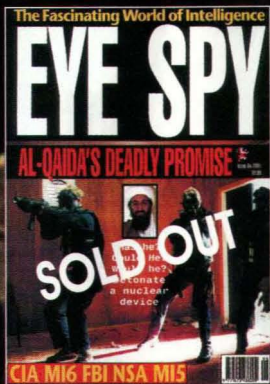
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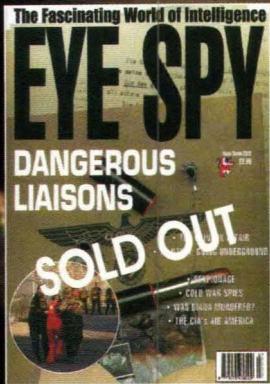
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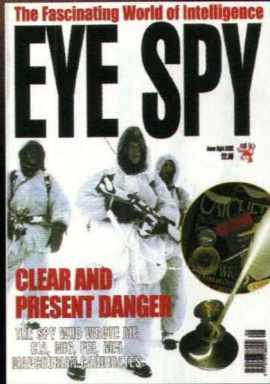
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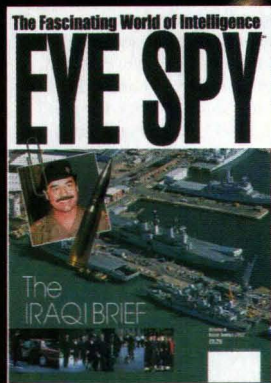
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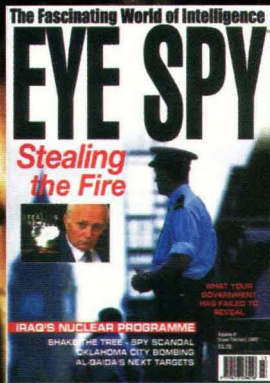
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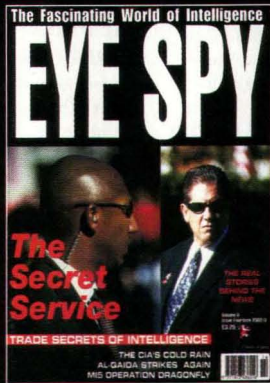
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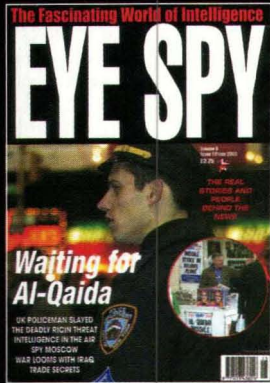
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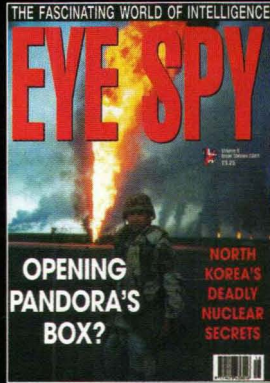
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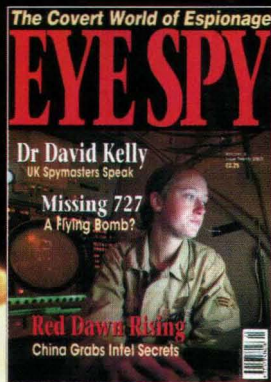
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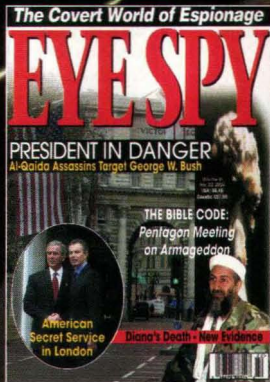
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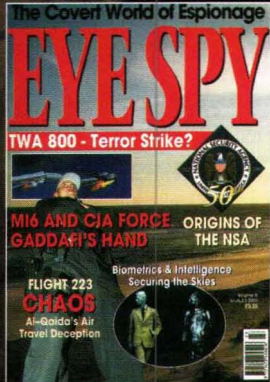
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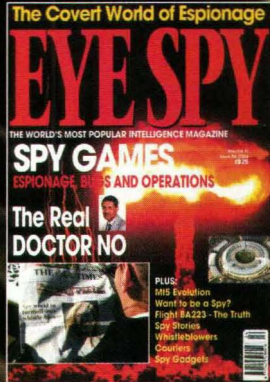
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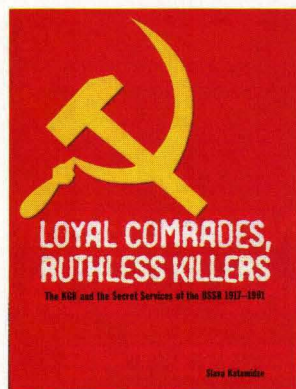


LOYAL COMRADES, RUTHLESS KILLERS

The KGB and the Secret Services of
the USSR 1917-1991

Slava Katamidze
Spellmount Publishers
ISBN 1 86227 203 4

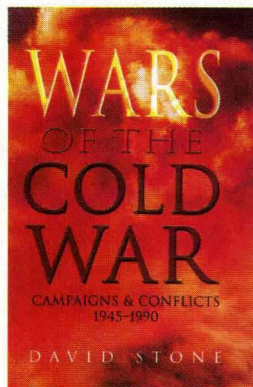
This book takes a sceptical view of conventional wisdom on Soviet Political History, arguing that the purges of the 1930's – and sheer scale of the Gulag system – cannot be explained simply by Stalin's urge to eliminate his rivals. It has long been accepted that the assassination of Marshall Beria, a man who had previously organized the theft of atomic secrets from the West, was punishment for plotting a coup against Khrushchev. Yet no evidence of such a plot has ever come to light. Katamidze re-examines these and other open questions, uncovering a KGB role in internal and external policy that went even deeper than the West suspected.



Based on interviews with former operatives, newly released Kremlin documents and the private archives of key commanders, Loyal Comrades, Ruthless Killers gives comprehensive accounts of the legendary intelligence coups against both Nazi Germany and Cold War Allies. Including detailed studies of the assassination of Trotsky and the brutal interventions in Hungary and Czechoslovakia, Loyal Comrades,

Ruthless Killers offers fresh insights into an organisation whose work did much to shape the course of the Cold War – and the Russia that emerged from it.

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Campaigns & Conflicts 1945-1990
David Stone
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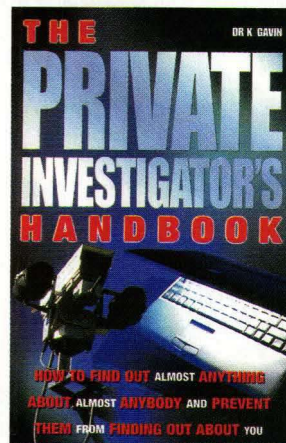
The Cold War was a period of specific international tension during which, although no anticipated 'Third World War' took place, saw many wars, conflicts and armed disputes around the world, often but not always sponsored, overtly or covertly, by rival poles of Communist Russia and capitalist America. This extensive and authoritative volume presents all the major wars of the period: Korea, Vietnam, the Falklands, the Gulf; the uprising and revolts in Europe, Africa, the Middle East, during the 'retreat from empire'; and even skirmishes, such as the Cuban Missile Crisis, in a form that is suitable both for reading and for reference.

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Wars of the Cold War is a complete account of nearly fifty years of conflict worldwide, from causes to the consequences.

This book also examines the military, political, ideological, economic and social trends of the Cold War from a fresh 21st century perspective.

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How to Find Out Almost Anything
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K Gavin

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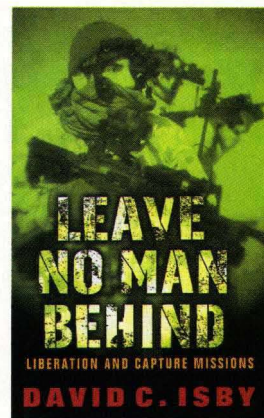
LEAVE NO MAN BEHIND
Liberation and Capture Missions
David C Isby
Weidenfeld & Nicolson
ISBN 0 297 84674 4

If the big wars of the 20th century were about saving countries and civilization, 21st century wars are about saving people. Instead of defeating Hitler, they are concerned with the capture of international pariahs like Osama bin-Laden, Radovan Karadic or Colonel Aided. The capture of such people and the rescue of hostages or prisoners of war: this is the two-fold mission of the US Army's Special Forces, the 'Green Berets'.

David Isby investigates the most famous missions, from the liberation of Allied

prisoners at the end of the Second World War to the rescue of US Army Private Jessica Lynch from the Iraqis in 2003. Leave No Man Behind reveals why some missions were such a great success while others turned to tragedy. The author compares them to other rescue missions, for instance British Army's rescue action in Sierra Leone, and questions how increasingly 'zero defect, no tolerance for risks' US military can continue to carry out such perilous operations. As he observes, raids and rescues will be more typical of warfare in this century, so it is vital to understand the successes and failures of the Green Berets.

The triumphs and tragedies of the Green Berets and their comrades in arms: the Philippines 1945, North Korea 1950, North Vietnam 1970, Cambodia 1975, Iran 1980, Grenada 1983, Panama 1989, Somalia 1993, Afghanistan 2001, Iraq 2003.

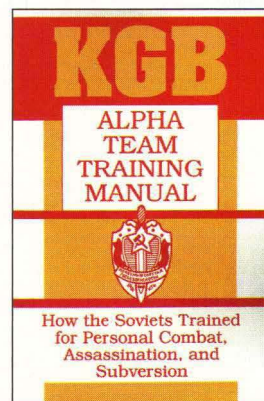


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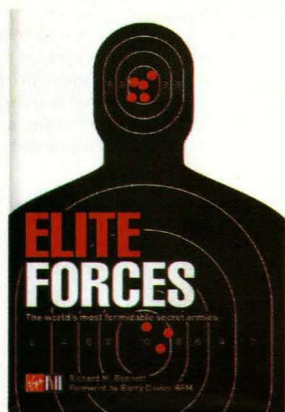
ELITE FORCES

The World's Most Formidable Secret Armies

Richard Bennett
Virgin

ISBN 0 7535 0823 0

The invincible reputation of specialist military units such as the USA's Delta Force, Israel's IDF and, of course, Britain's SAS has grown steadily in recent years. Thanks to a number of successful campaigns and anti-terror operations, from London's Iranian Embassy siege in 1980 to the second Gulf War, in which they played a crucial role, it's now assumed that Special Forces are ideal for our world of small localized conflicts.



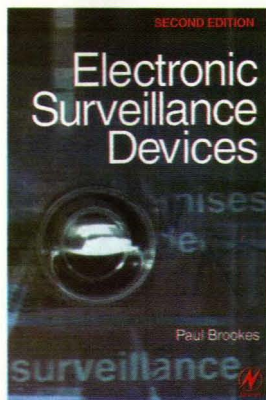
- Contains over 500 compelling entries that cut through myth and secrecy
- Details the history, selection and training procedures and orders of battle of every major elite fighting force in the world today
- Is packed with hair-raising examples of individual heroism
- Fully up to date and includes recent operations in Afghanistan and Iraq
- Takes an objective look at what happens when things go wrong
- Explores the hidden links between elite forces and governments, intelligence organizations and business, and their controversial lack of accountability
- Examines how new technologies have come to the aid of the soldier

This is the first book of its kind to examine all aspects of the overlap between elite forces and the hidden worlds of intelligence and counter-terrorism, and takes an objective look at the secret, controversial role of Special Forces and "freelancers" in covert, deadly operations around the world. Elite Forces is compelling, revealing - and occasionally shocking. An authoritative and easy-to-use reference resource.

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ELECTRONIC SURVEILLANCE DEVICES

This is the book that security professionals, security system installers and hobbyists have been waiting for. Paul Brookes launches straight into the practicalities of electronic surveillance



with plenty of clear, detailed information on building the devices that are at the heart of surveillance and counter-surveillance. Self-build electronics projects are supported by principles and a brief survey of each type of device.

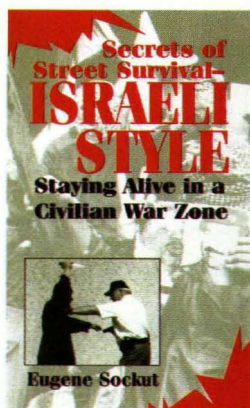
The second edition of this popular handbook has been extended with new material on microphones, amplifiers and transmitters.

Available from Eye Spy
REF: ES/807 \$24.99 \$45.00

SECRETS OF STREET SURVIVAL

Israeli Style: Staying Alive in a Civilian War Zone
Eugene Sockut

Learn the secrets the Israelis have gleaned from years of prevailing in hostile territory. Israeli self-defence and small arms specialist Eugene Sockut presents hard-learned survival tactics, including adopting the right mind-set, using "hot" and "cold" weapons, securing your home and surviving a riot. For academic study only.



Available from Eye Spy
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WEAPONS OF MASS DESTRUCTION

Robert Hutchinson
Cassell Military Paperbacks
ISBN 0 304 36653 6

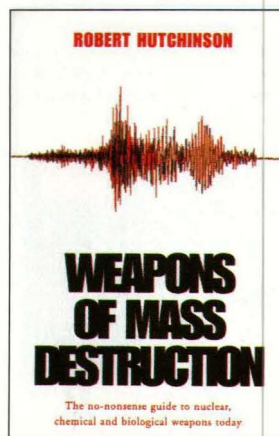
Within 10 years a nuclear warhead will devastate a major city.

This is not a movie headline, but the sober consensus among western

intelligence agencies. If it is not an atomic explosion then we can expect another weapon of mass destruction to be employed, perhaps one of the poison gases developed the Cold War and now available to anyone with enough cash.

Robert Hutchinson investigates the terrifying world of nuclear, biological and chemical weapons. Once restricted to the world's largest armies, they are now available to well-financed terrorists and criminals as well as rouge states. He reveals how the collapse of Soviet military power has left a horrific number of weapons unaccounted for, and a worrying number of scientists for hire. The book concludes with a look at the Pandora's Box represented by biological weapons such as Ebola, anthrax, ricin and many others. From the brinkmanship of the 1960s to the possibilities of nuclear terrorism, this is the most comprehensive open source study available to the public.

"There are those who say" warned microbiologist Sir William Stewart, until 1995 the Chief Scientific Advisor to the British government, "that the First World War was chemical; the Second World War was nuclear; and that - God forbid - the Third World War will be biological."



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The Myth of Homeland Security

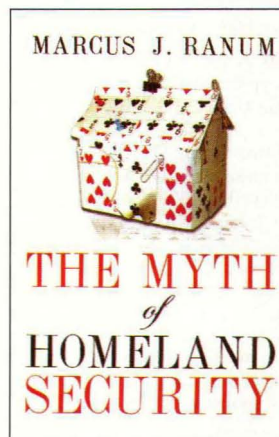
Marcus J. Ranum
Wiley
ISBN 0 471 45879 1

A leading security expert separates homeland security hype from reality. How much safer are we now that we have a Department of Homeland Security? Will the department's expanded powers and stated policies really lead to enhanced security? Many prominent security experts think not. Marcus Ranum - a consultant whose clients have included the White House, the CIA, and the Justice Department - is one of them.

In this timely book, he explains, with wit and patriotism, what's wrong with today's homeland security policy - and what we must do now to fix it. Packed with vivid stories and examples, his book shows how current policies

downplay low-tech threats and "social engineering," focus on immigration while overlooking the 'nuts' already among us, ignore dangerous defects in the government's own computer security, and are hampered by interagency bickering and corporate self-dealing. Ranum concludes each chapter with a set of carefully considered, realistic recommendations to put homeland security back on track-and keep the world safe.

Marcus Ranum (Laurel, MD) is an outspoken security expert whose clients include government agencies, Sun Microsystems, the New York Stock Exchange, and Counterpane Internet Security.

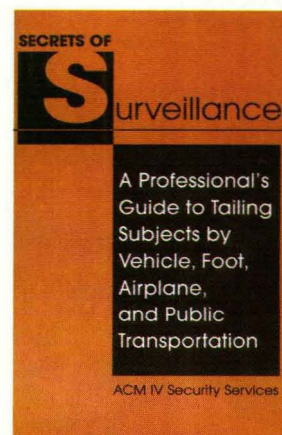


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THE SECRETS OF SURVEILLANCE:

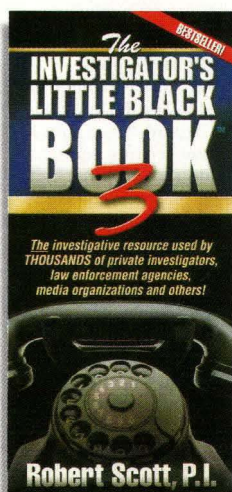
A Professional's Guide to Tailing Subjects by Vehicle, Foot, Airplane and Public Transportation
ACM IV Security Services

Professionals know that the real secret of surveillance lies in the skill of the operators, not in high-tech gadgets. This book is for the true practitioners of the craft. It focuses on tactics that can only be learned from stalking the streets and standing in the shadows.



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Robert Scott
Crime Time Publishing Company

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Note: The information contained in this book has more relevance to investigators in America. Limited use in Great Britain and elsewhere, though contains much sought-after USA information.

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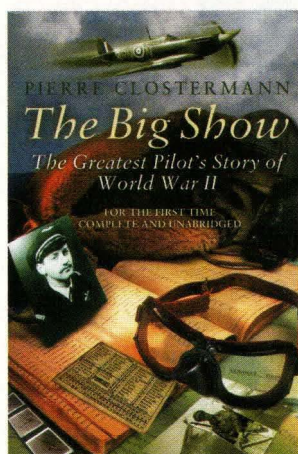
THE BIG SHOW

The Greatest Pilot's Story of World War II

Pierre Clostermann
Weidenfeld & Nicolson
ISBN 0 297 84619 1

For the first time complete and unabridged. When The Big Show was first published in 1951, paper rationing meant that the text had to be heavily cut. Now, for the first time, this international bestseller has been returned to its complete and original state.

Pierre Clostermann was a Free French fighter ace who flew with the RAF during the Second World War. Over the



course of five years he engaged in hundreds of dog-fights, shot down scores of Luftwaffe planes, escorted American bombers on some of the most dangerous raids of the war, and watched many of his friends falling to their deaths in the skies over the Channel.

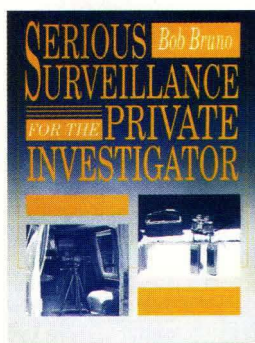
The Big Show, his incredible account of the air war over Britain and France, has become one of the most famous memoirs of the Second World War. Now in its original state, it contains everything one could wish for in a war memoirs: wonderfully observed descriptions of wartime Britain, frighteningly evocative stories of in-the-cockpit action, an amazing cast of characters, and all the drama and bravery of a man fighting a desperate war thousands of feet above the ground. It is an undeniable classic.

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Burt Rapp

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PUTIN

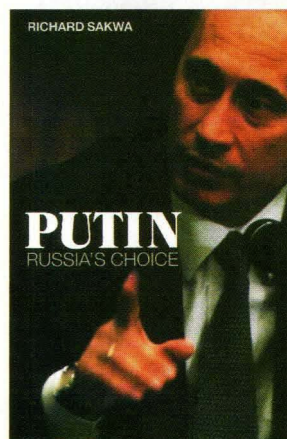
Russia's Choice
Richard Sakwa
Routledge
ISBN 0 415 29664 1

Richard Sakwa's new book is a rich, insightful study of Putin's first term as president, as well as an interpretation of Russia's post-Soviet politics and development in general. The book is well balanced and conveys the ambiguities and contradictions of present-day Russia, tempered with cautious optimism.

Based on an impressive engagement with both Western and Russian sources, Sakwa argues that Russian leaders have often been faced with major choices at the start of new centuries, and locates President Putin's current position in this tradition. The book explains Putin's

personal and intellectual development and his ability to effect social and political change. The author also examines the close personal relationships that Putin has forged with world leaders including President George W. Bush, Prime Minister Tony Blair and Chancellor Gerhard Schroeder.

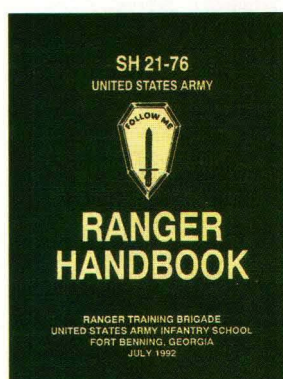
Putin: Russia's Choice fills a big gap in contemporary Russian studies, and will be essential reading for students of the Russian scene at all levels.



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EISENHOWER

Allied Supreme Commander
Carlo D'Este
Cassell Military Paperback
ISBN 0 304 36658 7

Carlo D'Este's previous book, PATTON, cemented his reputation as one of the best-selling historians of the Second World War. Sir John Keegan called it "a

magnificent portrait." *The Sunday Telegraph* called it "superb biography."

Now he turns to America's most successful commander of the war, the future president Dwight D. Eisenhower. Born in poverty in the "Wild West" and the child of convicted pacifists, Eisenhower became a soldier by accident but nevertheless rose to command Allied invasion forces from D-Day to the conquest of Germany. He remains a controversial figure, especially to the British. D'Este investigates the myths and scandals that have surrounded Eisenhower: his checkered relationships with Winston Churchill, Field Marshall Montgomery, Field Marshall Alan Brooke and his own larger than life subordinate General George S. Patton.

As well as the key military issues, D'Este reveals the truth about Eisenhower's alleged romance with his British driver, Kay Summersby, his troubled marriage and his eye for the political future. A large paperback with 848 pages and centre photo section.

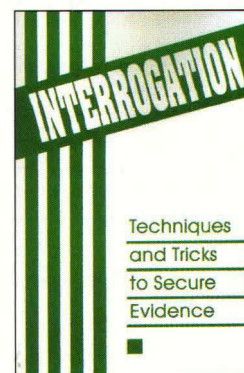


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Techniques and Tricks to Secure Evidence

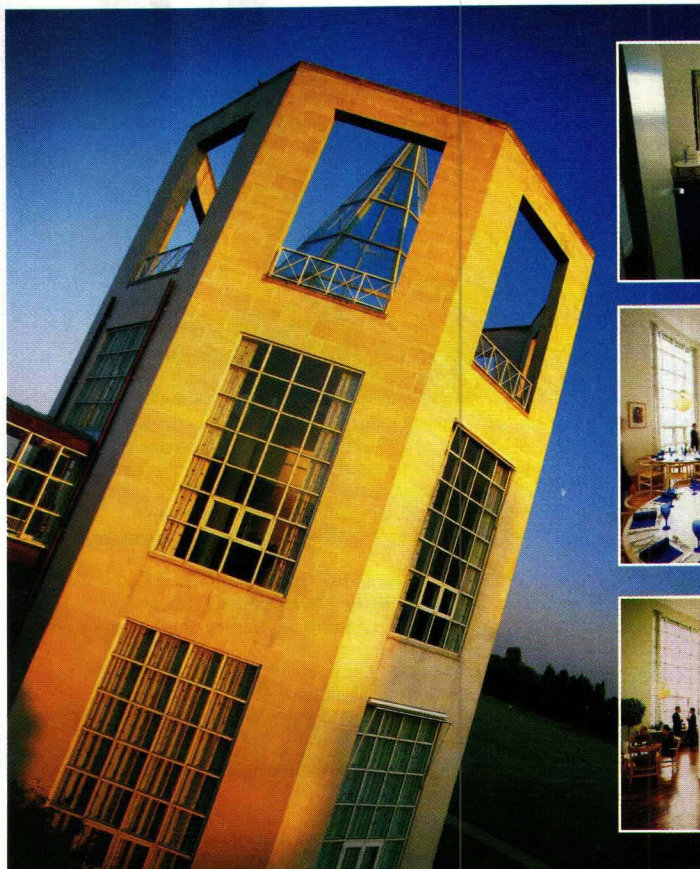
Used by the Royal Canadian Mounted Police to train interrogators, this manual details the insidious methods by which the "mounties" elicit confessions after all fair and legal tactics have been exhausted. Must reading for every police officer, as well as for every citizen who might one day, innocent or guilty, sit across the table from an interrogator.



Available from Eye Spy
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SATURDAY 6TH - SUNDAY 7TH NOVEMBER 2004

The Oldest Profession: Intelligence from Sigint to Satellite



A Special Interest Weekend at The Møller Centre, Cambridge

Conference Agenda

Saturday 6th November

10:00am arrival and coffee

10:30-11:30 **Colonel John Hughes-Wilson**

Intelligence: The Oldest Profession

11:30-12:00 Q & A

12:30-13:30 Lunch

14:00-14:45 **Nigel West**

The Spy in Fiction

15:00-15:45 **Giles Ramsay**

Cambridge Spies in Drama and Film

16:00-16:30 Panel discussion

John Hughes-Wilson chair

17:00 Churchill Archives Centre Churchill

and the Intelligence exhibition Allen

Packwood with a drinks reception in

Jack Colville Hall

Cash Bar

19:30 Dinner

Sunday 7th November

Breakfast

9:00-10:00am **Michael Smith**

Fighting Terrorism

10:00-10:30 Coffee

10:30-11:30 **Professor Christopher Andrew**

Intelligence: Why It Matters

11:30-12:30 Final Q & A

12:30-13:30 Lunch

Disperse or optional walking tours:

Cambridge Colleges and

Punting Spy Tour

Distinguished speakers, practitioners and writers help us to enter the world of intelligence and spies in the 21st century. We shall consider the history of intelligence, spies in fiction, reality and drama, the fight on terror today and, finally, evaluate why intelligence matters. The Churchill Archives Centre has mounted a Churchill and Intelligence exhibition especially for us and we'll enjoy a drinks reception and talk by the Director. There will be opportunities for informal talks with speakers

The conference will be held in state-of-the-art facilities of Cambridge University's award winning Conference and Training Centre. The Møller Centre is proud of its dedicated professional staff and exceptional cuisine. Located 1 mile from the M11 and only 15 minutes walk to the centre of Cambridge with on site parking, the Centre is easily accessible by road and public transport.



PROFESSOR CHRISTOPHER ANDREW

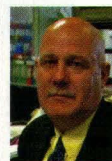
is Professor of Modern & Contemporary History and former

Chairman of the History Faculty at Cambridge University, where he is also Fellow and President of Corpus Christi College. Professor Andrew is an officer and official historian of the British Security Service (MI5),



NIGEL WEST is a military historian specialising in intelligence and security issues. *The*

Sunday Times has commented: 'His information is so precise that many people believe he is the unofficial historian of the secret services.'



MICHAEL SMITH

is the Defence Correspondent with the Daily Telegraph and author of *The Emperor's*

Codes: The Role of Bletchley Park in Breaking Japan's Secret Ciphers Bantam 2001).

COLONEL JOHN HUGHES-WILSON

is a full time author and broadcaster specialising in military-historical and intelligence matters, and is recognised as one of Britain's leading commentators on military subjects.

GILES RAMSAY was educated at the universities of Durham, London and Cambridge and

RADA and has fifteen years of experience as a lecturer and practitioner in the arts.



For further details and booking forms, please send a SAE to:-

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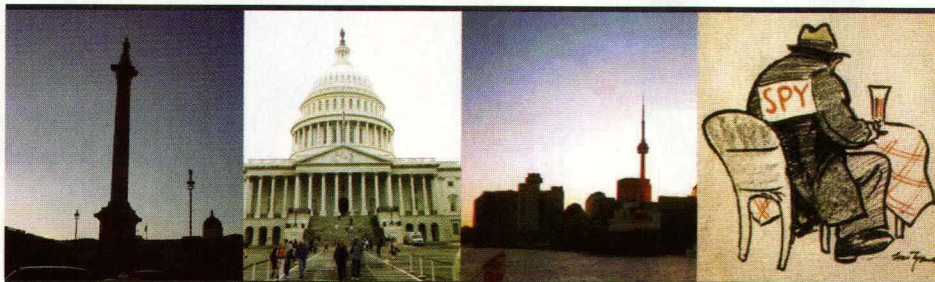
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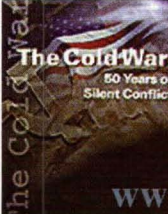
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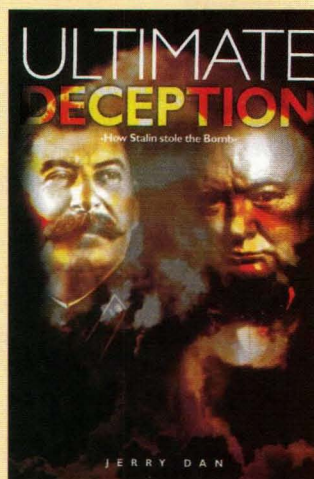


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When journalists researched his story, he became worried that he was not being taken seriously. Lonely, Vanunu struck up a friendship with an American student called Cindy, who was, in fact, CHERYL BENTOV, a member of an Israeli 'hit team', according to Vanunu.

He flew with Cindy to Rome for a holiday at her suggestion. Once there he was grabbed. Struck about his person, sedated and bound in chains, he was placed in a crate and shipped to Israel. It was a further six weeks before the authorities acknowledged he was in the country.

On 5 October, some five days after he left London, *The Sunday Times* carried a three-page feature under the banner headline, 'Revealed: the Secrets of Israel's Nuclear Arsenal'. Andrew Neil, who was editor of the newspaper at the time, has since said it was the most important scoop he had ever published.

There followed a coordinated attack on Vanunu in much of the Israeli media. He was vilified day after day and called one of the greatest enemies of Israel. Accused of being an "atom spy" and a "traitor who was "handsomely rewarded," for his revelations, he was sentenced to 18 years in prison. The trial was held in camera, and Vanunu became something of a taboo subject, on a par with Israel's nuclear potential.

Vanunu did not sell his information to the newspaper nor any other foreign agency, nor did he spy for one. He did not reveal names or information about security. Like the majority of governments, Israel disliked its secret affairs being undermined.

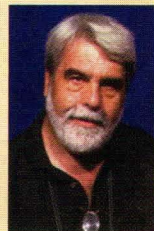
"To all those who are calling me a traitor, I am saying I am proud, I am proud and happy to do what I did... Prepare to hear more from Vanunu, Mordechai, defiant as ever."

Syria Has Israeli Nuclear Secrets

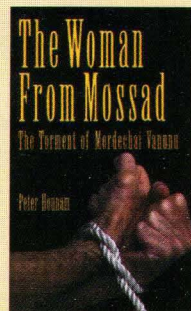
TEL AVIV: A former Syrian intelligence officer says Syria has photos and information about Israel's nuclear reactor. Yusef Abed al-Jalil told Israel's *Ha'aretz* newspaper that Syria obtained the intelligence about the Dimona reactor from Israeli Arab agents. Al-Jalil defected to Israel in 1994, but Israeli intelligence officials were convinced he was a spy and not a true defector. He remained in Israeli jails for 10 years, and was released to Germany in January.

The Woman From Mossad

The story of Domina broke after Vanunu met with *The Sunday Times* journalist Peter Hounam in Australia. It was here that the Israeli supplied photographic evidence that the Dimona plant, ostensibly built to supply power to much of southern Israel, was in fact, a production site for nuclear weapons.



Hounam published the story of Vanunu and his abduction by Mossad, in the best-selling book, *The Woman From Mossad*.



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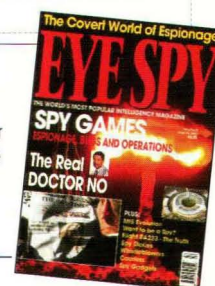
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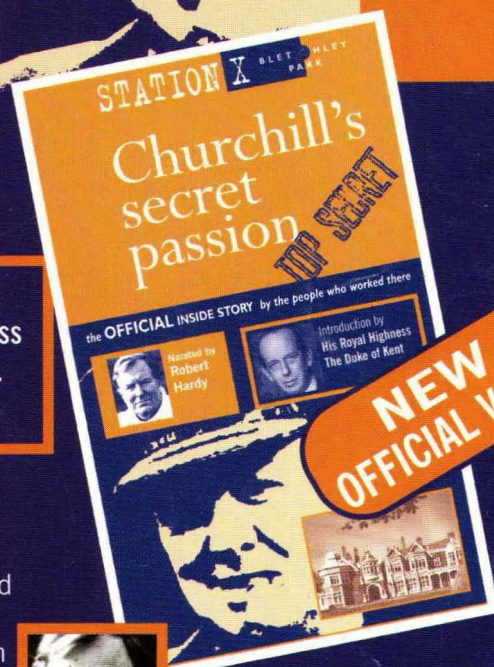
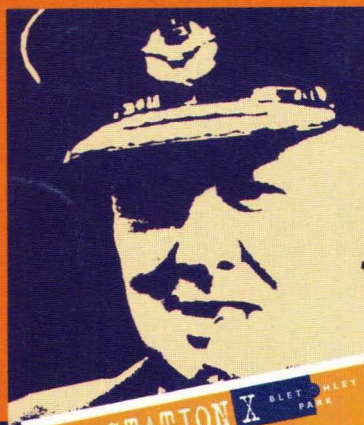
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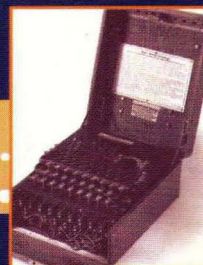
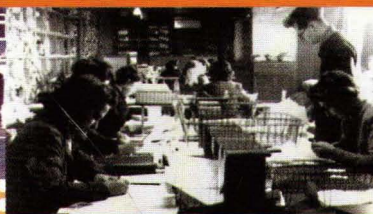
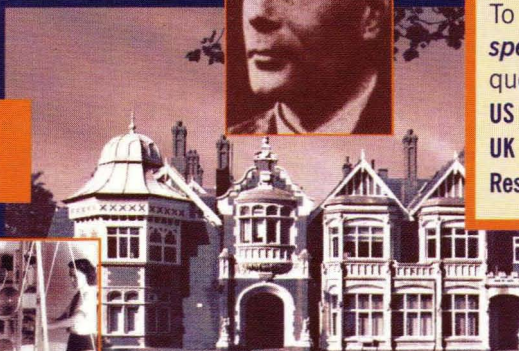
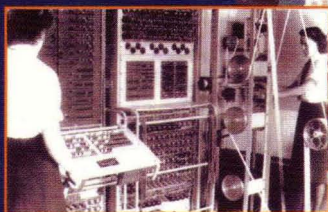
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