

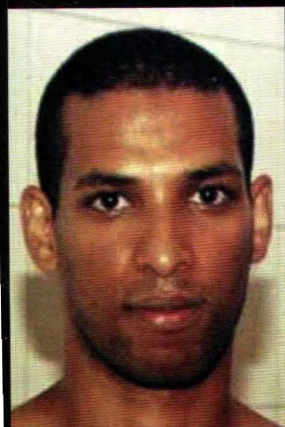
READ BY THE GLOBAL INTELLIGENCE COMMUNITY

THE COVERT WORLD OF ESPIONAGE

EYE SPY

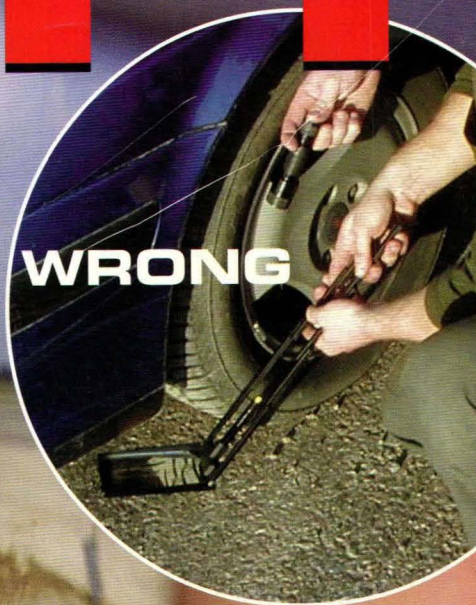
LONDON BOMBINGS

WHEN SURVEILLANCE GOES WRONG



FOCUS

- SURVEILLANCE • CCTV
- COMMUNICATIONS
- INTELLIGENCE



- CHINA'S SPIES GRAB US TECHNOLOGY
- DID MIG KILL HIMMLER?
- INTEL WARNINGS
- NEW YORK SECURITY
- AL-QAIDA'S NEW CODEMAKERS

VOLUME V NO. 35 2005
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Printed in Great Britain



PERSONAL & SECRET

Dear Bruce,

Further to our meeting yesterday morning, I have been giving some serious thought to the little H situation. We cannot allow Himmler to take to the stand in any prospective prosecution, or indeed allow him to be interrogated by the Americans. Steps will therefore have to be taken to eliminate him as soon as he falls into our hands. Please give this matter some thought, as if we are to take action, we will have to expedite such an act with some haste.

[Signature]
John W. Wheeler-Bennett
10th May, 1945

Sir Robert Bruce-Lockhart, K.C.M.G.,
Political Intelligence Department,
Buck House,
W.C.2.

*I agree, I have arranged for
Mr. Lyons to go for a fortnight
R. B. L.
12/5/45*

12

Did MI6
Assassinate
Himmler?



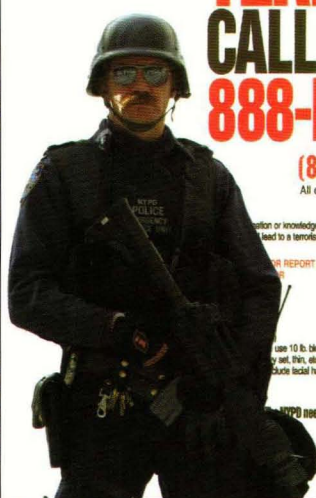
NEW YORK CITY:
Operations
Nexus and Hercules

22

IF YOU SUSPECT
TERRORISM
CALL THE NYPD
888-NYC-SAFE

(888-692-7233)

All calls will be kept confidential



Information or knowledge of suspicious
person or persons leading to a terrorist attack call

REPORT

1. Name (last, first, middle)
2. Date of birth (month, day, year)
3. Sex (male, female)
4. Race (white, black, etc.)
5. Height (feet, inches)
6. Weight (pounds)
7. Complexion (light, dark, ruddy, olive)
8. Peculiarities (scars, tattoos, missing limbs)
9. Clothing (from head to toe, style, details)
10. Weapons (if any)
11. Method of escape (direction, vehicle, etc.)

VEHICLE
1. License Plate (most important)
2. Year, make, model & color
3. Body type (2 door, 4 door, van, SUV, etc.)
4. Passengers (number of people in vehicle)
5. Damage and anything unusual (logos, etc.)

DO NOT TAKE DIRECT ACTION

The NYPD needs you to be its eyes & ears.

Officers are brought to you by the New York City Police Foundation, Inc.

Police Department

to be its eyes & ears.

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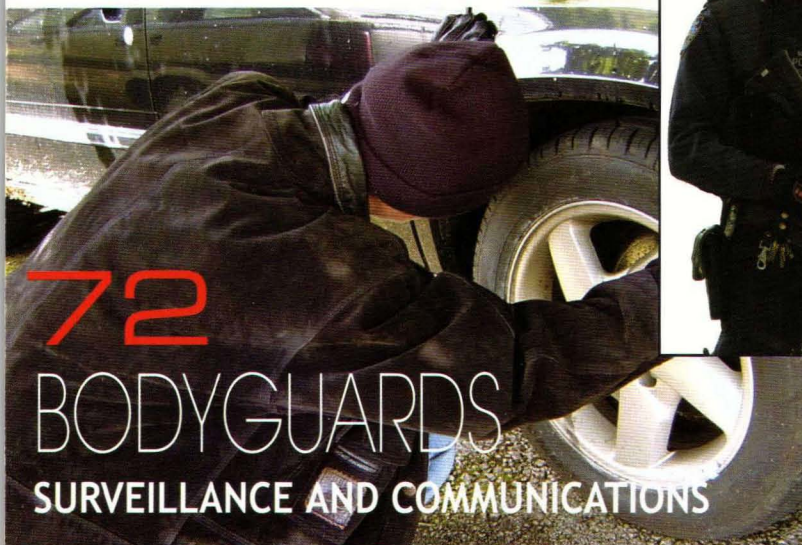
Police Department

to be its eyes & ears.

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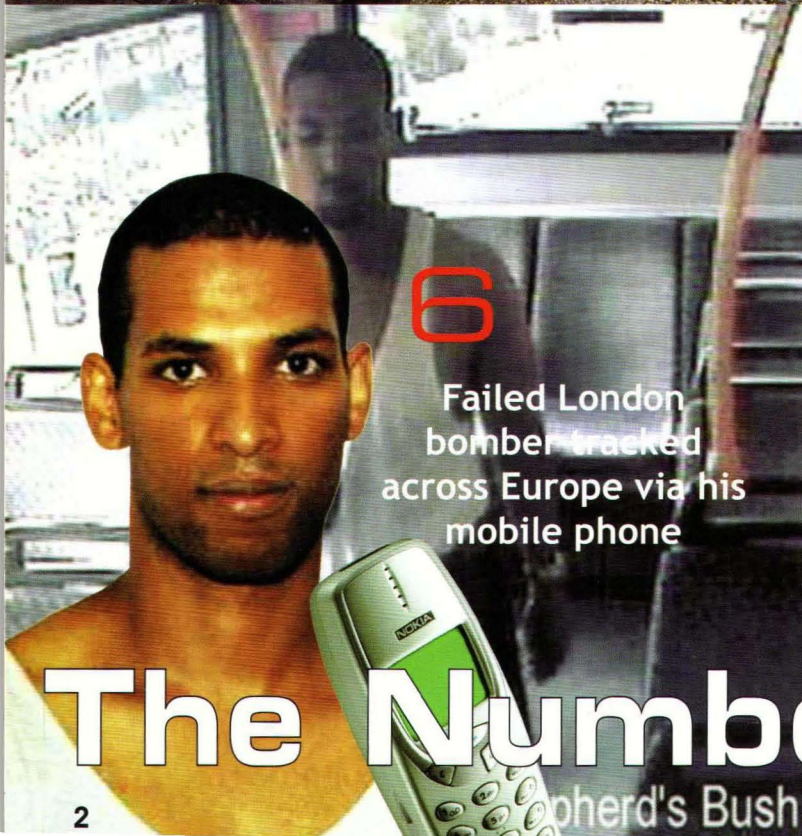
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SURVEILLANCE AND COMMUNICATIONS



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Failed London
bomber tracked
across Europe via his
mobile phone



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METAL BOX



Surveillance cameras are 'silent friend' to
security services as all the London bomber
are captured on CCTV

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Scotland Yard appeal for help in finding outlet that sold bomb containers used in London terrorist attacks

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Intelligence memo warns that terrorists may turn their attention to using fuel tankers as weapons

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Chinese intelligence create front company in North America and steal US Aegis system for warships



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We asked Peter Jenkins, one of the world's leading surveillance instructors, to comment on the events leading up to the fatal shooting of Jean Charles De Menezes

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In May 2003, a US aviation engineer disappeared in Angola along with a Boeing 727. Eye Spy looks at recent developments in the search for both Ben Padilla and his aircraft.



SURVEILLANCE OPERATION ENDS IN DEATH



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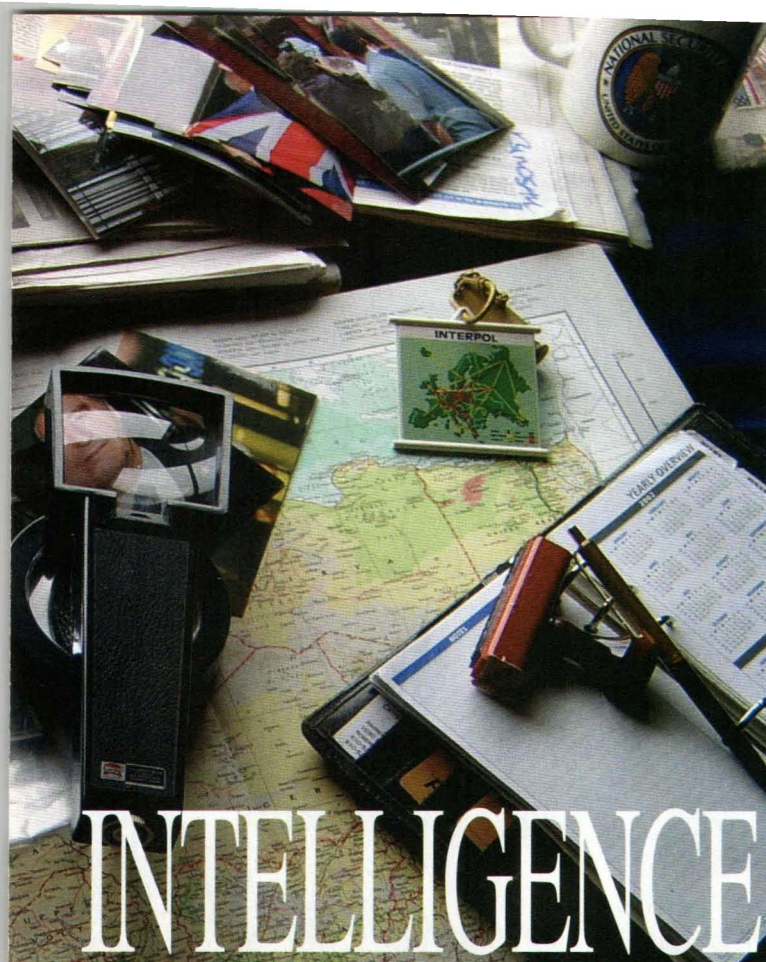


EYE SPY EDITORIAL

Surveillance is never easy, particularly if the stakes are frighteningly high. When security officers shot dead a suspected terrorist in London on 22 July, Londoners breathed a sigh of relief. Unfortunately the dead man was completely innocent. Clearly a number of errors were made, and communication problems occurred. However, the intense climate and circumstances in which the surveillance teams were operating should not be forgotten. Hindsight is a wonderful thing, and perhaps the suspect should have been confronted as soon as he left his apartment.



It will be interesting to learn the outcome of the inquiry into the death of Brazilian electrician Jean Charles De Menezes. There has been a call for criminal charges against the officers who shot Mr De Menezes, though I suspect when all the facts emerge, the inquiry will clear the officers of all blame. This will not bring the young man back to his loved ones, but the primary blame for the death of Mr De Menezes must lie with the terrorists who created a blanket of fear across London on the 7 and 21 July.



The ISI Honeytrap

"Do as I say... not as I do!"

A senior British Army officer has been sent home from Islamabad in disgrace after being caught by MI6 in an "inappropriate relationship" with a Pakistani female intelligence agent. Brigadier Andrew Durcan, 56, has been relieved of his post as defence attache. There is no suggestion of any sexual misconduct by the married brigadier with the woman, now identified as an undercover operative for Pakistan's ISI intelligence agency.

The incident has caused extreme embarrassment to British Intelligence, who just recently posted public warnings on MI5's website about foreign spies and honeytraps (see Eye Spy 34).

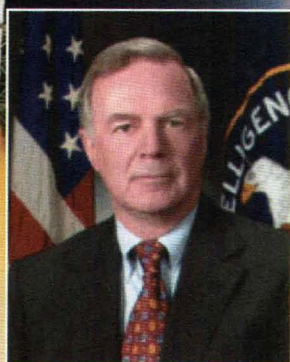
The Ministry of Defence (MOD) has refused to comment but sources say Durcan had been relieved of his post because he had "lost the

confidence of the High Commission in Pakistan."

Security sources say the ISI agent's cultivation of the friendship with the UK official appeared to be aimed at gaining access to his social and professional circle among military, embassy and intelligence staffs of allied nations. An official described his actions as "naive for an officer of his experience."

The ISI agent was certainly experienced and in a key position to extract intelligence. An intelligence source said: "The lady was a threat because of her ability to eavesdrop and comprehend the import of 'shop talk' among military attaches at embassy functions and social gatherings. These are the lifeblood of the Western scene in Pakistan, where opportunities for entertainment are relatively few and far between.

We
Own
the
Night



New Director of Super Satellite Office Named

Donald Kerr, a former senior CIA and FBI official, has been named new head of America's National Reconnaissance Office (NRO).

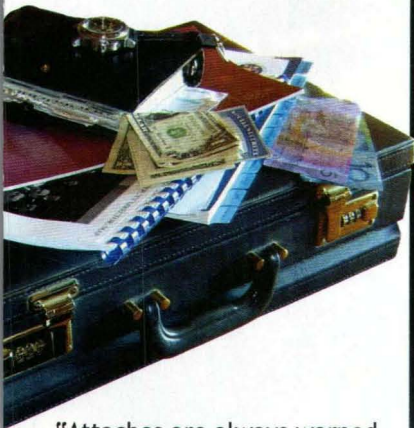
Kerr is an intelligence veteran and an engineer and according to his CIA profile, holds a Ph.D in plasma physics and microwave electronics from Cornell University. He previously served as the CIA's deputy director for science and technology. He also occupied

the post of assistant director of the FBI, where he was responsible for its Laboratory Division. He also directed the Los Alamos National Laboratory from 1979 to 1985.

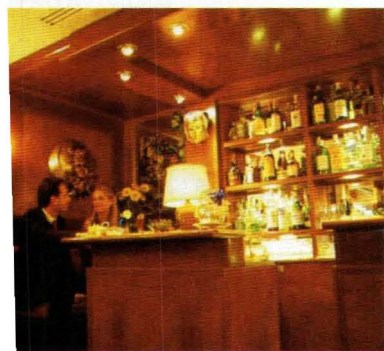
Among his private sector jobs was a stint as corporate executive vice president and director at Science Applications International Corp. from 1993 to 1996.

Previous NRO directors also acted as an Air Force under-secretary. Under a recent intelligence overhaul that created a US Intelligence czar, Kerr will report to Defense Secretary Donald Rumsfeld. DoD said Kerr's appointment was cleared by

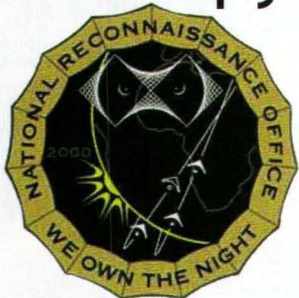
A NRO payload being successfully launched aboard a Titan IVB rocket from Cape Canaveral in 2003.
Inset: Donald Kerr



"Attaches are always warned of the dangers of entrapment. The honeytrap is as old as espionage itself. Although there is no question of a sexual liaison in this case, the theory and practice are the same. Islamabad can be a lonely, if busy, posting."



Secret US Spy



US intelligence chief John Negroponte, who was appointed national intelligence director by the Bush administration earlier this year to oversee 15 separate US spy agencies.

The NRO builds and operates US spy satellites and provides reconnaissance images and data to the CIA and the Defense Department. NRO is based in Chantilly, Virginia, and staffed by DoD and CIA personnel.

Two missiles were fired on 19 August at US Navy vessels by al-Qaida terrorists who had rented a small warehouse in the Red Sea port of Aqaba, Jordan.

A US official said: "At approximately 8.44am, a suspected mortar rocket flew over the *USS Ashland's* (pictured below) bow and impacted in a warehouse on the pier in the vicinity of the *Ashland* and the *USS Kearsarge*. The warehouse sustained an approximate 8-foot hole in the roof of the building."

A Jordanian soldier was killed and another severely wounded when the rocket hit the warehouse. A second rocket hit near a Jordanian hospital and a third partially exploded, damaging a road and a car. A rocket reportedly landed in the nearby Israeli city of Eilat, with no casualties and only minor damage.

The ships were in Aqaba supporting the 26th Marine Expeditionary Unit (MEU) training with the Jordanians, fleet officials said. The two ships were moved further away from the shore following the attack.

A Jordanian government press release said the terrorists fired "Katyusha rockets" originally a World War II-era Soviet rocket. The Katyusha reportedly has been used by terrorists and insurgents in Iraq. Al-Qaida followers in Iraq claimed responsibility.



Al-Qaida Rocket Attack on US Naval Vessels

Dangerous Journalism - MI6 Officers Named

In August 2005, an American website posted the names of 74 people it claims are members of Britain's Secret Intelligence Service, MI6.

British intelligence officials are fuming that someone who the site refers to as "A" sent the data. Eighteen of those named on the website have held the rank of ambassador.

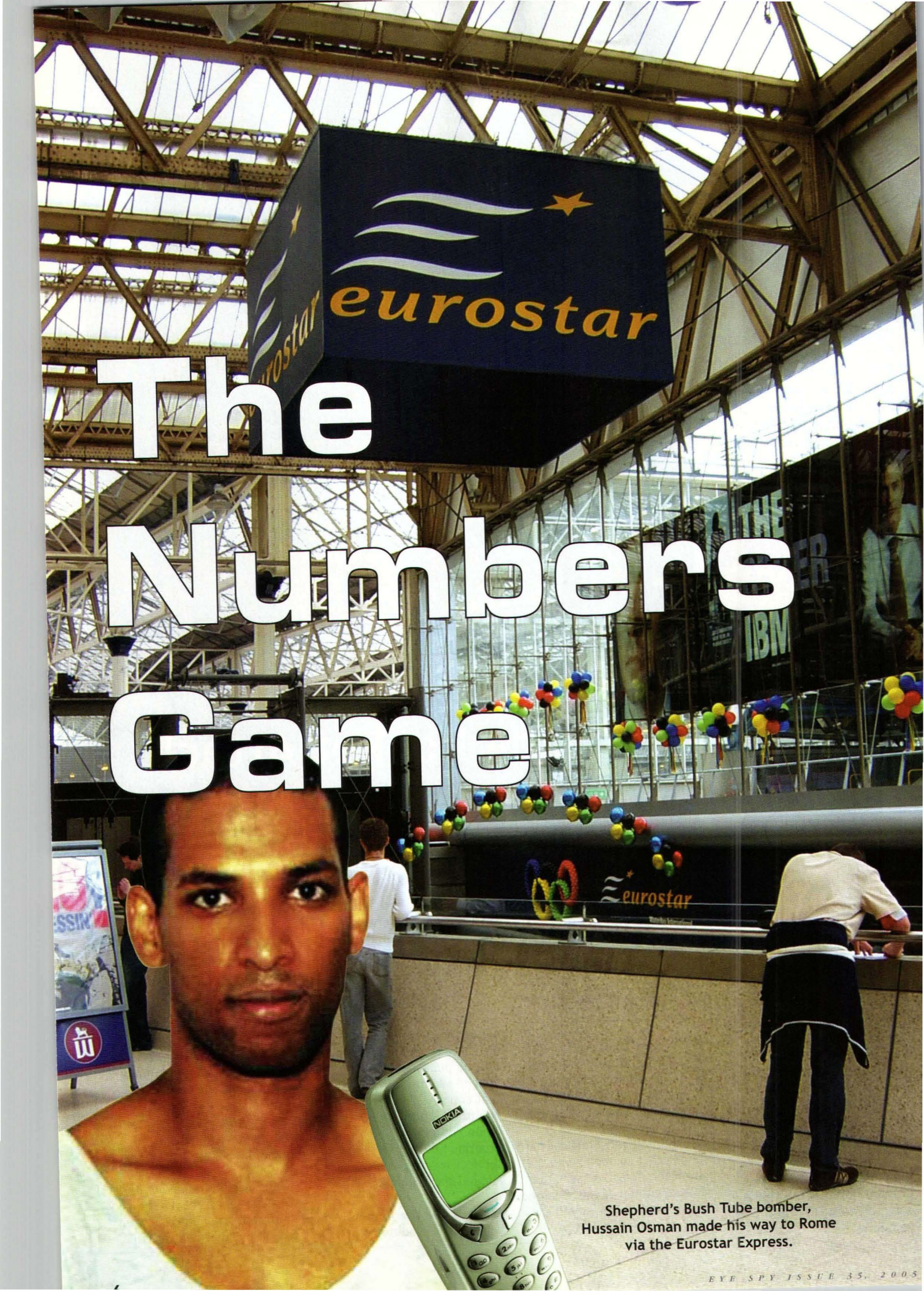
The security breach is not unique. In 1999, former MI6 officer, Richard Tomlinson, was alleged to have given a long list of names to a website address. Tomlinson, who was jailed for breaking the Official Secrets Act, denied the allegation. And about 18 months ago, newspapers in Croatia published the names of alleged MI6 officers serving in that country. The names were published against the background of a bitter feud in the Croatian military and security services over the hunt for alleged war criminals.

Britain's D Notice Committee, which advises editors on



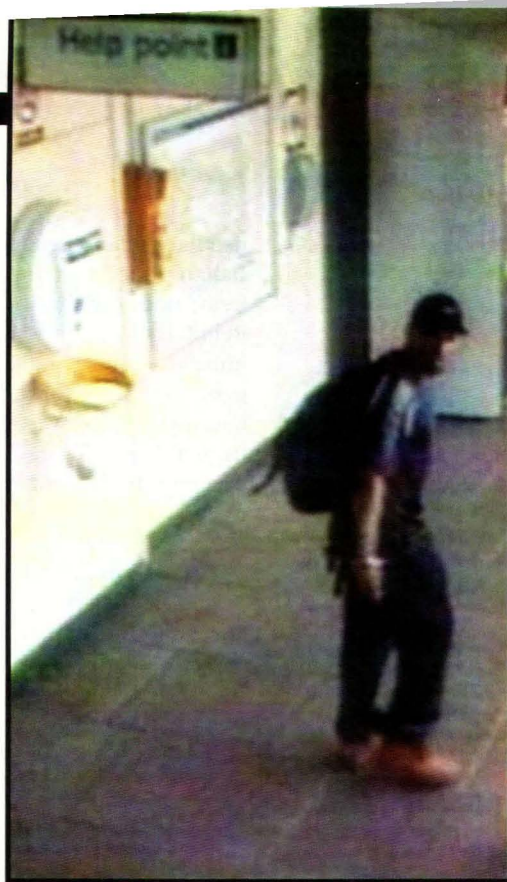
security and intelligence matters, asks the British media not to name MI6 officers even if they have been named elsewhere. Most responsible editors do follow these guidelines.

All the persons named on the list have reportedly been informed. The hunt is now on to find out the identity of "A".



The Numbers Game

Shepherd's Bush Tube bomber,
Hussain Osman made his way to Rome
via the Eurostar Express.



Failed Shepherd's Bush Tube bomber, Hussain Osman, 27, was arrested in Rome by Italian security services after MI5 and GCHQ (Government Communications Headquarters) analysts, tracked calls made from his mobile phone as he fled London. The operation again highlighted the value of being able to determine where a call has been made from, and equally as important, who received it.

Somali-born Osman, real name Hamdi Adus Isaac, was first linked to the failed 21/7 terrorist attack when he was caught on a CCTV camera not far from Shepherd's Bush underground station. The fuzzy image showed a man wearing a baseball cap and a blue England football shirt. A second image was then released by Scotland Yard showing him escaping on a number 220 bus. He had thrown away the football top and was now wearing just a white t-shirt or vest. In between the release of these images, Osman managed to obtain a ticket for the Waterloo-based Eurostar train that would take him to France via the Channel Tunnel. It is understood a relative or friend made the purchase.

With Britain on full alert following the 7/7 outrage, it seemed odd to many in the security business, that a public exit-point from the UK was used by Osman to flee. However, Britain had introduced legislation that meant no passport checks are carried out on persons leaving the country - they are only necessary on inbound journey's. This will change as security officials now admit lax security at Waterloo Station offered an easy escape route. Osman would have known that a passport check was not required. Posters showing the would-be bombers had been placed around the station, but the blurred images meant that Osman was not identified as he boarded the train on 26 July. Had the second image - showing him on the bus been available - then he would probably have been recognised.

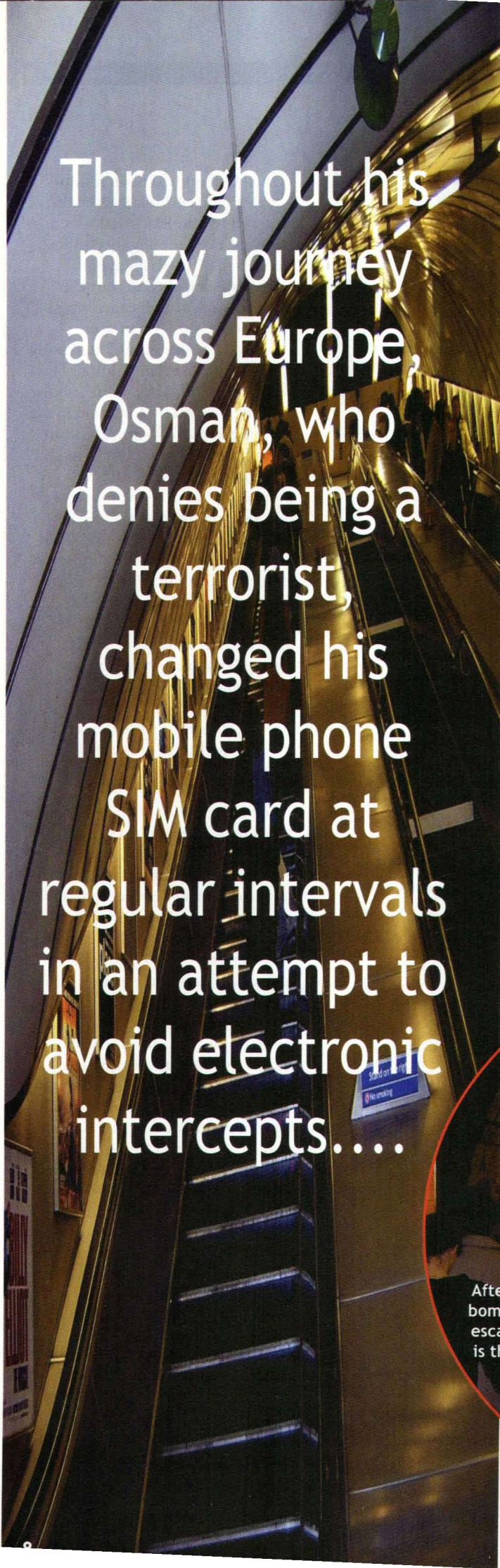
GCHQ AND NSA TRACKED BOMBER ACROSS EUROPE VIA HIS MOBILE PHONE



Once Osman had been identified, MI5 located relatives of the father-of-two in Stockwell, South London. Here intelligence officials learned that the suspect had relatives living abroad. But the major breakthrough came when it was discovered Osman was actually in possession of and using a mobile phone that belonged to a family member. The mobile phone had been called by someone living in Rome at a 21/7 bomb location - that phonecall was intercepted by GCHQ or the NSA. With the number at hand, a major operation began intercepting telephone and mobile numbers to and from an address in the run-down Rome suburb of Casilino. However, the first intercept came when the phone was used in Paris shortly after the terror suspect had left the train. MI5 were now aware that he had managed to leave the country. The call was made near the train station, thus it was now probable he had used the Eurostar to escape.

Two officers from Britain's Secret Intelligence Service (SIS), better known as MI6 and based at the UK's Rome Embassy, then liaised with their Italian counterparts to mount a surveillance operation. By this time, Osman had left France and was enroute to Rome via Milan and Bologna and in touch with his brother by mobile phone and the Internet. A second phone intercept was made as Osman arrived in the Italian capital. A phone recording of the caller was immediately sent to Scotland Yard who presumably had the means to determine it was Osman. GCHQ then located an email sent from a mobile phone shop and Internet cafe near Rome's Termini station and notified the surveillance team. The fugitive was seen entering the 'cafe' and was immediately followed back to his brother's residence. When security officials raided the apartment Osman was lying on the couch and offered no resistance. It later transpired that the phone shop was owned by Osman's brother, Isaac Remzi.

When Isaac Remzi's flat in Rome was searched by forensic officers,



Throughout his
mazy journey
across Europe,
Osman, who
denies being a
terrorist,
changed his
mobile phone
SIM card at
regular intervals
in an attempt to
avoid electronic
intercepts....

used aeroplane tickets and other documentation was found. Italian police have not disclosed any information about other items found in the shop. However, it has since transpired that Remzi had been under surveillance since the attacks on America in 2001. Italian intelligence officials had been investigating the shop for its links to al-Barakaat, a financial company banned in most Western countries. Al-Qaida is known to have used al-Barakaat on numerous occasions to shift money from one country to another. Transfers are very, very difficult to trace.

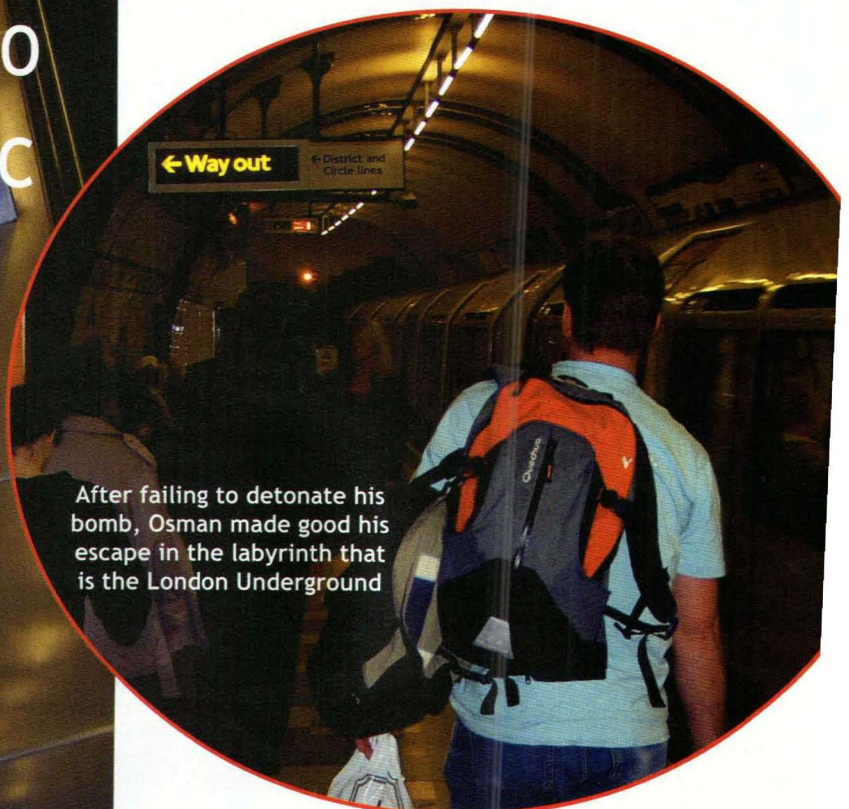
Throughout his mazy journey across Europe, Osman, who denies being a terrorist, changed his mobile phone SIM card at regular intervals in an attempt to avoid electronic intercepts. Osman said he intended to "scare Londoners" not kill them. He maintains his bomb was simply a bag of flour - a claim already dismissed by officials who recognise the device was built to kill.

THE BIGGER PICTURE

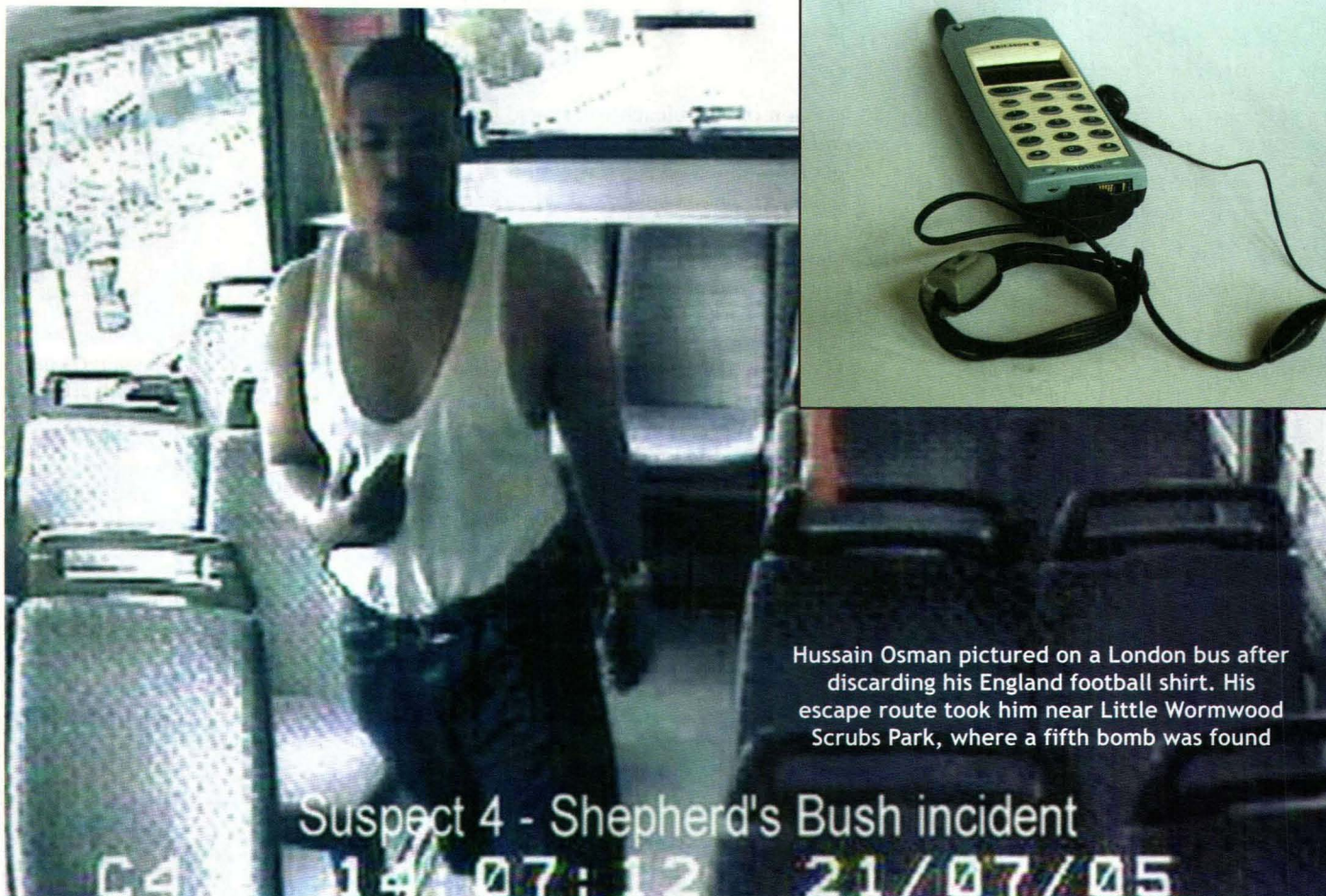
Italy's own security services have revealed that just before his arrest, Osman used his phone and called another mobile phone in Saudi Arabia. Scotland Yard is trying to discover who took that call, though it was probably a call to his parents.

There is still uncertainty if the 7/7 and 21/7 terror cells were aware of each other's presence in the UK. Security officials believe that the explosive compounds used in the attacks were similar. However, unlike the 7/7 bombs, three of which exploded simultaneously at 8.50am, the 21/7 bombs used detonators that were hand-activated.

Senior intelligence officials are examining the possibility that both cells may have been in touch with a 'controller' in Saudi Arabia. MI5 were 'caught cold' by the terrorists because they



After failing to detonate his bomb, Osman made good his escape in the labyrinth that is the London Underground



Hussain Osman pictured on a London bus after discarding his England football shirt. His escape route took him near Little Wormwood Scrubs Park, where a fifth bomb was found

Suspect 4 - Shepherd's Bush incident

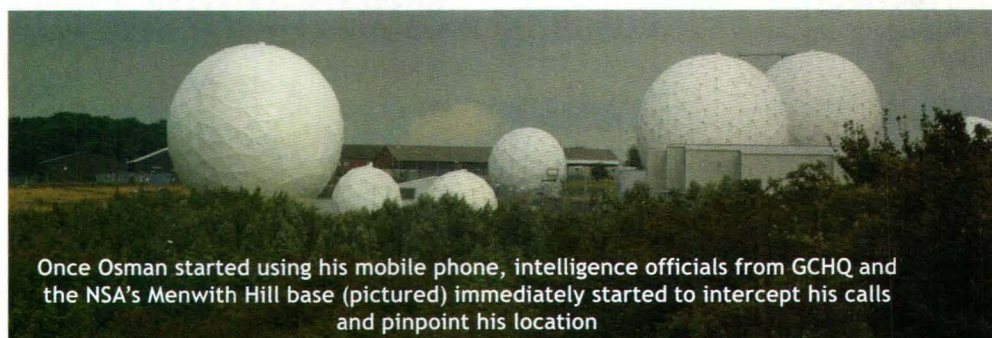
C4 14:07:12 21/07/05

avoided using mobile and land lines. Yet GCHQ intercepted two calls made from Saudi Arabia to the UK months prior to the attacks. The listening agency was also puzzled by a number of coded text messages made from the same phones to England. MI6 and the Saudi authorities traced the calls to the cell phones of two senior al-Qaida commanders in



Younis Mohammed Ibrahim al-Hayari

Saudi Arabia. It turned out they belonged to two men of Moroccan descent; identified as Younis Mohammed Ibrahim al-Hayari and Abdel Karim al-Mejati. Ibrahim al-Hayari died in a gun battle with the authorities in Qassim on 3 July, just four days before the first London attack. Mejati, a senior al-Qaida 'logistics expert' was shot dead in April.

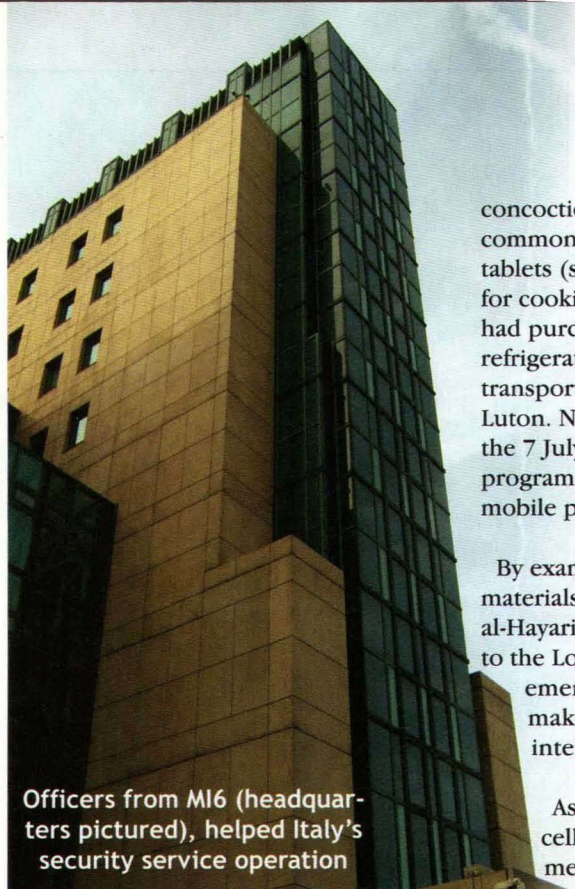


Once Osman started using his mobile phone, intelligence officials from GCHQ and the NSA's Menwith Hill base (pictured) immediately started to intercept his calls and pinpoint his location

Saudi anti-terrorist officials told MI6 that they are convinced these men played a "significant role" in the London attacks. Money transfers from the men were made to locations in the UK. MI5 now have significant intelligence that could help determine the whereabouts of other sleeper cells. A Saudi official also claimed that his country had warned Britain that an attack was likely in the UK. He told the *Observer* newspaper: "It was clear to us that there was a terror group planning an attack in the UK. We passed all this information on to both MI5 and MI6 at the time. We are now investigating whether these calls were made directly to the London bombers. It is our conclusion that either these were linked or that a completely different terror network is still at large in Britain." A sobering thought indeed.

The key to uncovering who designed and made the London bombs may lie in the corner of the safe house used by al-Hayari. Before his death, he was regarded as one of the key planners of the Madrid rail bombings. Saudi forensic specialists discovered "huge amounts" of chemicals and bomb-making materials.

Initially it was believed the London terrorists had used Semtex or high-grade explosives, yet this seems to be incorrect. In a bizarre move, New York security officials explained to a meeting of city businessmen "what they have been told by their British counterparts." It appears both sets' of bombs were made from HMTD, or hexamethylene triperoxide diamine - a mixture of easily obtainable ingredients. Extremely volatile, the 'home-made' bombs were a



Officers from MI6 (headquarters pictured), helped Italy's security service operation

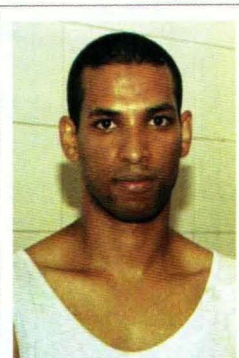
concoction of hair bleach, citric acid (a common food preservative) and heat tablets (sometimes used by the military for cooking). The Leeds-based terrorists had purchased an 'industrial-type refrigerator' to store the bombs before transporting them for distribution in Luton. New York police officials also said the 7 July bombs were detonated by programming the alarm setting on mobile phones.

By examining the bombs and chemical materials discovered by Saudi officials in al-Hayari's hideout and comparing them to the London bombs, a key link may emerge. "Every bomb has its maker's signature," a former British intelligence agent told Eye Spy.

As for the search for other sleeper cells, al-Qaida's pyramid structure means that members of one

operational cell have no idea of colleagues in other groups. A controller, planner or organiser is assigned to cells, who may in turn report back to an area commander. Using this method means that any captured operative can only provide intelligence on his immediate cell.

MI5 and the FBI have done extensive research in the structure of al-Qaida and it is believed the controller of both these groups may be one and the same. It is understood that MI5 are working on the notion that the controller of the two



Hussain Osman pictured after his arrest in Rome. Britain is now seeking his urgent extradition

MESSAGE IN A CONTAINER?

Scotland Yard Seek Vital Bomb Container Information



Deputy Assistant Commissioner Peter Clarke, Metropolitan Police Service Anti-Terrorist Branch (left), made a public appeal regarding the containers used to house explosives in the failed 21/7 attacks.

Initial forensic examination of the four partially detonated devices revealed clear similarities with yet another bomb which was found by a member of the public on Saturday 23 July. This had apparently been abandoned in an open area at Little Wormwood Scrubs, in west London.

The five bombs had been placed inside dark coloured rucksacks or sports bags. All of them were housed in the same type of plastic food storage container (see photos). These were manufactured in India, and are exported through one company into this country and then sold in approximately 100 outlets across the United Kingdom. The type Scotland Yard are interested in is a six and a quarter litre sized container with a white plastic lid. It has a label describing it as a 'Delta 6250 with Lid', and also has another coloured label with the description 'Family Containers, Delta, Superior Quality'. The police are only interested in the white lid variety. They are also produced in other colours.

Deputy Assistant Commissioner Peter Clarke said: "My appeal is to any shop keepers and shop workers who may have sold five or more of these identical food containers in recent months, perhaps to the same customer. Do you remember selling a number of these white topped containers at the same time? Do you remember selling them to men you perhaps recognise from the CCTV images we have released?"



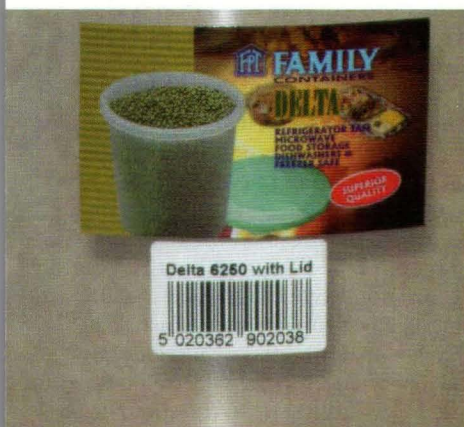
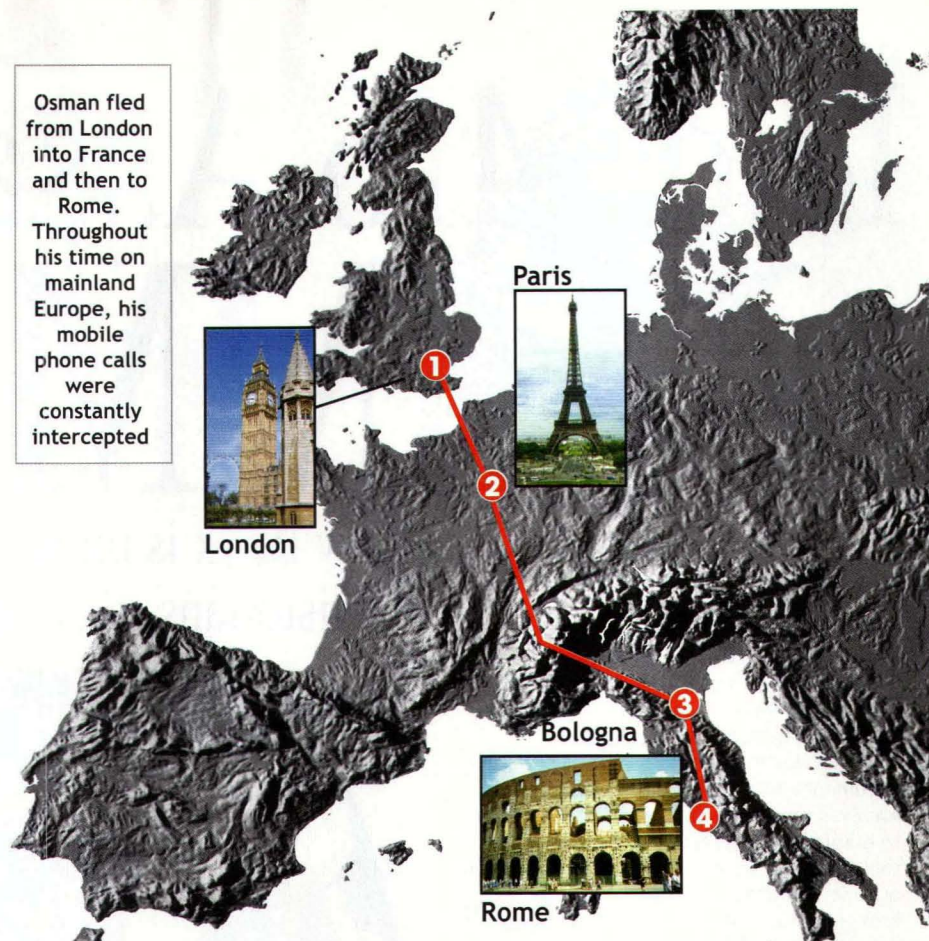
groups is still operational and may be preparing other UK-based cells. This seems to support comments made by the Saudi official to the *Observer*.

Officials in the UK are now convinced that future atrocities will take place, but by adding pieces to the jigsaw, it might be possible to prevent some of them.

NEW YORK AND LONDON INTELLIGENCE LINKS

New York City Police Department has its own intelligence service and counter-terrorist unit. Following the London attacks, it is understood officials from the NYPD travelled to the UK. An exchange of information from Scotland Yard's SO13 appears to have taken place, hence remarkable details of the terror attacks appeared on American television before being aired in the UK.

Osman fled from London into France and then to Rome. Throughout his time on mainland Europe, his mobile phone calls were constantly intercepted



COURTESY METROPOLITAN POLICE SERVICE

Details of the UK investigation were revealed by NYPD Police Commissioner Raymond Kelly as part of a programme designed to encourage more vigilance by private security at large hotels, Wall Street firms, storage facilities and other companies in his city. Mr Kelly warned the materials and methods used in the London attack were easily adaptable to New York. "Initially it was thought that perhaps the materials were high-end military explosives that were smuggled, but it turns out not to be the case," Kelly said. "It's more like these terrorists went to a hardware store or some beauty supply store."

OTHER DETAILS EMERGE FROM NYPD

- The explosives were transported from Leeds to Luton in beverage coolers tucked in the backs of two cars.
- Investigators believe the three bombs that exploded in the subway were detonated by cell phones that had alarms set to 8.50am. This is consistent with information received by Eye Spy.
- Similar bomb materials were used in the attempted attack in London on 21 July. However, the detonators were hand-activated, not timed.
- There is some evidence that at least one of the bombers has a link to a NYC organisation. "We know those same



types of organisations that they're affiliated with are very much present in New York City," said Kelly. "That's something we're studying very, very carefully. This could happen here."

After the briefing, police spokesman Paul Browne said the department had clearance from British authorities to present the information about the 7 July attack, which killed over 50 people.

Did MI6 Assassinate HIMMLER?

History tells us that Heinrich Himmler, head of the dreaded SS committed suicide. It was an accepted fact of life that Himmler had cheated the hangman by taking poison. A half century later it seemed that history would need rewriting following the remarkable discovery of key documents that suggested Himmler was assassinated by MI6. British historian Martin Allen, had located several documents in the UK's prestigious National Archives showing that MI6 had been ordered to eliminate the Nazi leader before he could talk to the Americans. The reason was simple, or so it appeared... Himmler had tried to broker a peace deal of sorts as early as 1943, but the United States was apparently not privy to the discussions. MI6 supposedly assassinated Himmler before he could reveal to Washington the extent of the 'backdoor' negotiations.

When Martin Allen's book, *Himmler's Secret War* was published, *Eye Spy* was certain the revelations would cause uproar. In a manner of speaking they did - the documents revealing the MI6 assassination were bogus. It has since been proven that they were created by someone familiar with WWII history, though how they were smuggled into the National Archives is an even bigger mystery.

Ben Fenton of *The Daily Telegraph* launched an investigation into the documents which we will examine shortly. But before the documents' had been proven bogus, Martin Allen provided an exclusive feature for *Eye Spy* concerning the political intrigue and mystery which was played out in corridors and offices far from Hitler's inner sanctum in Berlin.

The book itself is very impressive and a brilliant piece of research, yet the foundation of its most sinister allegation seems to have been uprooted. Clearly someone had the insight to manufacture the documents, but they were poor forgeries. It has been suggested that the documents were planted by a person or persons unknown to discredit factual events. "If the papers are rotten - then the public would dismiss the story out of hand," we were told by an intelligence source. Similarly, were they planted to support Mr Allen's wider research into Himmler secret war?

I suspect the truth will emerge in the coming months or years, but for now, let's take a look at Mr Allen's exclusive feature written for *Eye Spy*.

Mark Ian Birdsall, Editor

New Book is more than a storm in a teacup as historians reject allegations over cover-up



Himmler pictured moments after his death. 'Official' documents discovered in the National Archives suggest he was murdered by British agents

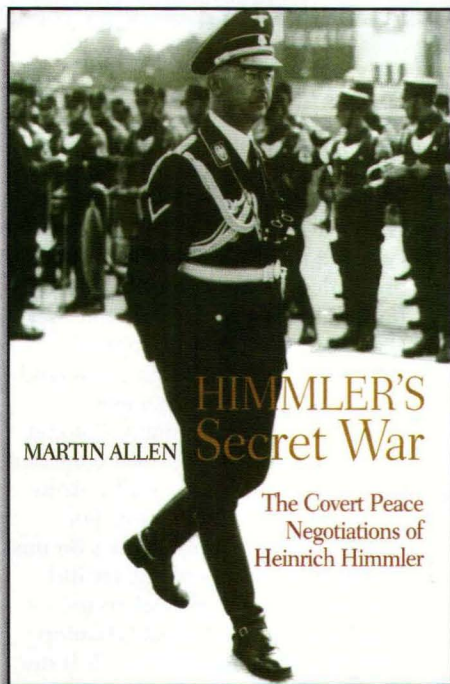
HIMMLER'S SECRET WAR by Martin Allen

Sixty years after the end of the Second World War, it is still possible to discover significant new facts about the conflict that changed our perception about what took place during the closing chaotic days of the most titanic struggle fought in modern times. Despite sixty years of study by historians, the Second World War still has some remarkable secrets to give up, secrets that reveal an unknown story behind the scenes that took place to ensure that it was the Allies who won, and the Nazis who were destined to go down to crushing defeat.

My search to uncover these hidden facets of the Second World War began ten years ago when I first began a comprehensive study of the Foreign Office archives here in Britain, as well as the National Archives in Washington DC, and the Bundesarchiv in Germany. To my

surprise, it has turned out that it was the British wartime government that had the most to hide, and the British organisation that was Churchill's paramount politico-intelligence weapon pitted against the Germans in a covert war-of-wits was a secretive organisation called the Political Warfare Executive.

The Political Warfare Executive (PWE) originated in 1940 out of an amalgamation of the Political Intelligence Department, and a propaganda unit operating out of Electra House on the Embankment in London called Department EH. This organisation's official task was to launch a campaign of propaganda against Nazi Germany that it hoped would aid the British war effort. Originally called Special Operations 1, or SO1, in the summer of 1940, this organisation was responsible for free radio broadcasts to the countries occupied by the Nazis, and for such



Controversy as National Archives Documents Derided as 'Bogus'

activity as the dropping of propaganda leaflets over Germany. Not that dangerous a weapon you may think. However, you would be wrong. Concealed behind this 'front' of legitimate political warfare existed a far more sinister and secretive organisation that was very dangerous indeed. This 'hidden' element of SO1, renamed the Political Warfare Executive by Churchill in the summer of 1941, became Britain's secret weapon by means of deception and double-bluff in the war-of-wits pitted against the Nazi leadership from 1941 to 1945.

The Political Warfare Executive conducted a variety of lesser secret missions of deception against the Nazis from 1941 to 1943, but it took a certain set of parameters which came into existence in 1943 before they were able to conduct their most damaging mission against the Nazi leadership. Basically what occurred was that the Germans lost the battle for Stalingrad in February 1943. This loss was to have devastating repercussions in the German government, for the top men within Hitler's regime were not stupid; they were astute politicians, and they well realised the underlying trend in this most crucial time of the war. The trend indicated that Germany, now pitted in the war against the overwhelming might of the Allied forces - the British, the Americans, and not least the Russians - was almost certainly going to lose the war. It was at this time that Hitler made it clear to his closest confederates within the regime that he no longer believed that there could be a political solution to the war; Germany had burned her bridges behind her and the only solution left was a military one leading to ultimate German victory.

OPERATION LITTLE H

It was at this point that something very strange occurred. Heinrich Himmler, head of the SS and thus receiving into his hands reports from his SS commanders and his Intelligence service, the SD, could see that a German military victory was becoming increasingly unlikely. He therefore came to the conclusion that what was required was a political solution.



However, he had to keep this belief very secret, restricted to only his very closest confidants whom he could trust. One such man was the head of the foreign intelligence service of the SD (SS Intelligence), SS-Brigadeführer Walter Schellenberg (above). The other was the high-ranking Waffen SS commander, whom Himmler had been friends with since the early 1930s, SS-General Karl Wolff.

By the summer of 1943, Himmler made his first tentative steps in the world of secret peace negotiations. He dispatched his lawyer, Karl Langbehn to meet with the British Ambassador in Sweden, Victor Mallet. The secret meeting was conducted under the auspices of Himmler's intermediary, a wealthy and well-connected Swedish banker called Marcus Wallenberg. Victor Mallet duly reported to London on his most curious and interesting meeting with Langbehn, who had passed on the information that Himmler wanted to enter into secret peace negotiations.



What interested the British most was that Hitler appeared to have been sidelined and excluded from this very important line of Anglo-German communication. Mallet was quick to report back to London that Hitler was not included in the line of peace negotiation, and that Heinrich Himmler, was portraying himself as possible leader material in an SS usurpation of power in Germany.

When Mallet's report reached the Foreign Office in London, the decision was taken to pass the submission directly to the Political Warfare Executive as a possible deception operation that might be used to cause political damage to Nazi rule in Germany. However, the operation was to be kept completely secret, and was given the code-name Operation Little H.

Over the subsequent months meetings continued via Wallenberg between Mallet and a new man on the scene, Himmler's most trusted confederate, Walter Schellenberg. However, despite British pressure, Himmler made it clear via Schellenberg that it would be very difficult for him as Hitler's loyal head of SS, the Führer's own Praetorian Guard, to turn on Hitler and take over the country in a coup. However, Himmler was a cunning man, and he was not to be easily foiled. What he desired was a post-war career as a leading German politician, and to achieve this he was willing to take a very great risk indeed.

In the first weeks of 1944, Mallet reported back to London (i.e. PWE), that



Brendan Bracken -
head of the Political
Warfare Executive

PERSONAL & SECRET

Dear Bruce,

Further to our meeting yesterday morning, I have been giving some serious thought to the little H situation.

We cannot allow Himmler to take to the stand in any prospective prosecution, or indeed allow him to be interrogated by the Americans. Steps will therefore have to be taken to eliminate him as soon as he falls into our hands.

Please give this matter some thought, as if we are to take action, we will have to expedite such an act with some haste.

[Signature]
John W. Wheeler-Bennett

10th May, 1945

Sir Robert Bruce-Lockhart, K.C.M.G.,
Political Intelligence Department,
Bush House,
W.C.2.

*I agree, I have arranged for
Mr. Higgins to go for a fortnight*
R.B.L.
12/May/45

Himmler had made it clear that whilst he would be unable to launch an SS coup to usurp power in Germany, he would be willing to covertly support a 'third party coup attempt' and then 'take power as the man of the hour.' i.e. He was proposing that he would support behind the scenes a military or anti-Nazi coup, let them take all the risks, and then move to seize power himself with the powerful backing of the SS.

There was never the slightest chance that PWE or the British government would have supported Himmler in his convoluted and Machiavellian scheme to seize power in Germany. However, if there was an opportunity for Britain to cause devastating political damage to Nazi Germany by supporting a coup, this could give the Allies an advantage that would result in a quick Allied victory, shortening the war by many months.

Thus, during the latter part of the spring and early summer of 1944, even whilst the Allies were landing on the beaches in Normandy on D-Day, British Intelligence covertly threw their support behind the Kreisau Circle, a secret society in Germany committed to the overthrow of the Nazi regime. A key person within the Kreisau Circle was Colonel Claus von Stauffenberg, and on 20 July 1944, he planted a bomb at Hitler's field headquarters at Rastenberg in East Prussia. He succeeded in detonating a bomb killing a number of Hitler's commanders. However, Hitler survived. For a few brief hours

during the evening of 20 July, Stauffenberg's men in Berlin attempted to launch a coup to usurp power from the Nazis, but they were destined to failure because they not only failed to take control of the army units in and around Berlin, but they also failed to gain the complete support of the Army High Command. Consequently the coup d'état collapsed. That same night, Colonel Stauffenberg and his closest confederates were put against a wall at Army Headquarters in Berlin and shot. However, Himmler's activities on this day were most interesting. He did nothing for twelve crucial hours, waiting to see what would develop. That Stauffenberg failed to kill Hitler was a key to the fiasco, and in the end Himmler lacked the courage to usurp power from his Führer. In the subsequent months no one was safe in Germany from Hitler's vengeance, and in the end it is estimated that over 500 men and women were arrested and executed for supporting the Kreisau Circle. It was a terror that

lasted until the last days of the war. Thus PWE's scheme to precipitate political chaos in Nazi Germany failed because Hitler, by a miracle, survived, and Himmler lacked the courage to seize power himself whilst his Führer was still alive and in control of the country.

Colonel Claus von
Stauffenberg





HIMMLER'S CURIOUS DECISION

With the end of the war in the first days of May 1945, Himmler found himself in northwest Germany at Flensburg on the German-Danish border. In the immediacy of the first days of post-war peace he was quite safe in this last realm of Nazism, now ruled over by Hitler's successor, Admiral Dönitz. However, it was at this time that Himmler decided upon a curious decision. He decided to try to cross the British zone of occupation to reach the American zone in southern Germany, where he intended to try to contact the head of the OSS (American Intelligence) in Switzerland, Alan Dulles. Himmler took this decision because in the last months of the war Dulles had been in close contact with Himmler's loyal confederate, SS-General Karl Wolff, who had negotiated the surrender of all German forces in northern Italy, complete with the assurance that the SS would not withdraw into a strongly defended Alpine redoubt. This was of great importance for the Allies feared such a defensive position in the Alps could drag the war in Europe on for many months. Thus contacting the Americans was an important factor in Himmler's decision to surrender himself. He sincerely believed that, not knowing of the true scope of the War Crimes Trials to follow, he could negotiate a political future for himself in post-war Germany. It was a situation the British had no intention of allowing to occur. Worse yet, they had no intention of allowing Himmler to



live long enough to spill all he knew about the Anglo-German talks to the Americans.

BRITAIN'S ASSASSINATION PLOT

On 10 May 1945, a high-ranking British official civil servant at the Foreign Office called John Wheeler-Bennett wrote a memorandum to Robert Bruce Lockhart at PWE stating:

'We cannot allow Himmler to take to the stand in any prospective prosecution, or indeed allow him to be interrogated

by the Americans. Steps will therefore have to be taken to eliminate him as soon as he falls into our hands.'

Bruce Lockhart responded: *'I agree. I have arranged for Mr Ingrams [also PWE] to go for a fortnight.'*



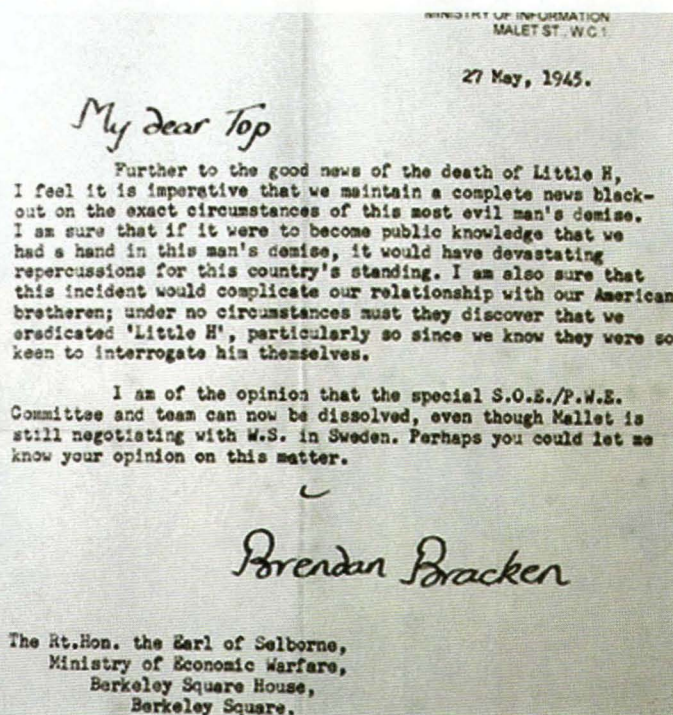
Robert Bruce Lockhart

The accepted story surrounding Himmler's death was that on the very same day that Wheeler-Bennett wrote his memorandum in London, Himmler decided to flee the relative safety at Flensburg, and make for the American zone. He departed Flensburg in the early hours of the morning accompanied by a loyal retinue of fifteen SS personnel, all disguised as men of the Field Security Police. Himmler was disguised wearing tatty civilian clothes, including an old blue raincoat, and sporting a piratical eye patch to further disguise his appearance.

It took Himmler and his little band of comrades over ten days to make their way to the British zone of occupation, which began at the Oste River at Bremervörde. It was here that Himmler and his men were intercepted by British security forces on

the lookout for wanted Nazis, and the whole band of men were apprehended. Himmler and his two adjutants, Macher and Grothmann, became separated from the others, and spent a night held by the British at an old mill adjacent to the River Oste. The following day, which was 23 May 1945, the three men were loaded aboard a British Army truck and taken to the Allied holding camp at Westertimke - Camp 31, where the prisoners would be registered and interrogated properly. As soon as the three men arrived, for some reason Himmler decided to give up the charade. He and his two adjutants took themselves off behind a hedge where they tidied themselves up, and they then surrendered themselves to the British soldiers. For the officer commanding the Westertimke camp, Captain Thomas Selvester, it was his biggest catch of the war, for he had apprehended one of the top Nazis.

Shown into Captain Selvester's office, the slight man in the shabby raincoat rummaged in his jacket pocket, found his spectacles, and putting them on it was immediately apparent that he was Heinrich Himmler, the infamous head of



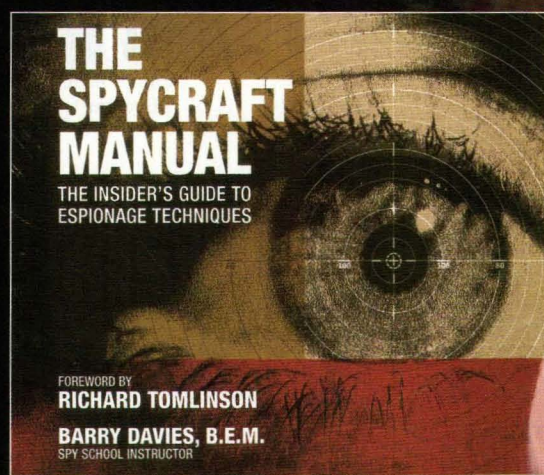
the SS. It is recorded in the archives for posterity that what took place next was that Himmler was stripped naked and searched - even his hair was combed, and he was given a mug of tea and thick cheese sandwiches to check whether he had anything hidden in his mouth. Nothing was found except for a suspicious looking phial in a brass case in Himmler's jacket pocket, which the Reichsführer-SS claimed was his stomach medicine; it was confiscated. Himmler's clothes were also confiscated and he was



given British Army regulation shirt, pants and socks to wear. The former head of the SS refused the rest of the uniform, fearing being photographed in it, and so he was given a blanket to wrap about his waist to himself to afford him a little dignity. Captain Selvester

reported his new infamous prisoner to his commanding officer, and this report was duly passed on through the chain of command to Colonel Murphy, Montgomery's chief of Intelligence.

A few hours later, it was by now dark on a wet and windy evening. Murphy and an escort of military policemen arrived to take Himmler to their headquarters in a villa on the outskirts of Lüneberg, which had been commandeered to act as the headquarters of the Intelligence Unit of



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- **SURVEILLANCE:** terminology, communications, static, foot and vehicle surveillance, satellite, observation, bugging, video, audio, photography

the British Second Army. Prior to his departure with his new prisoner, Murphy, described by some as a 'full young colonel who was not much liked,' telephoned ahead and ordered that an Army doctor be present to examine the prisoner as soon as he arrived. A British Army doctor, Captain Clement Wells, was duly summoned, and ordered to wait to receive a very important prisoner. At this time Wells had no idea whom he was waiting to examine, and the sergeant waiting with him teased him by making him guess who was coming.

When Murphy's car arrived at the villa, at No. 33 Ülzerstrasse, on a biting cold evening, Colonel Murphy was the first to get out. The backdoor of the car was opened, and a sergeant climbed out dragging a dishevelled figure wrapped in a blanket behind him.

The following morning the world's press recorded for posterity the events that were supposed to have occurred within minutes of Himmler's arrival at the villa in Lüneberg. It was reported that Himmler was taken into the front room of the villa, where he was given a thorough examination by Captain Wells and Colonel Murphy. Suddenly, Wells spotted something in Himmler's mouth, but before he could do anything, Himmler threw his head to one side, bit down on a 35mm x 9mm Zynkali suicide capsule, and expired of cyanide poison within a few minutes. Such is the official - public - version of what took place that night in Lüneberg.

SIXTY YEARS ON - THE TRUTH REVEALED?

However, there is a different version of events that recent discoveries in the National Archive in Kew have revealed. Far from Colonel Murphy being present, it appears he was in the toilet at the time, and it is almost certain that Captain Wells was not present either.

At 2.50am on 24 May, just four hours after Himmler's death, a mysterious Mr Thomas sent a 'Departmental Secret' telegram to Bruce Lockhart back in London at PWE headquarters. The telegram stated:

'We successfully intercepted HH last night at Lüneberg before he could be interrogated. As instructed action was taken to silence him permanently. I issued orders that my presence at Lüneberg is not to be recorded in any fashion and we may now conclude that the HH problem is ended.' ➔



A K-Loader carrying
BGM-109 Tomahawk
cruise missiles

THE NEGOTIATOR

Secret US meetings with Taliban took place
to rid Afghanistan of Osama bin-Laden

Newly released State Department intelligence files reveal top secret meetings with Taliban leaders and US intelligence officials took place as early as 1998. The documents offer a remarkable insight into Washington's efforts to isolate Osama bin-Laden and his burgeoning group in Afghanistan. Ultimately the US failed to convince Mullah Omar, the overall Taliban leader, that bin-Laden posed a major threat to the regime.

Following al-Qaida attacks against two US embassies in Kenya and Tanzania in 1998, Alan Eastham Jr, an official based at the US Embassy in Pakistan, met with Wakil Ahmed, a senior aide to Mullah Omar. Eastham told Ahmed that the US held bin-Laden personally responsible for



Mullah Omar

the death of 200 people who died in the embassy bombings. "It is unbelievable that this small man did this to you," Ahmed said. He relayed US concerns to Omar but these were dismissed. However, a second meeting then ensued. On 28 November, Ahmed said one possibility was for the US to "kill him or arrange for bin-Laden to be assassinated."

Ahmed said: "If the US chose to do so, it could arrange for bin-Laden to be killed by cruise missiles or other means, and there would be little the Taliban could do to prevent it." He also warned that if the Taliban expelled the al-Qaida leader, it could result in their 'government' being overthrown.

Following the embassy bombings, President Clinton authorised a

limited cruise missile attack on specific locations in Afghanistan. Ahmed told Eastham that the attack was wrong and considered the US "murderers." The US had pinpointed terrorist camps at Khost, unfortunately the missiles killed civilians alongside al-Qaida terrorists. Ahmed was furious and responded by saying if "Khandahar could have retaliated with similar strikes against Washington, it would have." He then invited Eastham to come up with a new plan.

The State Department documents clearly indicate that Washington had recognised bin-Laden was a major threat to its security three years prior to 9/11. Diplomatic negotiations eventually broke down and the Taliban hardened its position. It would not hand-over the terror leader.

In October 2001, the US joined Northern Alliance fighters and toppled the Taliban.

- The full 50-page report - including original documents can be downloaded at: www.eyespyimag.com



Osama bin-Laden

There followed a complete news blackout about the exact circumstances concerning Himmler's death, and the story that he committed suicide has persisted ever since. However, secret communications did not end with this telegram by the mysterious Mr Thomas. A few days later, Brendan Bracken, Churchill's sinister protégé who was not only Minister for the Political Warfare Executive, but also Minister of Information and thus was responsible of censorship in wartime Britain, wrote to his friend Lord Selborne, Minister for the Special Operations Executive. In his letter he wrote:

'Further to the good news of the death of Little H [code-name of Himmler], I feel it is imperative that we maintain a complete news blackout on the exact circumstances of this most evil man's demise. I am sure that if it were to become public knowledge that we had a hand in this man's demise, it would have devastating repercussions for this country's standing. I am also sure that this incident would complicate our relationship with our American brethren; under no circumstances must they discover that we eradicated Little H, particularly so since we know they were so keen to interrogate him themselves.'

Thus the documents tell the tale that, in the end, Himmler was assassinated - murdered - to stop him revealing to the Americans that he had been in communication with the British government ever since the autumn of 1943, a time when the SS mass murder of the Jews was running at full throttle; a time when Nazi Germany dominated virtually the whole of Europe. Yet it was also a time when a leading man of the Third Reich, Reichsführer-SS Heinrich Himmler secretly believed that Germany was bound to lose the war in the end, and became secretly determined to open a line of communication to the British government to end the war without further useless loss of life.

Perhaps the last word should be given to Himmler. At the end of the war, when Hitler was dead and Himmler was still at liberty in Flensburg, he met one of Adolf Hitler's favourites and Germany's most famous woman aviator, Hanna Reitsch, outside Admiral Dönitz's headquarters.

Reitsch challenged Himmler, calling him a traitor and accusing him of high treason for secretly trying to make peace with the Allies behind Hitler's back. Himmler responded:



"High treason? No. You'll see, history will evaluate it differently. Hitler wanted to continue the fight. He was mad with his pride and his honour. He wanted to shed more German blood when there was none left to flow... I did what I could to save German blood and rescue what was left off our country."

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Nearly Rewriting World History

Himmler Assassination Documents

"...four, or possibly all five documents describing the order to kill Himmler were 'forgeries...'"

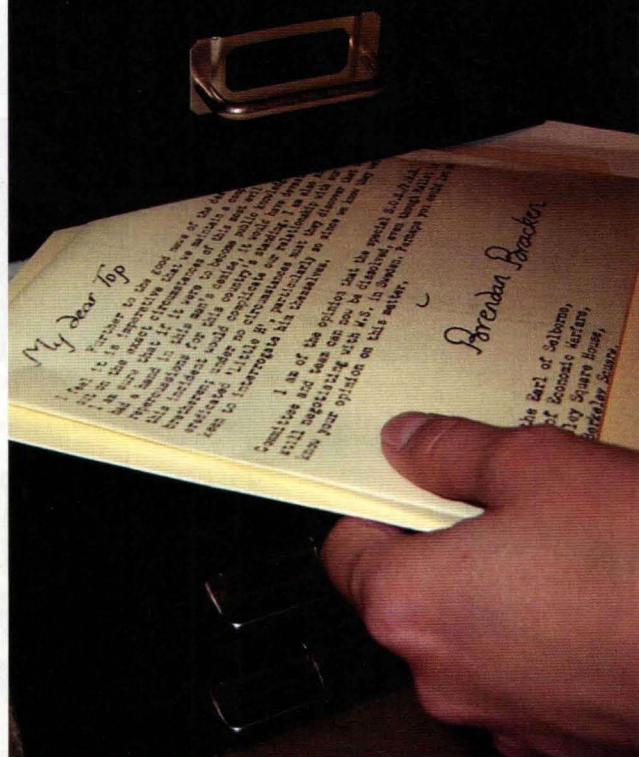
The allegations made in Martin Allen's book were certain to cause a great deal of controversy. That they would be scrutinised by the media was inevitable. Did Churchill really sanction Himmler's assassination by MI6 agents? It was a shuddering thought, but Mr Allen provides a powerful motive in his book, and with the documents being located in Britain's National Archives at Kew, everything seemed in place for a most sensational story. However, investigative reporter Ben Fenton of *The Daily Telegraph* was to make an astonishing discovery... the documents, though fully referenced at Kew, were in fact bogus.



The notion that Himmler was covertly killed prompted Mr Fenton to get backing from his newspaper to launch a thorough investigation. This meant obtaining support from the authorities at the National Archives. Some five documents were released for forensic testing by Dr Audrey Giles, a recognised specialist in document authentication.

Doctor Giles discovered that the correspondence, supposedly written in 1945, were "created on a high-resolution laser printer," according to Mr Fenton. If the documents were 50 years old, this would be impossible. More damning was the fact that the signature of Brendan Bracken, Britain's Minister of Information and the head of the Political Warfare Executive, had been

Though the documents have been proven nothing more than cleverly created reproductions, two questions still remain... who made them and how on earth did they manage to get into the National Archives for referencing?



Bracken would not have spoken of "devastating repercussions for this country's reputation."

Dr Giles, who works at a laboratory in Amersham, Buckinghamshire, examined the documents in great detail, subjecting them to rigorous testing. After conducting a variety of forensic tests she wrote: "My examination of the inks of the writings on the Bracken documents clearly revealed the presence of pencil lines under the writings of the greeting and signature on each of these documents."

Analysing the ink under a specific infrared wavelength the truth emerged. "Under these conditions, the ink of the handwriting is almost transparent but the pencil guide lines remain dark. Indeed, if the original documents are examined carefully under

a microscope, fragments of the pencil lines are visible... there is conclusive evidence that the Bracken letters are not genuine, but are simulated documents." In summarising, she said that four, or possibly all five documents describing the order to kill Himmler were "forgeries."

Mr Fenton notes that the evidence suggests they "were of relative recent fabrication."

It seems astonishing that someone would go to these lengths to create the documents and then carefully place the files in the National Archives. Eye Spy has learned that they were first discovered five years ago, and about 20 people have requested their viewing. What is certain, is that whoever wrote the papers had an above-average knowledge of the circumstances surrounding the political and military agenda at the time of Himmler's death.

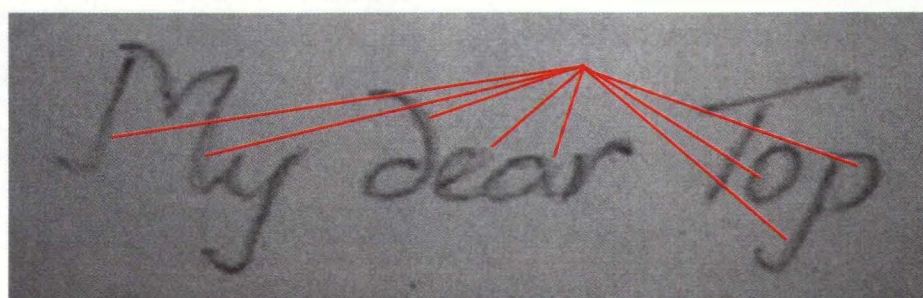
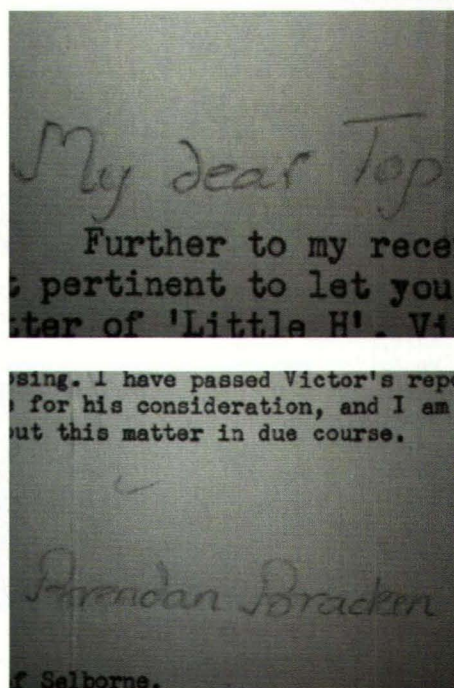
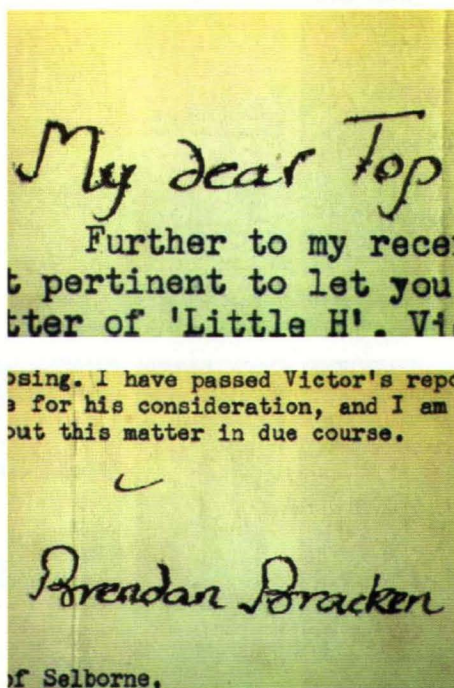
Martin Allen is devastated that the documents have been proven bogus. He told Eye Spy that he fully accepted they were authentic because they were located in the National Archives and were referenced. Ben Fenton's doggedness to get to the truth has created more questions than answers.

Dr Giles also concluded, that though two of the documents came from different government departments, they were both produced on the same, "authentically contemporary typewriter."

One document implicated Bracken in the assassination, while two others were earlier papers that appeared to suggest Himmler could broker a peace deal with Britain. The three letters were allegedly sent to the Earl of Selborne, the politician responsible for the Special Operations Executive (SOE). Typed on Ministry of Information letterheaded paper, they begin 'My Dear Top' - Lord Selborne's nickname. Dr Giles also identified faint pencil lines under this phrase.

Mr Fenton passed Dr Giles's findings to the National Archives. Naturally they were shocked. "We are very concerned and have commissioned an official forensic examination of these papers," a spokesperson said.

Mr Fenton probed deeper and began to question the actual language used in the documents. "Surely, civil servants of the 1940s simply did not use language like 'eliminate him' as John Wheeler-Bennett was supposed to have said," wrote Mr Fenton. He went on to say that Brendon





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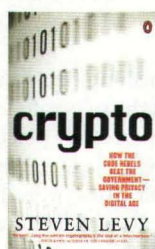
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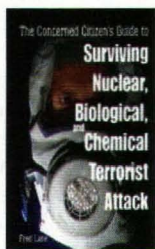
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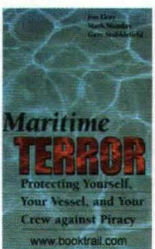
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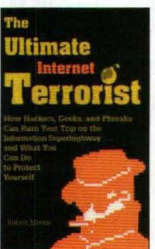
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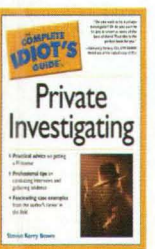
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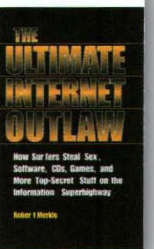
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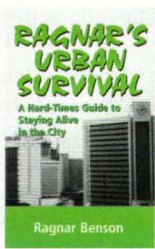
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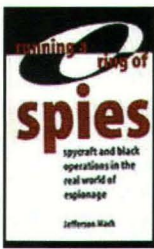
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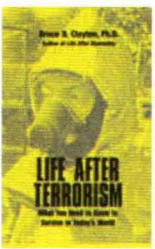
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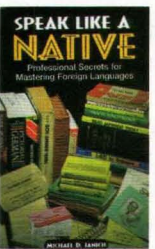
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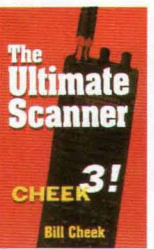
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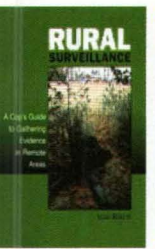
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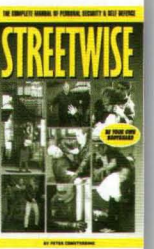
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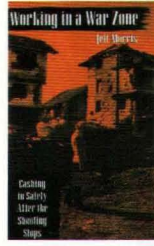
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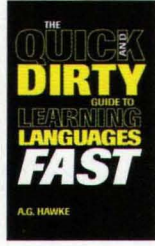
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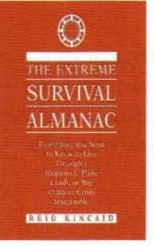
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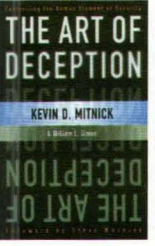
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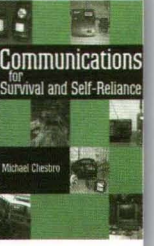
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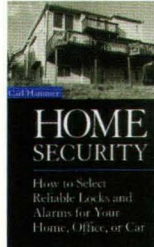
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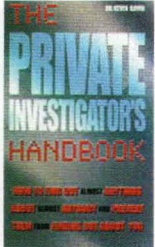
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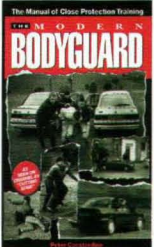
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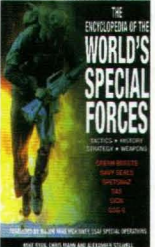
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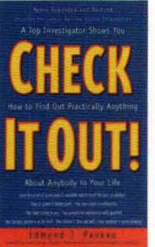
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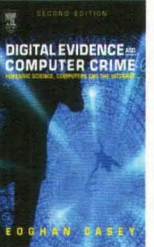
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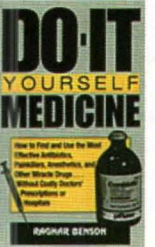
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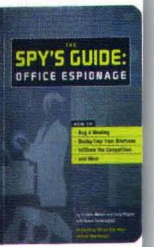
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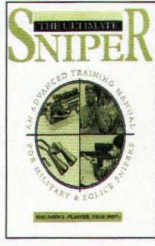
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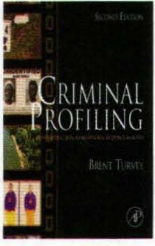
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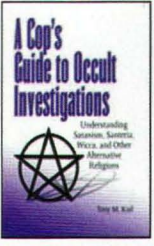
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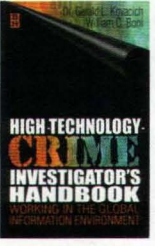
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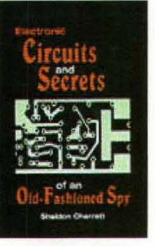
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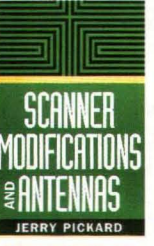
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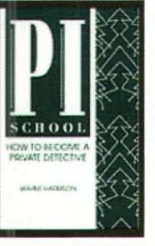
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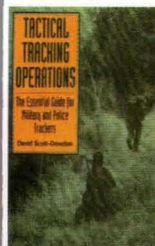
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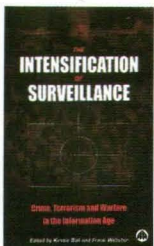
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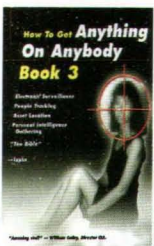
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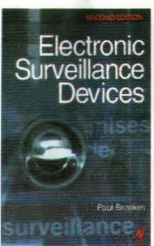
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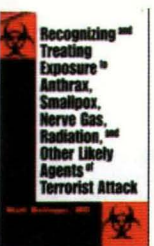
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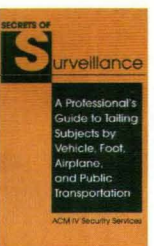
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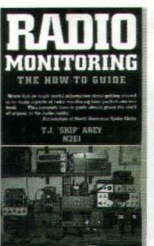
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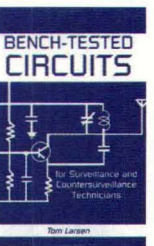
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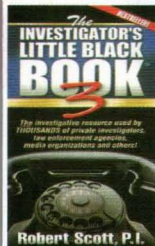
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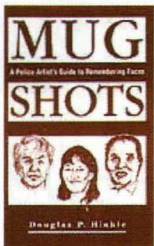
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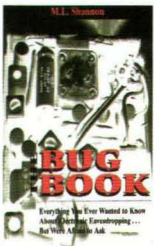
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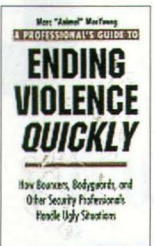
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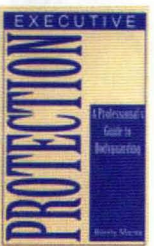
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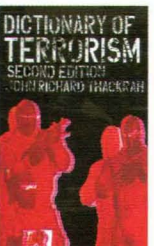
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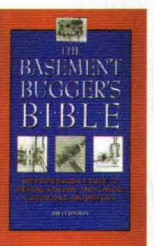
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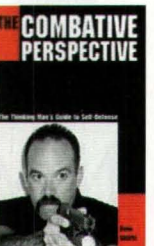
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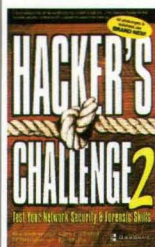
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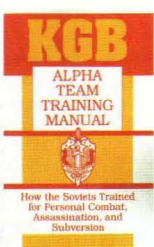
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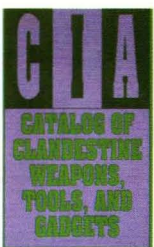
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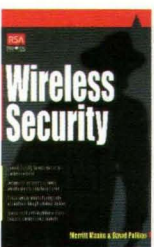
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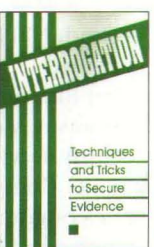
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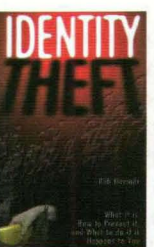
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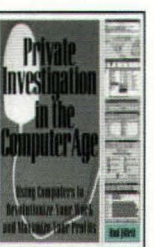
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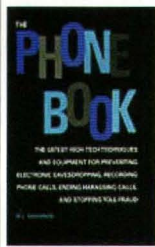
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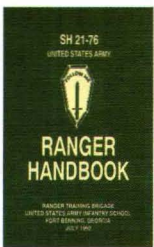
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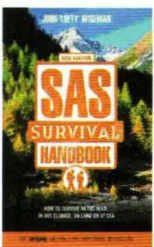
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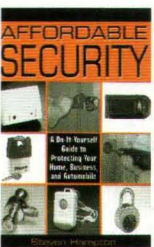
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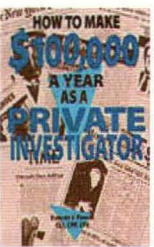
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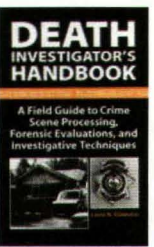
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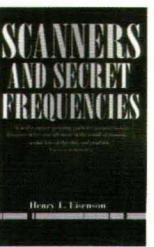
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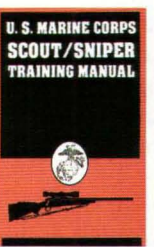
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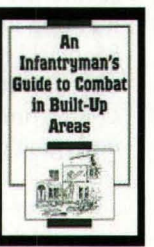
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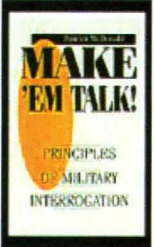
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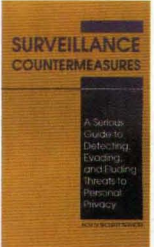
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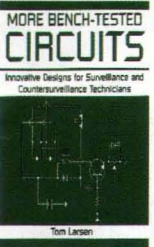
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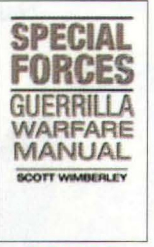
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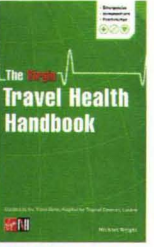
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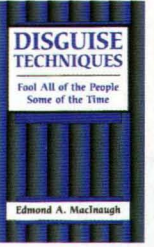
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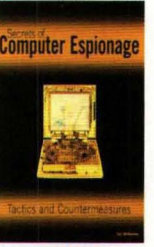
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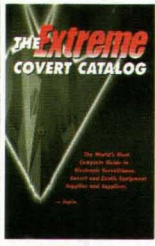
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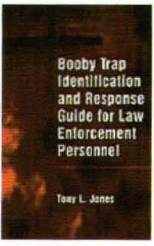
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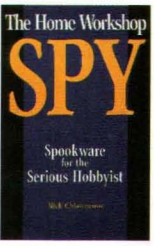
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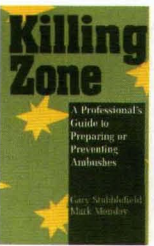
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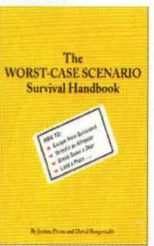
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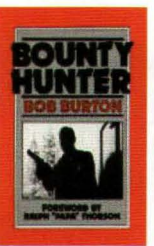
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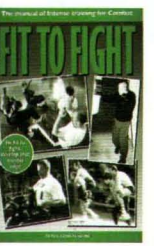
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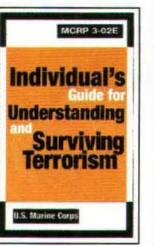
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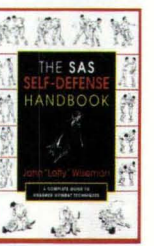
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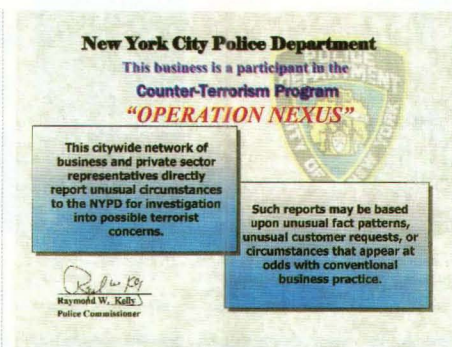
New York City security officials prepare streets and citizens for biological attacks

It's obvious that those charged with security of the world's most dynamic city are satisfied that sooner or later another attempt to commit mass murder on the streets of New York will take place. Few people involved in the world of intelligence have not been impressed by the speed in which officials moved to secure the city after 9/11. From augmenting its intelligence-gathering agencies, to creating overseas posts, officials recognised that the threat from Osama bin-Laden's followers was an emerging one.

Counter-terrorist officers were very, very quick to adopt programmes that involved millions of New Yorkers on the

ground. NYPD's Intelligence Division launched Operation Nexus, a collective effort that reached out to individuals and businesses who could help the security services stop terrorism at its source. Companies are provided with a series of guidelines that can be used 24-hours a day. Assistant Chief Michael Tiffany, head of the Intelligence Division explained:

"The NYPD's Intelligence Division is reaching out to a wide spectrum of businesses and industries in order to furnish a ready contact that may be helpful in reporting information or circumstances that appear unusual or suspicious to you, your employees, or members of your professional/trade/business association, and thus could be



of possible assistance to law enforcement."

New York officials have recognised that by engaging the public in schemes such as Nexus, intelligence can be gleaned on a scale previously unheard of. When information is received, it is logged and analysed and some specialised computers can cross-check data from every corner of the globe. Obviously the behaviour of suspicious characters or "odd purchases" often turns out to be innocent, but this can be quickly determined by investigating officers.

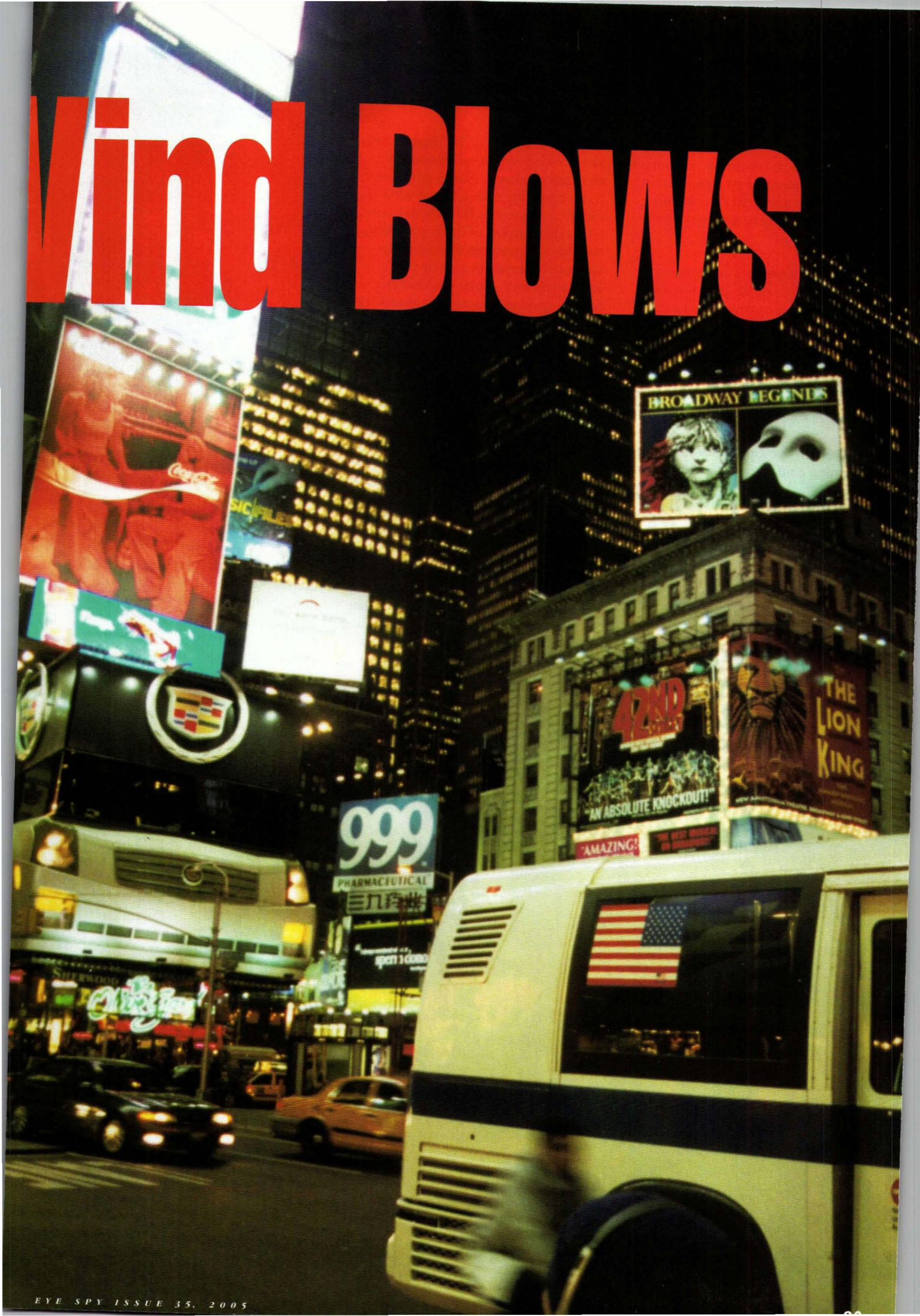
Nexus was constructed in such a manner that it functions to recognise more sinister actions, as Tiffany explained: "There is an ongoing, general concern that individuals seeking to

Mayor Michael Bloomberg, with support from (L-R) US Department of Homeland Security Branch Chief Michael Forgy, OEM Commissioner Joseph Bruno, FDNY Chief Frank Cruthers, NYPD Commissioner Raymond Kelly, addresses the media and answers questions about the City's readiness to respond to terrorist-related events

NEW YORK CITY EMERGENCY PLANNING DEPT.



Wind Blows



commit acts of terrorism - while portraying themselves as legitimate customers - may look to purchase or lease certain materials or equipment or undergo formalised training to acquire certain skills or licenses."

This is undoubtedly a reference to pilot training, or obtaining licences to drive vehicles or oversized trucks that could be used as truck bombs. Short lease compartments and lockups fall into the category as well, plus the purchasing of materials that may appear innocent enough, but once combined with other substances, are deadly.

Participants are given a useful poster containing contact numbers and a series

of guidelines that can be used to help identify suspects, vehicles and even methods of escape. Nexus guidelines come complete with a caveat which is very important. It is this which has won NYPD the support of many people in New York. "Instances of suspicious conduct observed by you or your employees may not be criminal per se, but are striking because of a peculiarity or fact pattern that does not match your personal business or industry experience when dealing with customer requests," said Tiffany.

Nexus is already proving its worth. Eye Spy has learned that the intelligence wing is involved with several ongoing anti-terrorist operations, though few details have been made available, suffice to say that they involve undercover and infiltration officers.

An example of the benefits of Nexus that can be discussed, involve the detonation of two grenades outside a building housing the British Consulate in May. The devices caused little damage and no-one was injured, but it was a serious incident, not least because it

British Consulate building was attacked in May 2005



occurred on Election Day in Britain. After piecing together the shrapnel, police determined the devices were toy grenades that had been filled with gunpowder. Officers likened one to a pineapple-type device, the other was described as a baseball type. Within hours of the attack, the NYPD

IF YOU SUSPECT TERRORISM CALL THE NYPD 888-NYC-SAFE

(888-692-7233)
All calls will be kept confidential

If you have information or knowledge of suspicious behavior that could lead to a terrorist attack call the terrorist hotline.

HOW TO DESCRIBE OR REPORT SUSPICIOUS BEHAVIOR

PERSON

1. Sex
2. Race
3. Age (approximate)
4. Height (use 2' blocks)
5. Weight (approximate use 10 lb. blocks)
6. Build (medium, heavy set, thin, etc.)
7. Hair (color, length, include facial hair)

8. Complexion (light, dark, ruddy, olive)
9. Piercings (ears, tattoos, missing limbs)
10. Clothing (from head to toe, style, defects)
11. Weapons (if any)
12. Method of escape, direction, vehicle, etc.)

VEHICLE

1. License Plate (most important)
2. Year, make, model & color
3. Body type (2 door, 4 door, van, SUV, etc.)
4. Passengers (number of people in vehicle)
5. Damage and anything unusual (logos, etc.)

DO NOT TAKE DIRECT ACTION

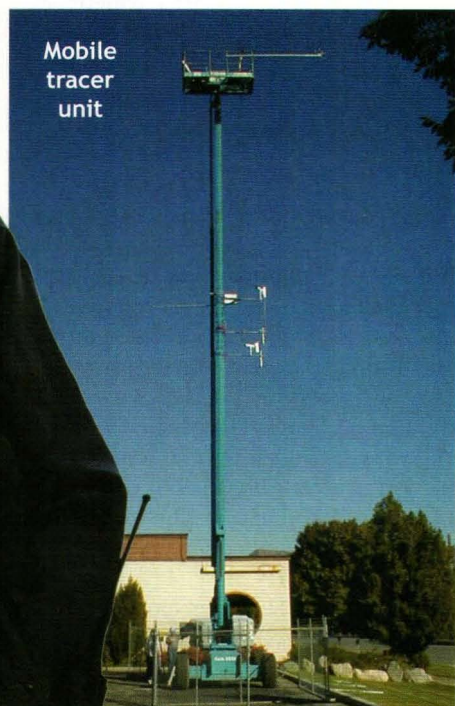
The NYPD needs you to be its eyes & ears.

This public service announcement is brought to you by the New York City Police Foundation, Inc.





Intelligence Division was contacted by a businessman who ran an internet 'Army and Navy Surplus Store'. The man was a participant in Operation Nexus. He had listened to the description of the grenades and told police he had sold two identical devices to an overseas customer, though the delivery address was in New York. Evidence enough that by actively engaging with the people of New York, cooperation and support is possible. ➤



Not all Operation Hercules officers don the type of uniform seen here. A number of 'watchers' roam the city in plain clothes. It is believed at least three foreign nationals have been arrested for espionage activities not associated with terrorism.

URBAN DISPERSION PROJECT

August 2005 Field Study

THE NEW YORK CITY Urban Dispersion Programme is a four-year (2004-2007) research project whose major objective is to study how air flows in a city environment. During three field studies, the collected data will be used to improve and validate computer models that simulate the atmospheric movement of contaminants within cities, and around, into and within building interiors.

Each field study is designed to evaluate seasonal variations in the New York City area. The first of the field studies occurred in March, 2005. The second field study took place between 6-26 August. A third field study is planned for the spring of 2006. Data analysis and final results from the field samples are scheduled to be complete in 2007.



Blue tracer boxes used to track gases

GENERAL OBJECTIVES OF THE URBAN DISPERSION PROGRAMME

- Improve the permanent network of wind stations in and around New York City (NYC) to allow better estimates of where contaminants may travel and to enhance the city's emergency response capabilities,
- Conduct field studies in NYC to advance knowledge about the movement of contaminants in and around NYC and into and within building interiors,
- Improve and validate computer models that simulate the atmospheric movement of contaminants in urban areas using data collected from the field studies, and,
- Transfer the improved capabilities to NYC emergency agencies.

SAFE APPROACH

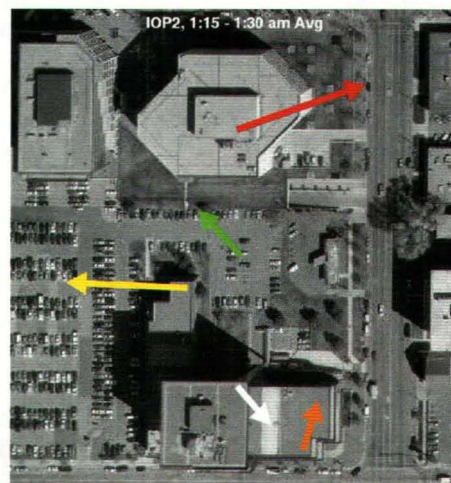
- Only safe, inert perfluorocarbon and sulphur hexafluoride tracers are released to track air movement.
- Perfluorocarbon and sulphur hexafluoride tracers are safely used internationally by scientists and industry.

BENEFITS

- The research study will enhance tools for NYC's emergency management and law enforcement personnel response to hazardous contaminants.
- The research study involves many organisations, including federal agencies, national laboratories and universities.
- The data can be used to improve air quality models.
- New York City's meteorological resources will be expanded with new, permanent instruments.



Analysing air concentration in mobile van



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URBAN DISPERSION PROGRAMME:

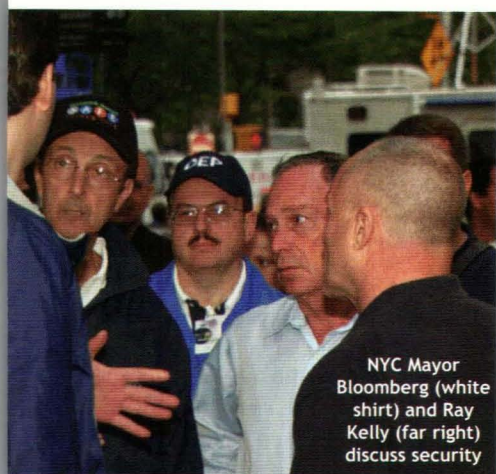
Scientists place
tracer machine on
top of a building



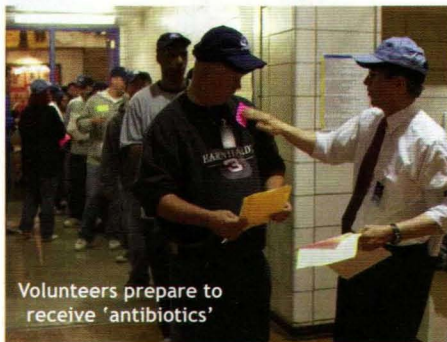
The visible effort to disrupt terrorist attacks in New York City is also aligned to its Intelligence Division. Operation Hercules is a high-visibility and seemingly "random entrance" counter-terrorist plan that results in the military-style deployment of heavily armed officers at various locations across the city. Its primary function is the projection of readiness and rapid mobility of officers to threat areas. It also provides comfort and security to the public. The sudden appearance of Hercules teams, often from unmarked cars, is synchronized by a major command centre. When specific intelligence is received, these teams can change direction and operations to suit the perceived threat. Hercules is made up of staff from various government bodies, including the Emergency Services Unit; the Highway Patrol Unit; the Canine Unit; the Traffic Control Division; the Aviation Unit; the Harbour Unit; the Mounted Unit and the Intelligence Division.

Officers from Hercules have been given specific training that allows them to converse with the public. For many tourists and visitors to the city, it is probably their first encounter with pseudo-military policemen, thus courtesy and cooperation is instilled at the advent of joining the operation. Today, Hercules officers are a common sight on the streets of New York, and

OPERATION PODEX NYC JUNE 2005



NYC Mayor Bloomberg (white shirt) and Ray Kelly (far right) discuss security



Volunteers prepare to receive 'antibiotics'



Operation PODEX was a two-day field exercise staged at locations throughout New York City, and designed to test the authorities distribution of Strategic National Stockpile assets in the event of a bioterrorist attack.

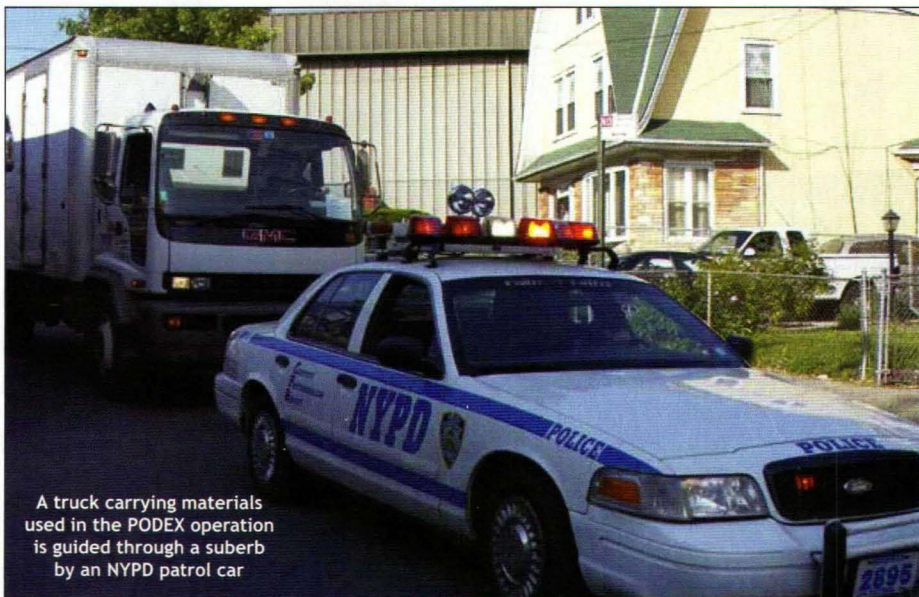
The two-day drill began as the city's health monitoring equipment "tested positive" for anthrax. On the first day of the exercise, city officials requested and received medical and non-medical supplies from the federal government for PODs around the city, and trained supervisory POD staff from NYC Department of Health and Mental Hygiene (DOHMH). On day two, exercise players were challenged to set up mock PODs to distribute medications to affected residents and handle related security, public information, and transportation issues.



THE SCENARIO: At the end of a concert in a New York City Park, the crowd is showered with confetti. The following day, sensors removed from the event location test positive for anthrax. By the next evening, DOHMH has started receiving reports from several hospitals about a number of patients showing signs and symptoms consistent with anthrax.

THE EXERCISE: Drawing participants from more than 15 NYC agencies and organisations, as well as several state and federal agencies, PODEX focused primarily on emergency response coordination, critical decision-making, and integration of federal, state, and regional assets. Exercise players were challenged to manage multiple POD locations, handle unsolicited volunteers, process several hundred patients, and provide accurate information to the public. Participating agencies also assigned representatives to the city's Emergency Operations Center to ensure a coordinated response to the incident.

Exercise evaluators reviewed PODEX activities for command structure efficiency, interagency communications, participants' awareness and understanding of chemical, biological, radiological, nuclear, and explosive hazards, and use of resources. PODEX evaluators also examined how well agency response met city-wide Incident Management System (CIMS) standards.



A truck carrying materials used in the PODEX operation is guided through a suburb by an NYPD patrol car

their intelligence brief impressive. Eye Spy has information that Hercules officers helped thwart one al-Qaida operation to bring down the Brooklyn Bridge, and its counter-intelligence section is involved in a unique, but secret operation to identify terrorist cells that are functioning or being created. Not that Hercules officers always don the deep blue-black uniforms associated with their "random entrance" teams. Some active units wear civilian clothes that make them totally "invisible" to the millions of people who visit Manhattan or reside in the New York Metropolitan area.

FILLING IN THE GAPS

Since 9/11, New York City has been engaged in a massive security plan that was enabled to counter similar attacks. Nexus and Hercules are just two components of the security effort. Airline routes in and out of the greater New York area have been examined and overflight areas changed where deemed necessary. At the Port of New York tough



Firefighters enter the New York subway system during a recent exercise

security measures have been introduced. Incoming vessels are often checked and their cargo examined even before they leave foreign ports.

The threat to New York's transit system has been the subject of much discussion. Following the appalling incidents in London, new measures are being introduced, though these will take time to develop, and recent "stop and search" plans have been criticised

by some. However, the Intelligence Division is aware that al-Qaida has the means and the terrorists already embedded in the USA to pull off a similar atrocity.

New York is one of the most 'open cities' in the world, but its security officials are not oblivious to the threat of suicide bombers. CCTV cameras were successful in London, and officials from the Intelligence Division were quick to

travel to London to examine their potential.

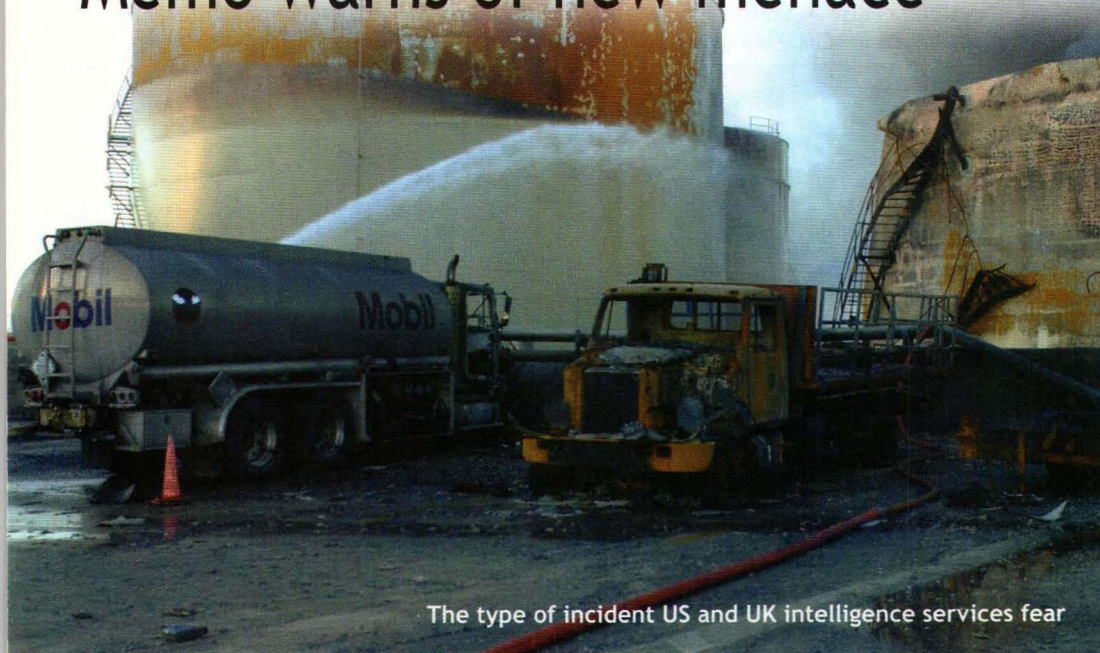
THE URBAN DISPERSION PROJECT

The Intelligence Division does fear the "invisible threat". It has long been recognised that al-Qaida will, at some point, attempt to release a biological or chemical agent in the city. This threat has also been discussed by authorities in London, and the events of July have only increased concern. An emergency operation to examine just how fast a chemical or biological agent would travel in the London Underground was conducted last year. Now US officials are planning a series of exercises that will see the release of colourless and harmless gases in subways, buildings and areas most frequented by visitors to Manhattan. By establishing wind flows through Manhattan's high-rise buildings, the authorities should be able to determine which areas are most at risk, enabling the security and emergency services to evacuate these areas quickly.

New York has entrusted the building of a "computerized model" of the wind flow, to some of America's leading scientific establishments. "You can use those models to ask, 'What if something happened here?'" said Jerry Allwine, an

Intelligence Warning on Fuel

Memo warns of new menace



The type of incident US and UK intelligence services fear

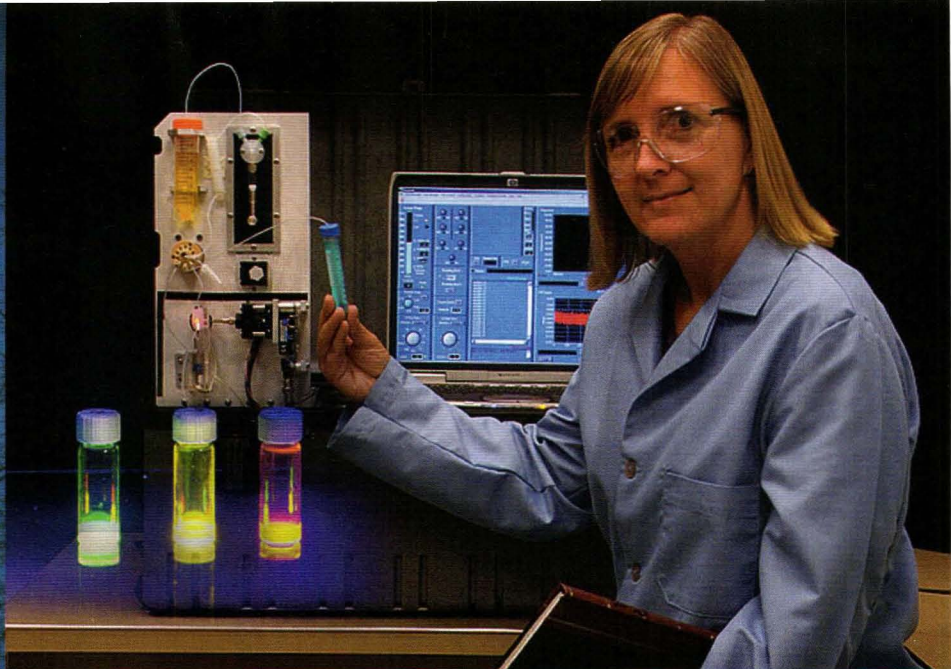
US intelligence officials issued a security memo warning that al-Qaida operatives could use fuel tankers and hijacked lorries to cause "mass casualties in several prominent US cities and London." The bulletin was prepared by the US Department for Homeland Security in August as the fourth anniversary of 9/11 loomed.

It says: "Al-Qaida leaders plan to employ various types of fuel trucks as vehicle-borne improvised explosive devices (VBIED) in an effort to cause mass casualties in the US (and London), prior to September 19. Attacks are planned specifically for New York, Chicago, and Los Angeles. It is unclear whether the attacks will occur simultaneously or be spread over a period of time. The stated goal is the collapse of the US economy."



Rockefeller Center where harmless gases will be released

engineer with the Pacific Northwest National Laboratory (PNNL). Not that the genesis of the programme began in New York, the Urban Dispersion Project started five years ago in Salt Lake City and Oklahoma City. "We want to understand where the winds blow and where particles are taken," said Tom Keiss,



A Pacific Northwest National Laboratory researcher demonstrates the Biodetection Enabling Analyte Delivery System combined with optical detection. The BEADS system has been commercially licensed to companies and can detect botulinum and multiple toxins, such as E. coli, salmonella and ricin simultaneously

who is in charge of the tests for the Department of Homeland Security.

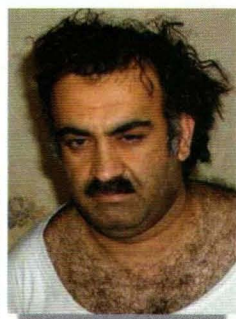
Some 180 'tracer units' positioned at various locations will track the gases as they are released from specific points, including Times Square and Rockefeller Center. Gases will also be released on the subway at 50th Street and Broadway. Vehicles fitted with tracer units will also measure the distance the gases travel. Further tests will take place next year and the experiments will conclude in 2007.

The project has been described as "ambitious" by many observers, but it is typical of the lengths New York is willing to take to thwart al-Qaida. Given the Intelligence Division's counterparts in London are installing biological testing sensors in London already, it is clear that the threat to thousands of civilians is very real. "This is no longer a case of when the wind blows... it's a question of where" a New York intelligence official told Eye Spy.

Tankers

After the document found its way to the media, its stark message scaled down by officials who said "no other intelligence exists to corroborate this specific threat." However, intelligence watchers were surprised at its specific content: "Some of the vehicles used will be hijacked. The type of vehicle may be anything from gasoline tanker trucks to trucks hauling oxygen and gas cylinders. Water trucks filled with gasoline or other highly combustible material may also be used. The detonation of the vehicles will be carried out by driving them into gas stations or ramming explosive-laden vehicles into the trucks carrying the fuel."

In late July, al-Qaida's deputy, Ayman al-Zawahiri, appeared on a videotape congratulating the London bombers. Some senior US analysts believe the tape was an "activation signal to the cells".



Khalid Sheikh Mohammed (above), one of the senior planners of 9/11 who was captured in Pakistan, has provided valuable information. He told US interrogators that he had developed plans for targeting petrol stations. This was "due to their apparent vulnerability and the potential destructive force of a fuel-driven explosion", the bulletin notes.

In Iraq, terrorists have hijacked transport vehicles and fuel tankers and used them in several deadly attacks. The most recent occurred in July in a market town 25 miles south of Baghdad. In this case, terrorists packed a fuel

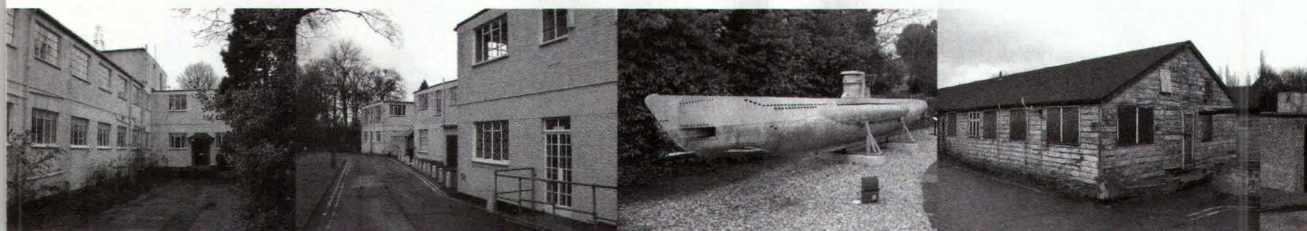


The aftermath of the Khobar Towers fuel tanker blast

tanker with explosives. The blast killed 100 civilians. However, this method has been used prior to the conflict in Iraq. A fuel tanker attack on the Khobar Towers in Saudi Arabia in 1996 killed 19 US servicemen.

MI5 and Scotland Yard have analysed the threat of an al-Qaida terror cell using fuel tankers and trucks as weapons. Areas around Parliament and other key loca-

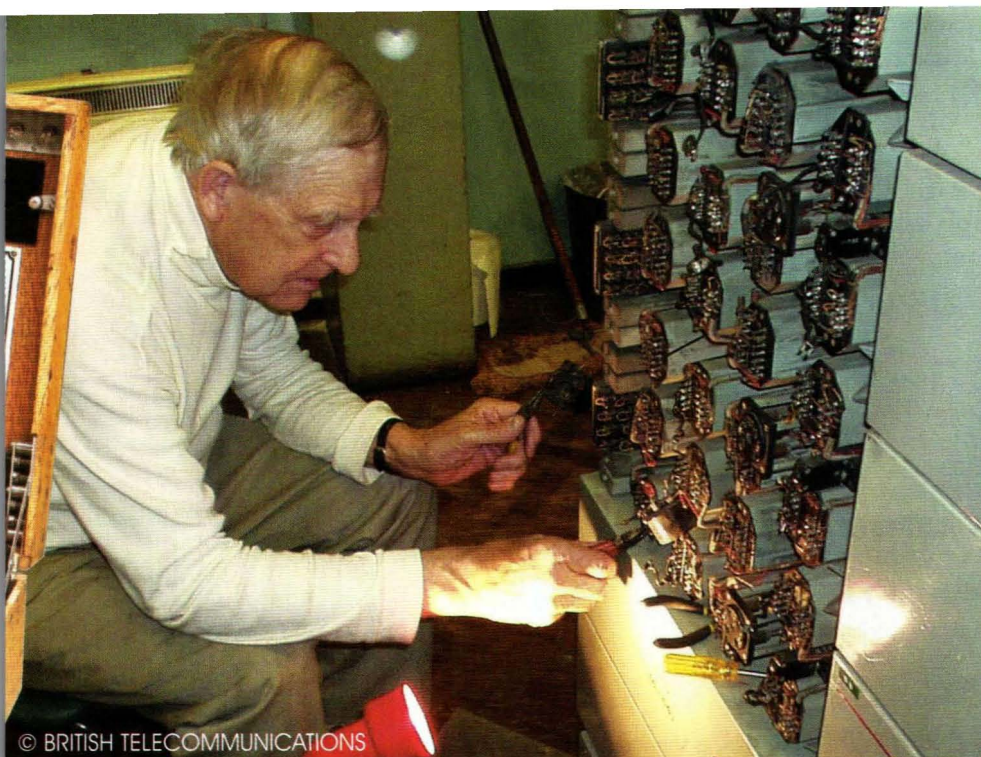
tions are now protected by anti-suicide truck-bomb barriers. In 2004, nearly one ton of fertiliser was discovered in a lock-up following an intelligence-led operation in North London. It is understood the material was destined to be used in a truck bomb to destroy a London nightclub.



‘Post Office’
Rebuilding the
computer that
cracked Hitler’s
Engima



WWII CODE BREAKING



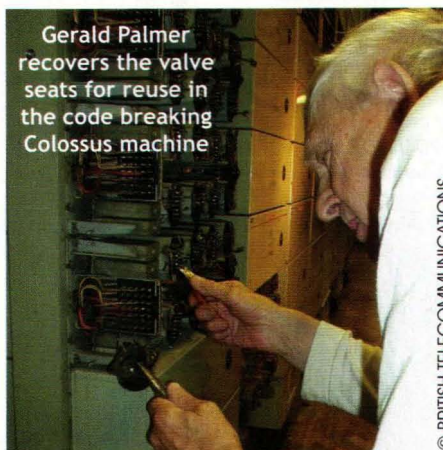
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British Telecommunications is helping to rebuild Colossus, the world's first production programmable electronic computer, which was used to break the top secret German Enigma codes and ultimately helped bring victory for Great Britain and its allies during World War II.

BT is assisting with a project led by the Colossus Trust, based at Bletchley Park, to rebuild the Colossus computers. Despite having nothing more than some 1945 war time photographs and 'top secret' circuit diagrams, the Trust's team of engineers have already rebuilt the first of the Colossi. To continue, however, they required 2,000 rare thermionic valve (vacuum tubes used to amplify electronic signals) holders from redundant equipment about to be cleared from a BT telephone exchange.

Colossus, which was designed and constructed by a Post Office* research team, was created to break complex messages and codes, which were being transmitted by Hitler and his High Command. A total of ten Colossus machines were built and used at Bletchley Park, Britain's secret code-breaking base during World War II. However, these machines were later destroyed, along with the technical drawings and diagrams, in order to keep their existence a secret.

Gerald Palmer recovers the valve seats for reuse in the code breaking Colossus machine



© BRITISH TELECOMMUNICATIONS

BT Archives team, led by David Hay, head of heritage has helped the Trust secure the valve holders. He says: "People may not realise the link between telephone technology and the development of the computer, but the invention of Colossus is an important part of the story of telecommunications - as well as the history of modern computing and the second world war.

"Many of the components for the original Colossus were sourced from telephone exchange equipment by the Post Office researchers who developed it. We're delighted that BT is able to play a part in preserving a piece of the UK's rich heritage by supplying the necessary valve holders from obsolete exchange equipment which would otherwise be scrapped."

LINKS www.connected-earth.com

** BT was previously part of the Post Office, becoming a separate organisation in 1981*

Colossus

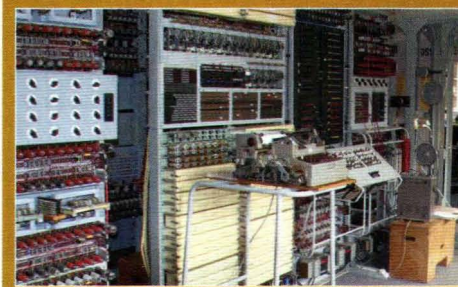
During the second world war, Britain had a secret code-breaking base at Bletchley Park. Max Newman, a mathematician working at Bletchley, became convinced that a machine could be built to mechanise part of the deciphering process. This first machine, known as 'Robinson' after Heath Robinson, the cartoonist designer of fantastic machines, was delivered to Bletchley in May 1943. However Robinson was unreliable and required lots of people to operate it.

Tommy Flowers, a brilliant Post Office telephone engineer, was called in to see if he could improve Robinson. Flowers and his team at the Post Office research station Dollis Hill went on to design and build 'Colossus', a much faster and more reliable machine that worked using thermionic valves normally used in telephone exchange equipment rather than the relays used in Robinson. The first Colossus used 1500 valves and was working at Bletchley by December 1943. This was the world's first practical electronic digital information processing machine - a forerunner of today's computers.

The German codes had to be cracked by carrying out complex statistical analyses on the intercepted messages. Colossus could read paper tape at 5,000 characters per second and this meant that the huge amount of mathematical work that needed to be done could be carried out in hours, rather than weeks.

Tommy Flowers and his team continued to work on Colossus and a second version, which used 2500 valves rather than the 1500 used in Colossus Mark I and which could process the tapes five times as fast, was delivered to Bletchley in June 1944, just in time for D-Day. There were eventually 10 Colossi made for Bletchley Park.

Bletchley Park's crucial contribution to the war effort - which has only become public knowledge relatively recently - was praised by Churchill, who described it as, "the goose that laid the golden egg and never cackled."



© LEPL

COMPUTER, COLOSSUS

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PROFESSIONAL

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Put this pen into your top pocket and it looks 100% normal but it also has a powerful microphone inside. Simply plug the lead into your recorder and record every conversation you may have clearly without any worry of trying to hide the microphone. Can be hidden in a desk etc.

Order code: L-PN1
UK £25.00 US \$48.00
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Use with any FM bug

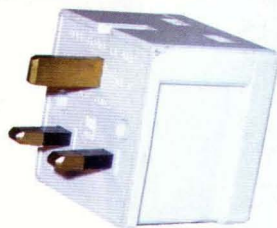
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PROFESSIONAL CALCULATOR TRANSMITTER

This working desk calculator conceals a very powerful FM transmitter. The unit can be left in an office environment without raising any suspicion - simply listen in from another location. Has a range of 300ft and a battery life of 15 hours. Use with our FM receiver



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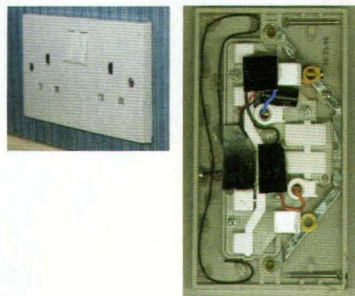


MAINS-DOUBLE PLUG ADAPTOR TRANSMITTER

A conventional fully working UK mains-working double plug adaptor. Inside is a tiny UHF transmitter which becomes active and powered when plugged in. 24-hour-a-day transmission. No batteries needed just plug into any socket. Use with our UHF receivers.

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UK £195 USA \$350
UK model shown in picture

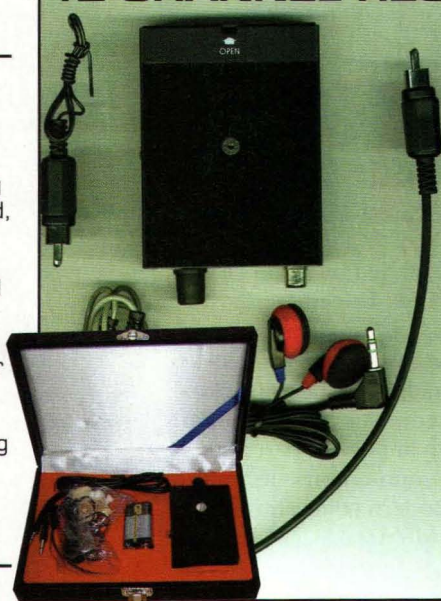
MAINS-DOUBLE SOCKET TRANSMITTER



Using the identical FM transmitter as the LS-TX-3 (left), but inside is a fully working mains socket. This unit is ideal for permanent applications. Range 350ft

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Superb 12-channel UHF receiver kit that can be used to pick up transmissions from different UHF listening devices placed in several locations, simply by changing channels.

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Powered by a 9v battery, the unit has a range of 400 metres - all contained in a luxury solid case.

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This pocket size Sanyo recorder has many uses. It can be used to record meetings and can also be used with some of our other products where you need a recorder - the pen microphone for example. The best at its price in the market. Specially adapted to avoid feedback and machine noise



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MINIATURE SPY CAMERA WITH VIDEO

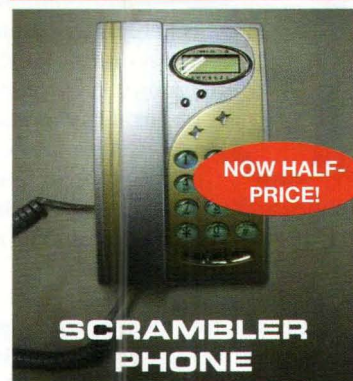
Mini-Digital Camera - web-cam and AVI-filming mode. Windows 98/2000/XP operating system only

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Built by our own specialists and used across the world

Bodyworn or for a room this UHF miniature transmitter is superb. The 6mm diameter microphone can even be pushed under door gaps to listen to sounds in another room. Use with our UHF receiver which will we programme to receive transmission

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EYE SPY'S ENIGMA BUG

This is a very serious and powerful surveillance device that allows the operator to listen in to a conversation from anywhere in the world. The phone looks and operates like any ordinary mobile-phone, however, by dialling its number you can monitor any conversation or sound that is within range of its highly impressive and advanced internal microphone.

The special microphone can detect the quietest of whispers. The unit can be taken into meetings or any environment, allowing colleagues thousands of miles away to listen in. Similarly, simply leave the phone at a location and dial up whenever you need to listen. A superb bug used by professionals only.

Now available for the USA cell phone network

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UHF KEY RING TRANSMITTER

Ready to use in one second - Eye Spy's new key ring UHF transmitter requires the use of just one 3V lithium battery. Simply open the case, pop the battery in, and it starts transmitting immediately.



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NEW

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This professional kit is ideal for listening through walls, doors, floors or windows. A unique device uses a special 'contact microphone' which detects the slightest vibration. The device is so small it fits comfortably into a shirt or jacket. Comes complete with a high-quality earphone. A socket is included for recording onto a tape. Powered by a 9 volt battery (included), this useful unit comes with battery and smart carry case

A high quality piece of kit



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A 12v PCB board camera with pinhole lens and audio. Easy to fit into most objects, air vents, speaker grills etc. These cameras are low lux and CCD - not the cheaper CMOS variant. Measures just 15 x 32 x 32mm

B & W 380-line board camera
Order Code:
L-CAM1 UK \$95.00 USA \$180.00
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CREDIT CARD TRANSMITTER

This remarkable UHF transmitter is only 3mm thick and can be slipped in the side of a wallet, file, folder or pocket. It also has the advantage of voice activated transmission. Stunning quality. Range 650ft. Use with our UHF receiver



Order Code: LS-CCT UK £199.00
USA \$350.00 ROW £199.00

QUALITY WATCH MICROPHONE



A fully functional wristwatch that houses an integrated seed microphone. The lead is concealed up the arm, beneath the shirt of jacket and is connected to a cassette recorder

Please specify Ladies or Gentleman

Order Code: LS-WW UK £50.00
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COMPLETE WITH RECORDER
Order Code: LS-WWR UK £90.00
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MINI ANTI-SPYING DETECTOR

A key fob size mini detector, which could detect most of those wireless wiretap and video cameras secretly installed in your home or at a public place. A quick simple scan will tell you if anything is there



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L-ASD UK £13.99 USA \$25.00
ROW £15.99

TELEPHONE/FAX TAP DEFEAT

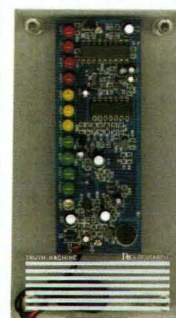


This telephone/fax tap defeat is very clever and will defeat any wiretap or bug that could be wired to your phone line. The machine will also defeat any voice activated phone recorders by sending constant pulses of noise.

The TD1 has a LCD line condition display and LED's to indicate the mode setting. Offers the following features: turn on or off any wiretap or bug, any phone recorder controlled by line voltage, any phone recorder controlled by voice activation

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Executive Truth Machine - combines psychological stress evaluator and voice stress analyser (VSA).

Results shown on a column of LED lights

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* Some of the products advertised may be illegal to operate in your country. Please familiarise yourself with the law as it effects you.

WE'LL LET YOU INTO A SECRET, THIS WAS NOT ENGLAND'S GREATEST TRIUMPH IN '66.



In 1966, at the height of the Cold War, a team of this country's military intelligence officers stole the secrets of Soviet Russia's foremost fighter interceptor.

Said the West's Chief of Defence Staff, the operation meant "the 20-year gap in aircraft intelligence was filled overnight."

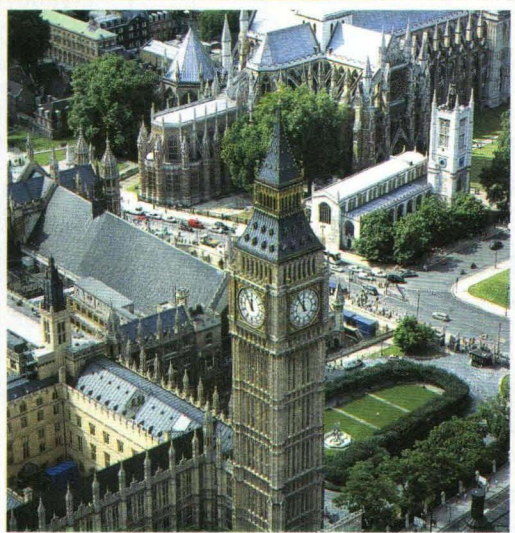
This utterly compelling story of secrecy, courage and madcap brilliance retold in this month's issue of Eye Spy is now a documentary feature from Calico Productions.

Interested TV executives and commissioning editors are invited to phone or e-mail Calico Productions to discuss broadcast rights.



The New CODEMAKERS

Target Houses of Parliament



Intelligence sources have confirmed that a plan to launch a sarin attack in the UK has been foiled by Scotland Yard.... ➤

THE NEW CODEMAKERS

Hidden codes broken by British Intelligence as details emerge of a sarin plot against Houses of Parliament

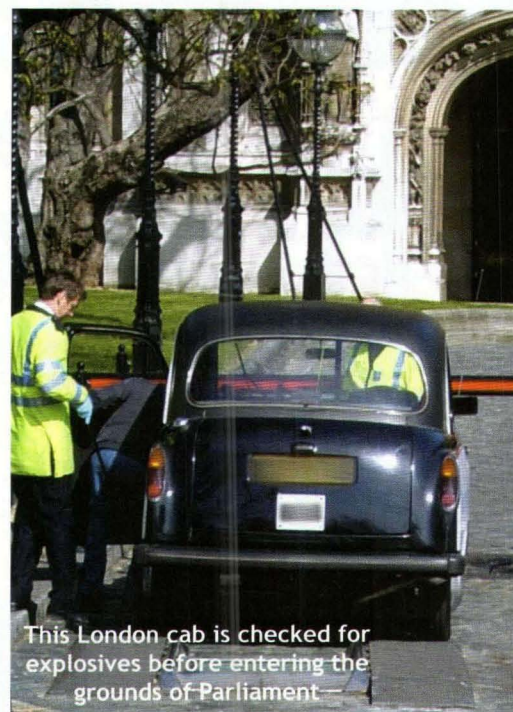
Intelligence sources have confirmed that a plan to launch a chemical attack in the UK has been foiled by Scotland Yard. The attack, aimed at politicians in the Houses of Parliament, was planned last year and recently discovered in coded e-mails on computers seized from suspected al-Qaida terrorists in both Britain and Pakistan.

The security services, working with an al-Qaida informant who revealed the terrorists codes, were able to decipher the plot at GCHQ's centre near Cheltenham, the government's eavesdropping post. Although arrests were made in Britain, authorities say the operation was being run out of Pakistan by a suspected al-Qaida figure.

Using the decoded text, police were able to identify an al-Qaida cell that had carried out extensive research and video-recorded reconnaissance missions in preparation for the attacks. The discovery of the codes allowed MI5 and GCHQ to crack several more plots and

identify persons sympathetic to the terror group.

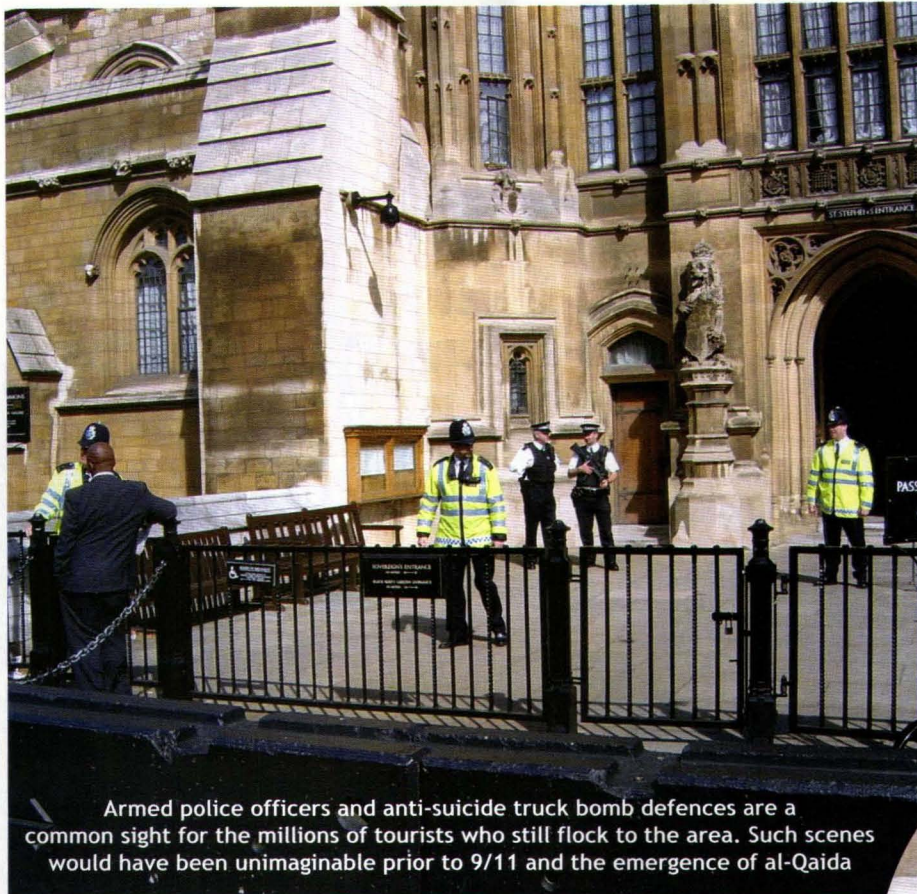
The listening centre at Cheltenham picked up the mention of sarin in several emails. Experts say that sarin is an extremely toxic substance that disrupts the nervous system by overstimulating muscles and vital organs. It can be inhaled as a gas or absorbed through the skin. In high doses, sarin suffocates its victims by paralysing the muscles around their lungs. One hundred milligrams of sarin - about one drop - can kill the average person in a few minutes if the victim is not given an antidote. Experts say sarin is 500 times more toxic than cyanide. It was used in



This London cab is checked for explosives before entering the grounds of Parliament



Entrances to the Houses of Parliament now appear more akin to military facilities



Armed police officers and anti-suicide truck bomb defences are a common sight for the millions of tourists who still flock to the area. Such scenes would have been unimaginable prior to 9/11 and the emergence of al-Qaida

1995 by Aum Shinrikyo, a Japanese doomsday cult, in a terrorist attack on the Tokyo subway system that killed 12 people and hospitalised more than 5,000. In addition to the Houses of Parliament plot, it is speculated the attacks were intended for enclosed spaces such as the London Underground, airports or busy shopping centres or pubs.

With the intelligence at hand, Eliza Manningham-Buller, head of MI5, made the decision to increase security around the parliament building this summer and to reassess security. In July 2005, intelligence officials met with Specialist Operations 17 (SO17), the unit responsible for protecting Parliament. The sarin plot was reportedly discussed in the meeting. An internal document mentioned a gas or chemical 'dirty bomb' attack against the British Government. An intelligence source told *The Sunday Times* that the House of Commons was one of their targets as well as the Tube. "They were planning to use chemicals, a dirty bomb and sarin gas. They looked at all sorts of ways of delivering it," he said.

A military unit, reportedly drawn from Britain's Special Forces, recently carried out a secret examination of security at the House of Commons and highlighted the ease in which terrorists could kill many people in the debating chamber. A

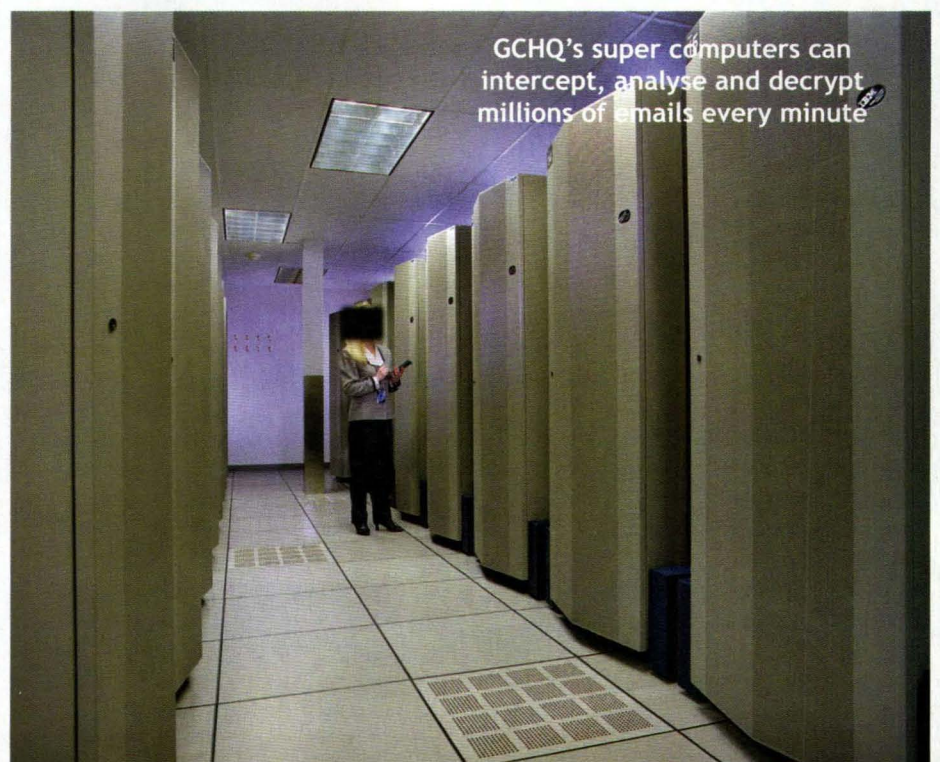
police security memo, drawn up after the 7/7 attacks, also reveals high-level fears that suicide terrorists could use black cabs or a visit to an exhibition to mark the 400th anniversary of the gunpowder plot (5 November).

The minutes of the July meeting record: "(It was) felt all SO17 contin-

gency plans should be reviewed against the new threat - a plan for a Kratos* incident was required." It is part of a pre-planned response to suicide bombers drafted last year which draws on Israeli experience.

A senior officer said that he "felt particular attention should be paid to cabs entering the (parliamentary) estate." The memo records: "(A senior official) expressed grave concern at the shortage of security officers. He was worried that commitments such as the forthcoming exhibition on the gunpowder plot just could not be covered. He felt that an unacceptable number of posts were being closed down."

* Kratos - See page 45



GCHQ's super computers can intercept, analyse and decrypt millions of emails every minute

METAL BOX

Surveillance cameras
are 'silent friend' to
security services

CCTV
IN
OPERATION

P Long Stay Car Park

White Bays

Paying customers only

When the double decker bus exploded at Tavistock Square in London, killing 13 people, security officials made a beeline straight for the vehicle's onboard cameras. Unfortunately, they were not working that day. It was a blow, but MI5 had some consolation in the knowledge that thousands of carefully positioned CCTV cameras were sure to provide additional clues.

It's a fact that in any major British city you are likely to be filmed as many as 100 times an hour if you are on a walkabout. That figure rises greatly when you consider other cameras are operating in stores, transit points and strategically placed road congestion areas. It is impossible to estimate the number of arrests made thanks to these all-seeing eyes.

When Britain embarked upon its strategy of using such devices, most were installed above motorways to monitor traffic. In later days, they became a valuable aide to police in their fight against criminals. Operators could now track villains across huge areas by switching from one carefully positioned camera to another - it was 'real time intelligence'.

Today, they are sadly a vital tool in the prevention of terrorism.

Following the first wave of terrorist attacks in London on 7 July, Scotland Yard began a massive investigation. Beside a plethora of physical evidence and eye witness testimony, the police were aware that CCTV footage held even more vital intelligence. Thus in various buildings across London, particularly the Lambeth Road 'viewing suites', boxes and boxes of video footage began arriving from specific

points relative to the four blasts. All were carefully logged and recorded. It was a mind-boggling operation, but as soon as the four key suspects were identified, nearly 1,000 officers sat down and poured over an estimated 25,000 tapes. Besides CCTV footage, dozens of eye-witness reports were also used to single-out the men. In weeks and months to come, other tapes may also reveal clues. They will form a 'narrative' of the bombers' movements. One reporter called it "old fashioned police work."

When it was discovered the terrorists had entered Kings Cross via the Thames Link from Luton, calls were immediately made to secure the CCTV footage from Luton train station. The four men were captured on camera boarding the 7.40am train to Kings Cross. At 8.26am, they were again filmed arriving at the London station.

The CCTV camera: A simple tool hated by some, but now accepted and welcomed by the vast majority of law abiding citizens in the UK



Police raid the bomb factory of the 7/7 bombers in Leeds. CCTV had played a valuable role in identifying the terrorists

Scotland Yard then set about examining the tapes from Luton and released an image of all four suspects together. Already the security services were quickly 'back-engineering' the bombers steps. Another CCTV tape of the car park provided further clues and a vehicle belonging to one of the bombers, Jermaine Lindsay, was identified. Specialist teams moved in and several other devices and explosive forensics recovered. This in turn led to Leeds and police raided several houses. One house was found to have been used to manufacture the explosives. Materials discovered in the house turned out to be identical in composite structure as that found at the bomb sites and in the vehicle in Luton. This was not so much a 'paper trail', but a CCTV footage trail.

The 7/7 bombers had been careful not to arouse any suspicion. The driver of the car in Luton had paid for a full day's

parking and his ticket was carefully placed on the windscreen. It was also discovered that the terrorists had purchased 'return rail tickets', though their journey was always going to be one way.

Like DNA sampling, CCTV is now regarded as a crucial tool in police investigation. New technology coming on-line means that a programmer can enter details of a suspect into a computer and the software will begin an automatic search through the data rapidly. This can save vital time. Critics point out that criminals often discard clothing as they make their escape, or don new jackets etc. However, data imaging of facial features, the width and height of a subject, and even the stride a person takes can now be identified and compared. This will help thwart such 'defensive actions'.





The four 7/7 terrorists embark upon their final journey. A CCTV camera at Luton train station captured the moment when they boarded the train to Kings Cross

When CCTV cameras were first installed in the 1970s, the image quality was not particularly good. There have been numerous occasions where a suspect has been released simply because no accurate identification was possible. With the advent of new technology, the images are getting better and better. Enhancement techniques are also improving, thus a distorted image may not be totally useless. In the UK, new cameras and better software is being installed at key locations. Surprisingly, NASA is one organisation at the forefront of advanced imaging, and is set to play a lead role in this area.

21 JULY 2005

With London on high alert and MI5 convinced at least part of the terror gang was still on the loose, reports came flooding in of various incidents in London on 21 July. Like before, three incidents had occurred on the Tube and one on a bus. Four bombs had been detonated but all had failed to explode. CCTV control rooms across the city were already on a very high state of alert and within minutes senior officials began examining

footage from the relevant scenes. A few hours later Scotland Yard called a press conference and released four images showing the prime suspects. It was an incredible speedy breakthrough and one that would simply not have been possible had it not been for CCTV cameras.



At 12.39pm one suspect was filmed at Warren Street station. Moments earlier he had been seen on the train with a rucksack mumbling "something had gone wrong." His bomb had failed to detonate." One minute later at the Oval station, an underground CCTV camera picked up another suspect running through the station. As he passed in front of the camera he looked up and was aware his image has been captured. An unexploded bomb was later found on a Northern Line train he had just exited. Another suspect was filmed at

Continued on page 42



CCTV cameras captured both sets of terrorists prior to, during, and after the bombings

The Jean Charles De Menezes Affair



CCTV Cameras Allegedly Failed on Day of Fatal Shooting

Following the fatal shooting of Brazilian Jean Charles De Menezes by armed officers who mistook him for one of the 21/7 bombers, many observers believed Stockwell Tube Station's CCTV would provide vital clues. Six cameras cover the station, but information suggests not all of them were working properly on the morning of 22 July. This has caused some to suspect a cover-up. The real reason is probably more mundane, but no less serious.

When police investigators arrived at the station just minutes after De Menezes was pronounced dead, one of their first tasks was to remove the video tapes. It is understood some station cameras were not working and the tapes were blank. This is disputed by some London Underground staff who say at least three cameras were working. The Northern Lines cameras are maintained by a company called Tube Lines. It is believed TL officials told investigators the cameras were working normally. The evidence, including cameras, tapes and computer software has now been handed over to the Independent Police Complaints Commission (IPCC) for analysis, but it will be some time before the IPCC issue a statement.

Had the cameras caught the incident, then the events leading up to the fateful shooting would be known. More importantly, the incident on the carriage would have been recorded.

The cameras are linked to recorders at the station itself and controlled by a computer system. If the machines which download the image were in any way faulty, then this could



Bullet case found on the carriage floor where De Menezes was killed

explain why Tube staff say the cameras were working, but no image was recorded. Both parties could be correct.

The key to this could be what happened just hours earlier. After one of the 21/7 bombers had failed to detonate his bomb, the security services apparently removed a disk from the Stockwell Tube Station's computer - a machine integral to the operating of the cameras and receiving images. If this is the reason why no footage was available, it seems strange that a new disk was not immediately installed?

Due to the lengthy inquiry now ongoing by the IPCC, and its insistence it will not provide updates, speculation is bound to flourish. However, when asked about the film footage from the CCTV cameras, Nick Hardwick, chair of the IPCC, said he was confident his team now had all the relevant CCTV from Stockwell Tube Station and that there was "no reason" to believe any had been deliberately withheld. He also said he was not aware of any "missing" information about the incident on 22 July.

CCTV
IN
OPERATION

ITV NEWS

12.21pm at Westbourne Park Underground. He repeatedly looked behind his shoulder. Police believe he then travelled westbound on the Hammer-smith & City Line to Shepherd's Bush where a CCTV camera caught him running. Moments later a blast occurred on a Shepherd's bush train. Witnesses identified the man and said he shut his eyes before a puff of black smoke filled the air. His bomb also failed to explode.

Following the first London attacks, all bus companies were told to make sure CCTV cameras were fully functioning. This helped identify the fourth suspect. His image was captured on the top deck of the No 26 in Hackney at 12.53pm. Police examined the bus and discovered explosives in a rucksack that had failed to blow up.

Had any of the devices exploded then the death toll would have been significant.

What has not been released by the security services are details of the huge investigation into those who may have assisted the terrorists. CCTV film from all major airports and seaports is being carefully examined. This may help identify the so-called planner who reportedly fled Britain just hours before the attacks.

SUPPORT OF CCTV

Following his recent visit to London, Australia's Prime Minister John Howard had this to say about the cameras: "The biggest single thing that I have learned by a country mile out of my visit... is the extraordinary value of surveillance cameras. I have been mightily impressed with the great capacity of the British police within 24 hours to identify people.

"And these cameras which, of course, are far more extensively used in Britain and in other parts of the world than in

Australia, are certainly a real plus in catching people," he said.

"They can, in certain circumstances, act as a deterrent and I think they are a very valuable weapon and they are things that potentially we may need to look at expanding in Australia."

Britons have long been used to CCTV cameras, and few would dispute the fact that their presence has resulted in a drop in crime. No country in the world has as many cameras watching the public as the UK. America's anti-terrorist chiefs are urging Washington to follow suit. That CCTV helped enormously in the hunt for the London terrorists is obvious. As for those who say civil liberties are in danger, and America's ACLU comes to mind here, most members of the public welcome them. "If you have done nothing wrong, then you have nothing to fear," said one security source.



KINGS CROSS, LONDON

From the outset of their journey from Luton, the 7/7 bombers were captured on CCTV. Likewise, had CCTV not been installed on London's Underground and overground transit system, the 21/7 bombers would not have been identified and arrested so quickly

China's Spies Steal US Aegis Technology

US-based front company in espionage mission



The People's Republic of China has rolled out two new missile destroyers reportedly equipped with Aegis-style battle management systems. The technology was allegedly stolen after the US was duped by a Chinese intelligence sponsored firm actually operating on American soil. According to sources: "China stole the technology for the Aegis battle management system by setting up a front company in the United States that became a subcontractor for the Aegis system manufacturer.

The two Luyang II missile destroyers are Beijing's first Aegis-type ships. However, it is clear that many more will now be fitted with the impressive missile technology. Two other warships were also shown to the public in what was a show of strength. All four vessels are equipped with Russian military equipment and weapons, including missiles, as well as indigenous Chinese anti-ship missiles. The move comes as tensions increase over Taiwan.

FBI officials have become increasingly concerned at the number of foreign technology companies now attached to US defence programmes. China is just one of several countries known to have increased its espionage activities in North America. Operating front companies and winning defence contracts is an ideal way of performing 'legitimate espionage'. However, if such companies can be identified, it is possible to actually reverse the situation.



Above: A Standard Missile-3 (SM-3) is launched from the Aegis cruiser USS Lake Erie (CG 70) as part of the Missile Defense Agency's latest Ballistic Missile Defense System (BMDs) test to defeat a medium range ballistic missile threat. The SM-3, is part of the Aegis Weapon System

IMAGES COURTESY US NAVY

London Surveillance That Ended in Death

When major surveillance operations go wrong there are often repercussions. However, they rarely result in anyone being killed. On 22 July, just hours after the failed terrorist attacks in London, Brazilian Jean Charles De Menezes, a 27-year-old electrician, just happened to be in the wrong place at the wrong time. As this likable and hard-working man set off to work, a nightmare was about to

unfold that could have been played out in the Twilight Zone. The circumstances of his death are still being investigated, but there is sufficient information that enables us to piece together some of what happened on that fateful day.

What is painfully evident already, is that a most extraordinary series of events combined to propel De Menezes from an ordinary electrician to a suspected suicide bomber.

THE LOCATION

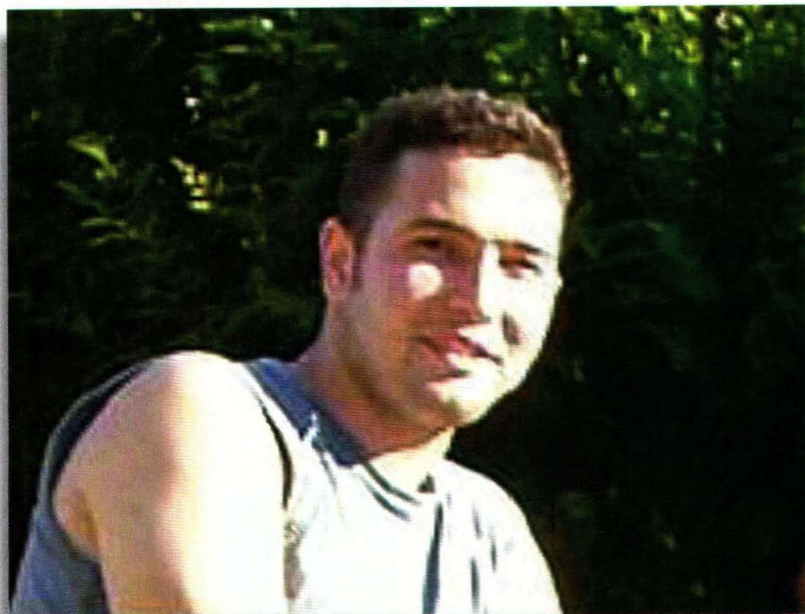
Following the first round of terrorist attacks in London on 7 July, forensic specialists spent over a week carefully sifting through the train and bus debris. It was an uncomfortable task. Charred personal belongings and documents were as important as DNA evidence. Hundreds of names and addresses were logged from bill-heads, diaries and credit cards. The data was entered into a central computer allowing the police to make quick searches. It was important to find the identity of the dead so relatives could be informed as quickly as possible. Unfortunately many of the personal artifacts belonged to the victims but they all had to be cross referenced and checked.

When al-Qaida terrorists struck again on 21 July their bombs failed to explode properly. This gang left many clues, including a rucksack at Shepherd's Bush. Nearby, police discovered a member-



© P THOMPSON

e Operation



ship card for a south London gym. The address showed 21 Scotia Road and its owner was none other than Hussein Osman, whose extradition from Italy to Britain in connection with the attempted attack has been approved by officials in Rome. The police had also discovered that a car connected to a "suspected terrorist training camp in Cambria (Wales)" was registered at the same address. The address became just one of numerous London locations put under surveillance.

The four terrorists had made good their escape into London. There whereabouts were unknown - they could have fled the city, or returned to a safe house. It was soon discovered that one terrorist seen running away had stayed in a flat in Scotia Road. For this reason, and the discovery of the gym membership card, anti-terrorist police moved in on a block of eight redbrick flats. It was a building of "interest" and was monitored by experienced surveillance officers - almost certainly from MI5, Scotland Yard and the Army. The surveillance team did not have time to covertly enter all the

flats, and installing cameras inside rooms without alerting possible returning terrorists or colleagues, was simply a 'no no'. The security officers would have been able to determine who lived in the building - unless some of the residents were not registered. If time had been on their side, surveillance operatives would

OPERATION KRATOS

Following the terrorist attacks on America in September 2001, UK police began planning how to counter any terrorist attacks on the UK mainland.

A special group chaired by Barbara Wilding, the chief constable of South Wales police, started to develop new policies on tackling a suicide bomber.

A working party was established and meetings took place with officials from three countries with experience of suicide attacks - Israel, Sri Lanka and Russia. Undoubtedly that helped shape the current UK policy of tackling suspected suicide bombers. Called Operation Kratos, police can shoot in the head suicide bombers who are about to explode their devices.

Under current laws, no warning need be shouted, nor do police have to identify themselves, if officers deem the intelligence is strong enough that the suspect is intent on mass murder.



It has transpired that since the first attacks on the UK on 7 July by al-Qaida terrorists, the security services have attended a staggering 252 incidents whereby officers thought they may be dealing with a suicide bomber. Metropolitan police commissioner, Sir Ian Blair (above), indicated that on seven occasions police had been on the brink of acting.



The CCTV camera frame obtained by ITV News showing Jean Charles de Menezes seconds after the fatal shooting

COURTESY: ITV NEWS

have installed cameras in exterior hallways, possibly inside light fittings or behind fire extinguishers. Movement sensors and audio devices would also have been placed in similar locations. But without knowing the exact apartment the terrorist may have visited, it was decided to monitor the actual building.

Following the death of De Menezes, Scotland Yard announced that a man had been shot dead at Stockwell Tube station - "it was directly linked to an anti-terrorist operation," a spokesman said. As the hours dragged on, it became obvious that a horrible tragedy had occurred.

22 JULY 2005

The surveillance team began observing the building at around 6.00am. One officer was charged with obtaining video footage of people leaving and entering the building. De Menezes left the building at approximately 9.30am. A surveillance officer recorded the following note in his log book: "I observed a U/I [unidentified] male IC1 [white] 5'8" dark hair beard/stubble, blue denim jacket, blue jeans and wearing trainers exit the block, he was not carrying

anything and at this time I could not confirm whether he was or was not either of our subjects."

Had a hallway camera been fitted, De Menezes would have been visible. Just before leaving the building, he said goodbye to his cousins, Patrice, 31 and Vivien 22 in their first floor flat. He then walked through a children's playground to catch a bus to Brixton. It was at this point one surveillance operative who was videoing the door to the apartment block decided to use a toilet. His log book reads: "As he walked out of my line of vision I checked the photographs and transmitted that it would be worth someone else having a look. I should point out that as I observed this male exiting the block I was in the process of relieving myself. At this time I was not able to transmit my observations and switch on the video camera at the same time. There is therefore no video footage of this male."

Nevertheless, the surveillance team now had an interest in De Menezes and a decision was taken to follow him.

A team of foot surveillance officers then left to follow De Menezes. The



Police had two opportunities to arrest De Menezes before he boarded the Tube - at the bus stop and outside Stockwell Station

© P THOMPSON



'suspect' walked a short distance and stopped at a bus stop. At this point at least one officer will have joined him in the bus queue. At 9.45am the No 2 bus arrived. De Menezes was on his way to Brixton to meet a colleague before travelling to Willesden Green to install smoke detectors. The officers did not know this. It is highly unlikely at this point that De Menezes knew he was being followed.

As the bus made its way down Stockwell Road, the surveillance team made contact with Gold Command in central London. It was from this location that numerous surveillance teams and 'watchers' were being controlled. Some members of the Tulsa Hill team remained static at the original location, though at least two other officers would have tracked the bus in another vehicle.

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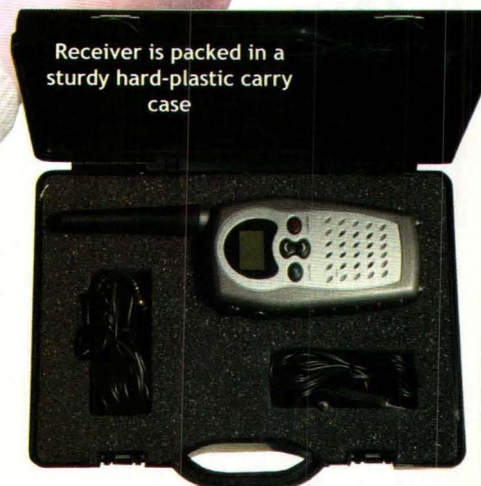
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INTEL INSIDE

URANIUM DEALERS ARRESTED

In early August 2005, Turkish security forces seized 173 grams of medium-grade uranium from two men arrested in Istanbul. Intelligence officials believe the uranium, smuggled from Russia, could have been intended for al-Qaida. The dealers were reportedly planning to sell the material (housed in a glass bottle) for £4m (\$7m).

Officials said that the uranium had the capacity to meet electricity requirements of New York City for one year.

Atomic experts said it contained 17 per cent of the U-235 isotope. The remaining 83 per cent is mostly the U-238 isotope which does not contribute directly to the fission process.

The two men, whose identities have not been revealed, were detained by police following a sting operation. Undercover security officers acted as would-be buyers of the uranium. A spokesman for the Turkish security services said: "The only place where the uranium could eventually land is in the hands of terrorists."



AMERICA'S BIG FEAR

US security officials have long considered the possibility that terrorists will try and smuggle a nuclear device or materials across the border. Here an instructor explains to Customs agents participating in a 3-day class against weapons of mass destruction how smugglers had hidden small amounts of radioactive material in an emergency light when crossing a Bulgarian border.

The Bulgarian border agents found the radioactive material after interviewing the smuggler, noticing that he acted strangely and finding suspicious paperwork in his vehicle.

Russia's FSB Says Terrorists Are Still Trying to Secure WMD

According to Federal Security Service director Nikolai Patrushev, terrorist groups are continuing their efforts to acquire weapons of mass destruction, including nuclear and biological weapons.

"The terrorists are striving to obtain access to biological, nuclear and chemical weapons. We record this, and we have such information," Patrushev said at a meeting with his counterparts from other countries in the Commonwealth of Independent States in Aktau,

Kazakhstan. "Our mission is to deny them such access."

The intelligence gathering followed a counterterrorism exercise in which CIS forces simulated the seizure of an oil tanker by a terrorist group in the Caspian Sea.

Patrushev did not give any details about who had tried to acquire WMD or when and where the attempts had taken place. Russia and the other 11 countries of the CIS were supposed to have destroyed their biological weapons long ago in accordance with international conventions. However, it is



believed much material is still available on the black market.

The United States and several other countries have expressed worries that terrorists could acquire nuclear, biological or chemical weapons materials in Russia and other former Soviet republics.

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De Menezes could have exited the bus at any point and it was important that the operation could remain active if he disembarked.

One incident which may have triggered suspicion occurred during De Menezes's journey. He apparently got off the bus in Brixton at 9.47am only to reboard at 9.49am - for reasons that are unclear.

By now the subject had become a major target and at least one additional surveillance team had joined the operation. An armed security team - CO19 - was called in to assist the operation. At 10.02am De Menezes stood up to get off the bus. By now officers will have noted that Stockwell Tube Station was nearby. The armed response team was ready. As De Menezes waited to cross the road



De Menezes picked up a free newspaper (circled) before passing through the ticket barrier. His behaviour was perfectly normal

into the station, a decision was then made that under no circumstances should he be allowed to board a Tube train. There was a growing suspicion that beneath De Menezes' denim jacket an explosive device was hidden.

As De Menezes entered Stockwell Tube Station, a CCTV camera showed him pick up a free Metro newspaper. He then calmly walked towards the ticket barrier. Media reports said De Menezes started to run and vaulted over a ticket barrier after he was challenged by police. It is now clear this did not happen. Intelligence sources told Eye

Spy it was a chasing officer who jumped over the barrier.

Moments later De Menezes started to run through the concourse - but this was simply to catch a tube train which was already on the platform.

In a leaked Scotland Yard report, one officer wrote: "I saw three or four men moving along the platform: I immediately identified these men as police officers probably from SO19 and decided to identify the male in the denim jacket, who I followed on to the tube, to them as they appeared to be looking into the carriage as if searching for someone."

De Menezes then walked to the carriage doors. The officer continued: "I placed my left foot against the open carriage door to prevent it shutting... I shouted 'He's here' and indicated to the male in the denim jacket with my right hand. I then heard shouting which included the word 'police' and turned to

face the male in the denim jacket."

De Menezes stood up and walked towards the surveillance officer: "I grabbed the male in the denim jacket by wrapping both my arms around his torso pinning his arms to his side. I then pushed him back on to the seat where he had previously been sitting... I then heard a gunshot very close to my ear and was dragged away on to the floor of the carriage." Eleven rounds were fired in total - eight hit De Menezes who was killed immediately.

According to Scotland Yard, the first Gold Command knew of the shooting was a radio message which said: "Man down."

Had the firearms team interpreted the message stating "under no circumstances should suspect board train" as a green light to shoot to kill? The investigation should throw further light on this sad affair.



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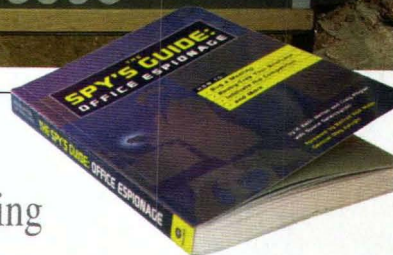


Keith Melton



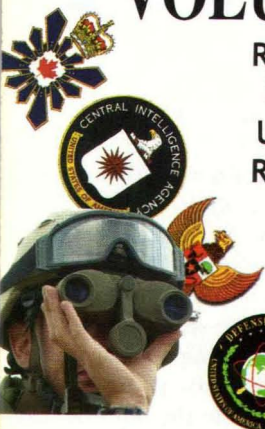
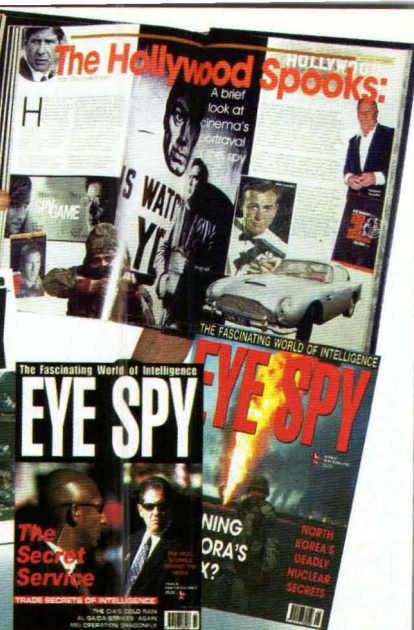
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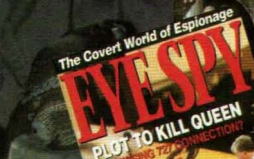
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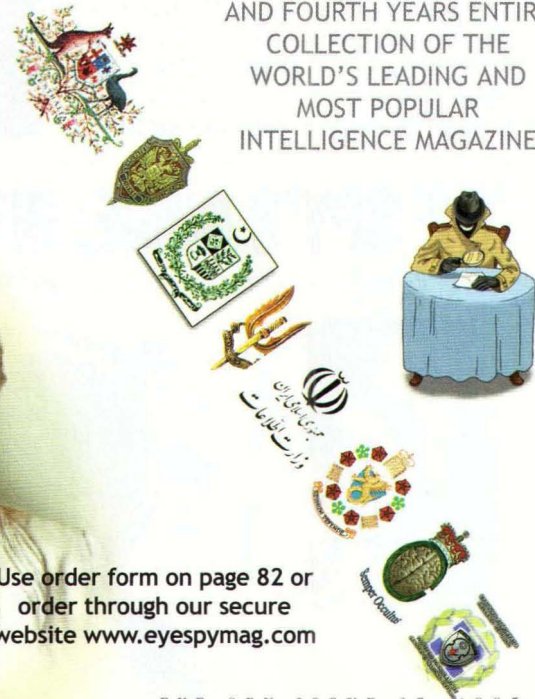
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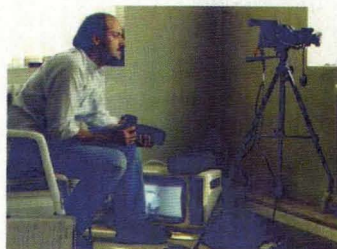
The Jean Charles De Menezes Shooting

High Stakes in an Uncertain World

Following the disclosure that Brazilian Jean Charles De Menezes was an innocent victim, attention has focused on what went wrong with the surveillance operation. We asked Peter Jenkins, Eye Spy Associate Editor and Director of the world's leading training company on surveillance about the tragedy "Was his death preventable?" ➤

INTERVIEW

PETER JENKINS ON SURVEILLANCE



Eye Spy: Was Jean Charles De Menezes's death preventable?

Peter Jenkins: It should not be forgotten the surveillance operation took place in a climate of uncertainty and probably at very short notice without any detailed planning. There was evidence that further terrorist attacks were being planned and the security services were on a high state of alert. However, De Menezes's death was preventable if he had been given a warning and arrested.

Eye Spy: The surveillance team had four photographs of the suspects. Why was identification not possible when the target left his apartment?

Peter Jenkins: As far as I am aware, De Menezes had the same build and one or two facial features that were very similar to one of the bombers apart from his skin tone. It must be appreciated that the bombers were unknown and unfamiliar to the security forces, unlike situations in Northern Ireland where surveillance operators 'worked'

on particular targets routinely and could recognise them instantly. In this instance, the surveillance team only had poor quality images of the bombers taken from the CCTV footage. The operator with 'eyes on' had to pick one man (De Menezes) out of four pictures and you can understand his dilemma as he is trying to get a good look at him simultaneously trying to scrutinize the photographs of the bombers. However, if identification was not possible, or the surveillance teams were unsure, this should have been relayed to Gold Command at Scotland Yard who were in control of several surveillance teams that day. I would imagine that everyone on the surveillance team who had a sighting of De Menezes would have been asked his opinion of the probability of a positive ID for the commander to make a decision. The building in which De Menezes's lived was under observation, thus any people coming and going will have interested the police. This is probably the reason the surveillance team decided not to tackle him immediately.

Eye Spy: Was this an error considering the police believed the failed 21/7 suicide bombers may have tried again?

Peter Jenkins: Someone must have made the decision to let De Menezes's "run". I presume at that time they had no idea if he was one of the prime suspects, an associate, or just an innocent



A typical everyday scene on the London Underground

person. However, he could have been challenged at any stage as he walked to the bus stop. But if he was highly suspected, he would have continued to be under surveillance in the event he was meeting with others or visiting somewhere. It is more likely that positive identification had not been made and so the surveillance was continued until it had been.

Eye Spy: We understand De Menezes's apartment was under surveillance because a piece of paper had been recovered at the scene of a July attack. Would it not have been beneficial to place a variety of listening devices and covert cameras inside and outside the building?

Peter Jenkins: Yes it would but this is not always practical or possible and the risk of planting devices has to be weighed up again at the risk of compromise whilst doing so. We do not yet know the extent of the surveillance operation around De Menezes's apartment and how it was carried out. I doubt for one moment it was the only building under observation at the time. Technical surveillance equipment is often helpful but should not be relied upon, it may go faulty when you need it most.

Eye Spy: A surveillance officer outside the apartment said he failed to videotape De Menezes when he left home as he had been on a toilet break. Is this an excuse?

Peter Jenkins: Two points here; I think in a situation such as this, a video tape should have been running 24/7 on the door to the

apartment block but I am unaware how the surveillance operator had 'eyes on', whether he was on foot, in a building or in a covert vehicle. I know from experience that by the time you

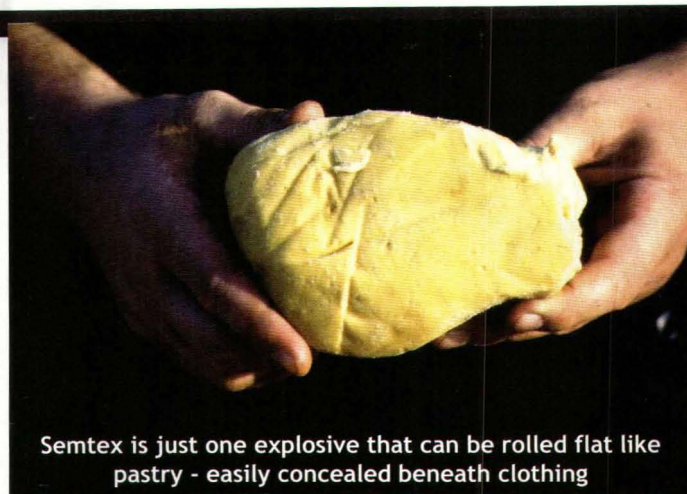


see a door open, react with the camera and switch it on, at least five seconds have passed and the target has his back to you and on his way. Secondly, the operator with 'eyes on' the door is in total control of the surveillance target at that time, we call this the 'trigger'. Even if the door becomes 'unsighted' or out of view for a second, he should let his back up know so that they can take visual control. For example, if a bus pulls between him and the door, he should inform someone so that they quickly move and take control temporarily or at least be on the lookout for anyone coming from the direction of the target building. When the bus had gone, that operator re-takes control. In the same light, if the operator needs to relieve himself, he should let someone know so that they can take

control of the target. This is absolutely sacrosanct in surveillance and no excuse. He may as well have been asleep.

Eye Spy: Initial reports suggested the target wore a heavy jacket which may have concealed a bomb. This was incorrect. De Menezes was wearing a denim jacket - a clue to the fact he was carrying no device perhaps?

Peter Jenkins: Absolutely not. It's my experience that devices worn by suicide bombers come in various shapes and sizes. Some explosives can be rolled very flat like pastry, Semtex is a good example and can remain fairly invisible under clothes. Other less sophisticated devices are more bulky of course, especially home made explosives. On a balance of probability and from the intelligence gained



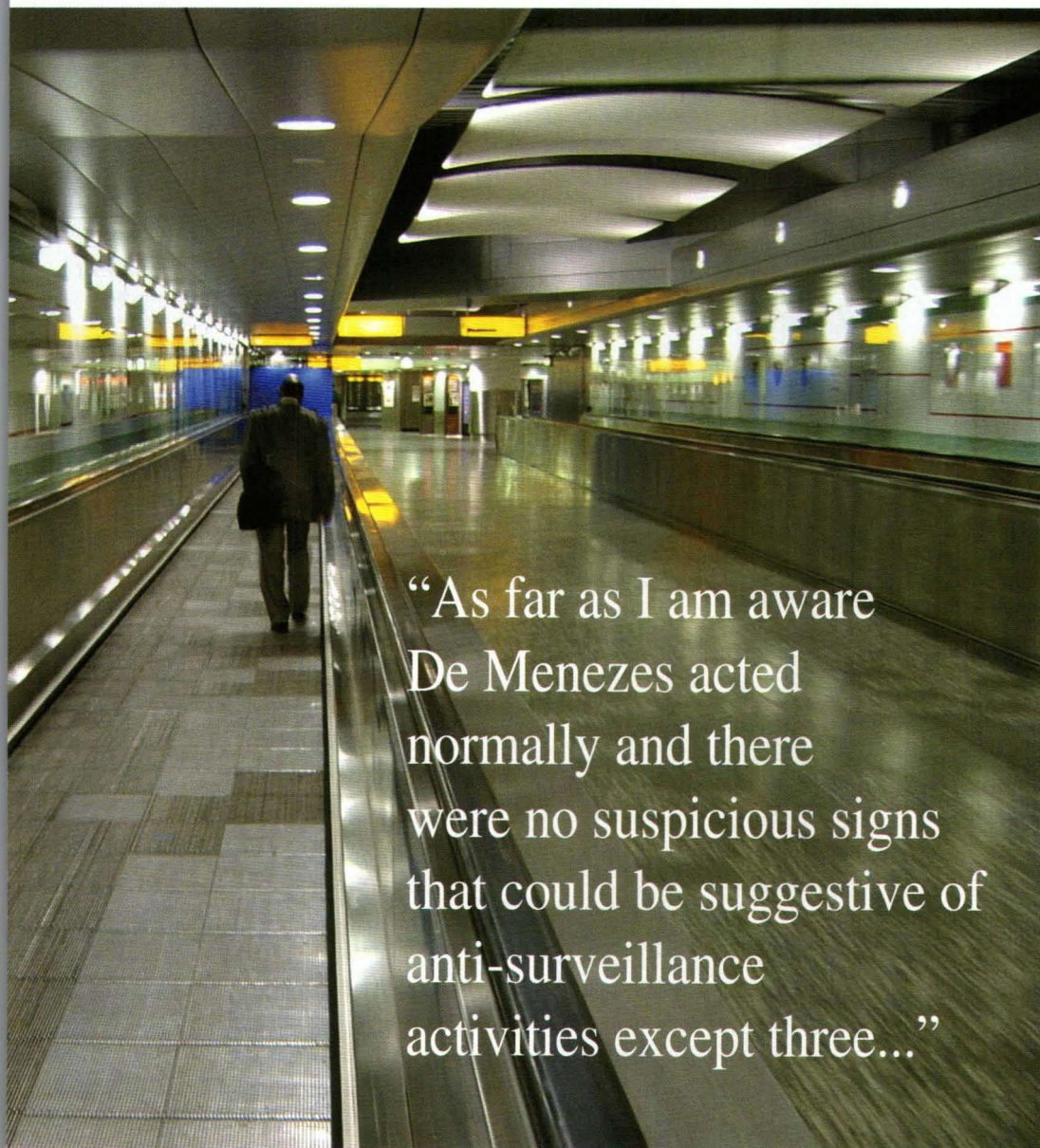
Semtex is just one explosive that can be rolled flat like pastry - easily concealed beneath clothing

from the type of explosives used in both the 7/7 and 21/7 events, you would expect a bomb to be fairly bulky but you can't get complacent.

Eye Spy: It's our belief that the mannerisms and actions of people who believe they are under observance can be noted. Could the surveillance team have

reached any conclusions by watching De Menezes as he travelled to Stockwell Tube Station?

Peter Jenkins: Absolutely, especially with an unsophisticated untrained target. Persons who know they could be a target for surveillance often conduct anti-surveillance measures. An untrained target would possibly look over his shoulder frequently, walk once or twice around the block or double back to note persons or vehicles etc. A sophisticated target would also carry out these anti-surveillance manoeuvres but very, very subtly and it takes an experienced and trained surveillance operator to notice them. You have to remember that any target cannot keep up anti-surveillance (or drilling as we call it) all day long. He is more likely to carry out drilling at particular times: When he first appears in the open, (or leaves his apartment in this case) to see if he is being followed and more importantly just prior to any illicit activity such as entering the tube if he was going to detonate a device. Whether sophisticated or not he would have at least appeared apprehensive. If he did carry out any drilling, either leaving his flat or prior to entering the tube, the surveillance team should have identified this and reported it to their command. This is not just to inform them that he is carrying out anti-surveillance but it is a big indicator that something is about to happen and that the team should really switch on and keep control. I can't really comment not knowing the full story. As far as I am aware De Menezes acted normally and there were no suspicious signs that could be suggestive of anti-surveillance activities except three.



"As far as I am aware De Menezes acted normally and there were no suspicious signs that could be suggestive of anti-surveillance activities except three..."



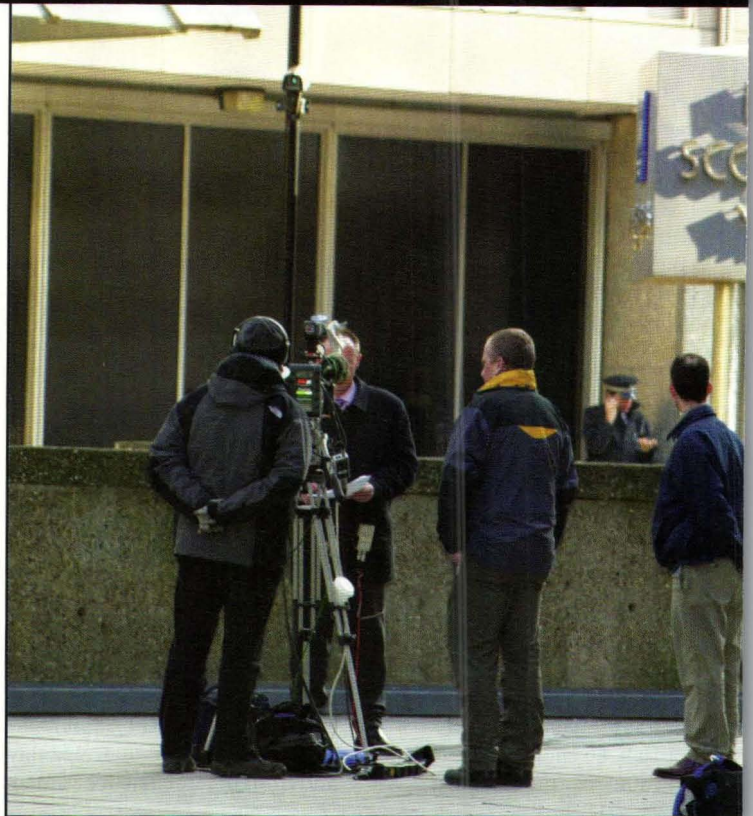
Eye Spy: And they were?

Peter Jenkins: Much has been said about how De Menezes picked up a free newspaper at the station. An innocent act indeed, but it's the type of action that is often carried out by those wanting to give the appearance of normality. This one moment could have been interpreted as an anti-surveillance measure but it is very subtle and not the actions of someone unsophisticated in their training. The other concern was that he took two different types of public transport which can be a form of drilling but then again, what you

also have to remember is that people also have lives to lead and go about their normal daily business. The third point is that One isolated anti-surveillance drill does not mean anything. A second drill could be a coincidence or slightly tip the balance, but three anti-surveillance drills should be recognised by the surveillance team immediately.

Eye Spy: We understand a surveillance operative boarded the bus with De Menezes. Due to the fact that terrorists had attacked buses before, why was he not challenged at this stage?

Peter Jenkins: Possibly two reasons: One, he was being kept under control in order to gain more intelligence such as meeting with others, or visiting other locations. Secondly, and more likely in this case, he had not been positively identified. As with any surveillance operation of this magnitude, gathering intelligence is absolutely vital



but there was an urgent need to apprehend these bombers before they struck again.

Eye Spy: The surveillance team were supported by an armed plainclothes unit near Stockwell Tube. Many observers were surprised he was not stopped at the moment it became clear De Menezes was entering the station.

Peter Jenkins: It is difficult to say without knowing all the facts and is something only the security services know. I would be surprised if the surveillance team were not armed as they may have to be the ones to effect arrest if the task goes wrong or

loss of life is about to take place. It cannot be easy for them to carry out a covert unobtrusive surveillance on foot and public transport with an armed unit in tow. What if the target did get on a train, so did the surveillance team but the armed response missed it? However, given what happened on 7 and 21 July, it does surprise me De Menezes was not confronted in the street. This is a key moment and one that only those in charge can answer, if he was a bomber, he may have got away altogether only to commit another bombing or flee the country.

Eye Spy: Initial reports stated De Menezes was acting suspi-

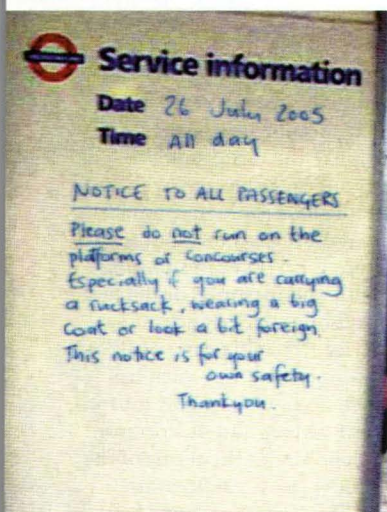


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INNOCENT ACTIONS THAT COULD HAVE BEEN MISINTERPRETED



Some innocent moments during De Menezes journey that may have been interpreted as anti-surveillance actions: Alighting from a bus - then getting back on; travelling on a second form of transport - in this case the Tube; picking up a newspaper from Stockwell Station concourse (circled)



ciously and his behaviour was "erratic." Is this not another reason why he should have been confronted immediately?

Peter Jenkins: It is important that eye-witnesses come forward and present details of what they saw. Erratic behaviour is often associated with 'unsophisticated targets' under observation, but in my opinion the key to what happened lies with Gold Command and the chain of events leading up to the shooting. I would be absolutely astonished if the entire radio transmissions of the whole operation were not recorded and this is where the answers will be found. Analysts and senior investigators will spend months picking through every



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transmission and every instruction made and given to both the surveillance operatives and armed units. Events seem to have overtaken the surveillance operation and a decision had to be made at some point. The decision to confront De Menezes appears not to have been taken until late on. I presume that it was taken prior to entering Stockwell Tube Station as there may have been difficulty getting communication with command from underground. I feel some sympathy for the officers who shot De Menezes, and even more

so for the victim. However, with all the 21/7 terrorists on the loose, and the climate of fear sweeping over London, errors happen and someone has to make a split second decision on the basis of what he knows. This is not like fighting the IRA where intelligence was collated over a number of years, this new wave of terrorism is like fighting an invisible unknown enemy.

Eye Spy: The instruction given to the surveillance team by Gold Command was that under no circumstance should De

Menezes be allowed to board the train. Should this message have been clearer - did the firearms unit interpret this as a green light to 'shoot to kill'?

Peter Jenkins: I think the team on the ground had to make a quick decision and it would have been 'ideal' to arrest him before he went underground. It may have been a case where the surveillance team had control of De Menezes, but the armed response team was not with them or close enough to arrest, hence my earlier comment on the surveillance team being armed in the event that they have to react. I believe the security forces procedure in Israel (who have had their fair share of suicide bombers), is to call out a warning first. If this is

not adhered to the person is shot. All firearms officers know that shooting is a last resort. I do not like the term 'shoot to kill'. It's a term fashioned by the media to create sensationalism. If an officer has to shoot to kill, there is no point in shooting to injure, he may miss or the target may shoot back or activate a device. I would term it, 'shoot without warning' which has been acceptable to the authorities for years and in Northern Ireland under the terms of the 'Yellow Card'. All firearms officers have the authority to shoot without warning if they feel that loss of life is about to take place for those they are to protect (the Public) or their colleagues.

Eye Spy: How do you explain the number of rounds used to kill De Menezes?

Peter Jenkins: Without knowing the full facts it is difficult to comment, but I can see how it could have happened. If two or three officers enter a close confined situation like the tube train side by side with weapons up and ready, they are going to shoot on their own initiative and possibly all at the same time. An assault team, if entering a room with the possibility of multiple targets, each officer going through the entry point (door)



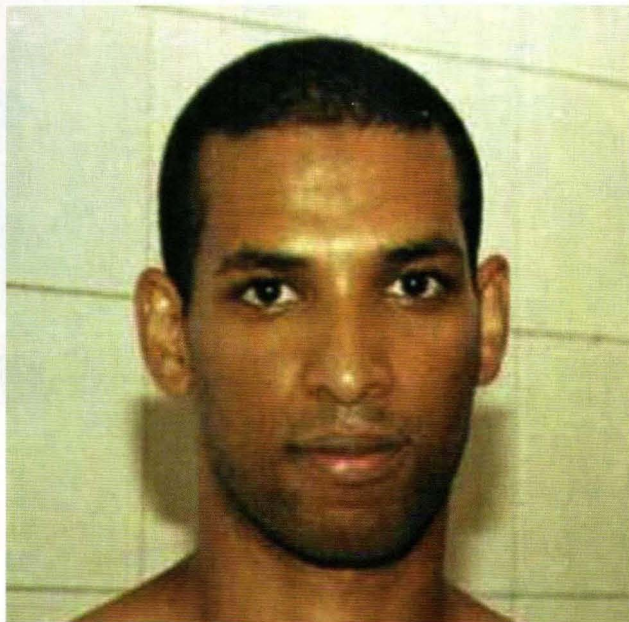


The surveillance teams had these CCTV camera images of the four failed bombers for visual reference

will have specified 'arcs' to cover (to the left, straight and right). Any targets presented in those arcs are engaged by the respective officer. In this instance, I would presume that the team boarded the train knowing that there was only one target presented in one place and so fired simultaneously. It would not be expected for an officer to look at his partner see him with his weapon up and think 'he's got it covered' so I'll holster mine. The other officer may think exactly the same thing and they both stand there without firing, losing the element of surprise and risk to themselves.

Eye Spy: How would you comment on the overall surveillance operation?

Peter Jenkins: I think the police did everything that they could considering this was a reactive surveillance operation with little time for planning against unknown hostile targets. I think the person with the trigger on the apartment block made a huge error in judgement by taking his eyes off the front door which consequently placed doubt in the correct identification of the Target/De Menezes. Regardless of whether he was identified or not, he should have been apprehended at the first opportunity - if he was carrying a bomb, he could have slipped the surveillance and detonated it with horrific results.



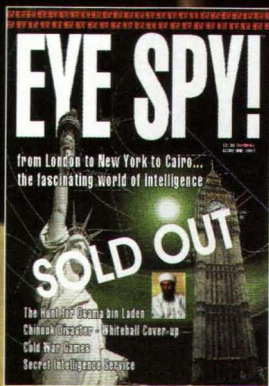
EYE SPY INSIGHT: Professional surveillance is often very difficult. Eye Spy has learned from extremely reliable sources that the innocent Jean Charles De Menezes may have been mistaken for failed terrorist bomber Hussain Osman. His likeness and build were similar. It was only when the Army surveillance team sat near the Brazilian on the train carriage did they confirm he was not one of the bombers. By this time it was too late and it appears communication was not possible with the CO19 firearms team dashing to the scene.



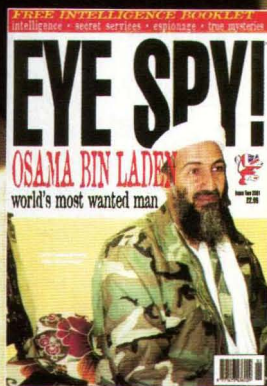
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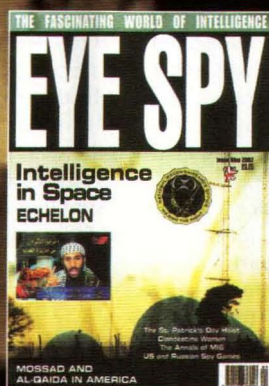
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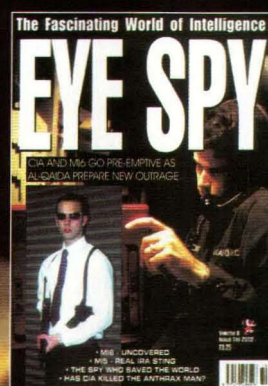
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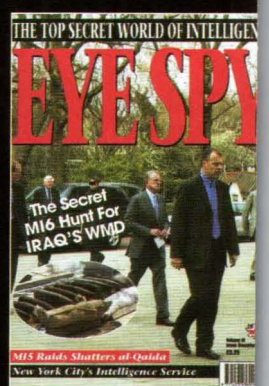
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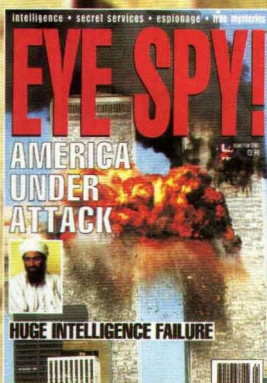
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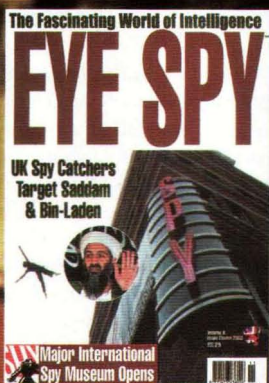
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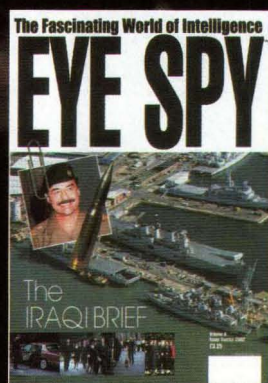
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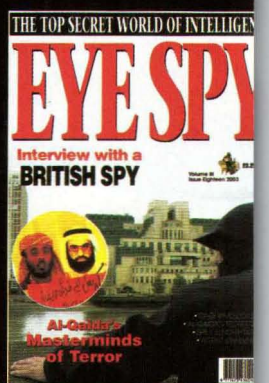
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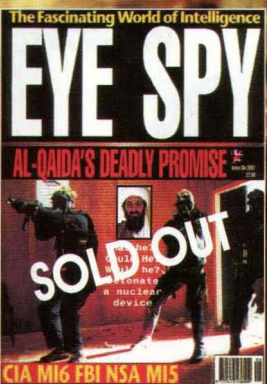
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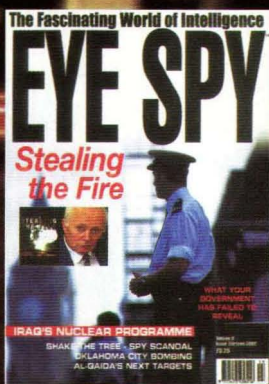
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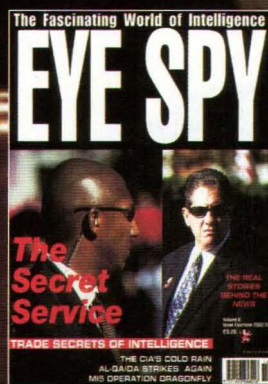
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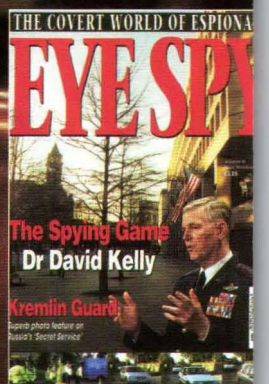
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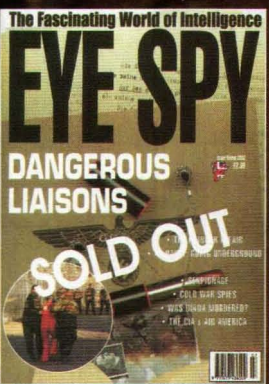
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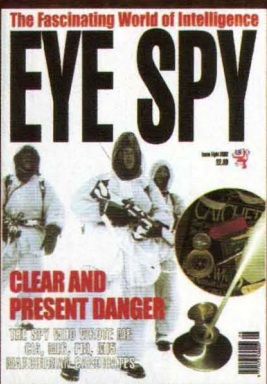
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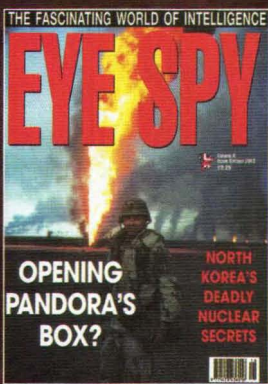
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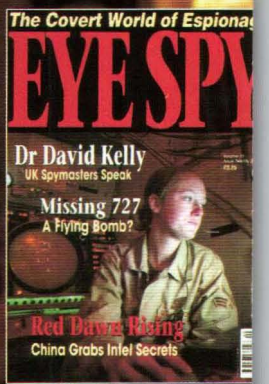
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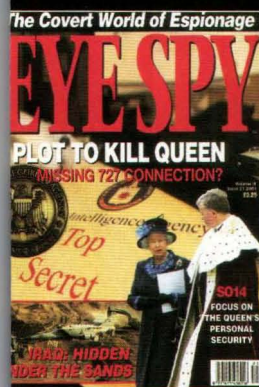
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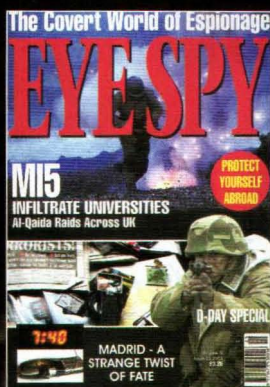
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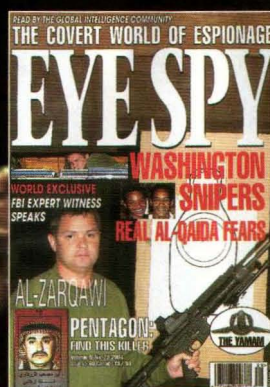
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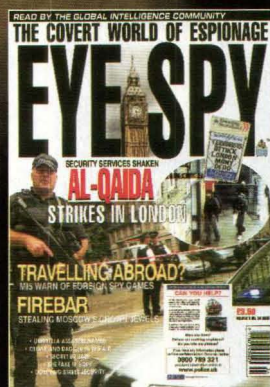
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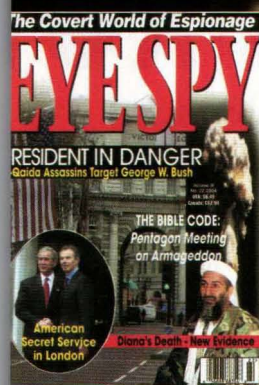
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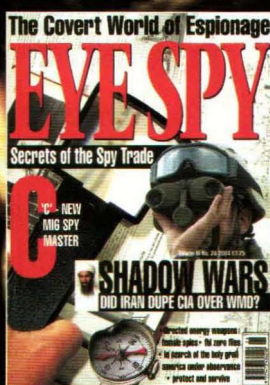
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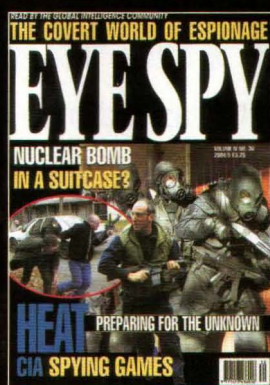
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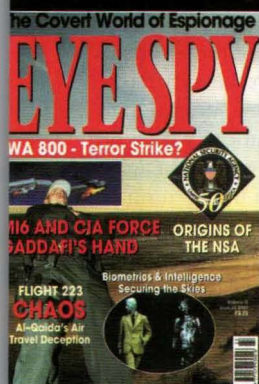
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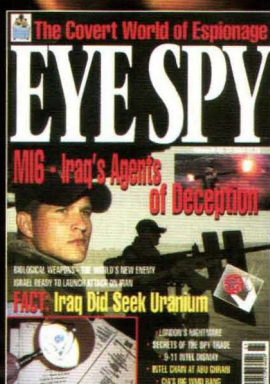
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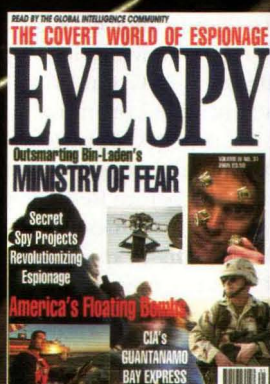
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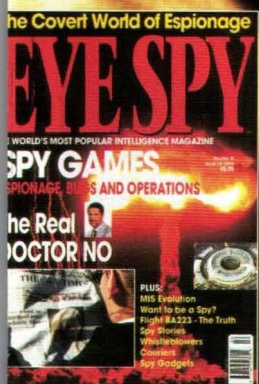
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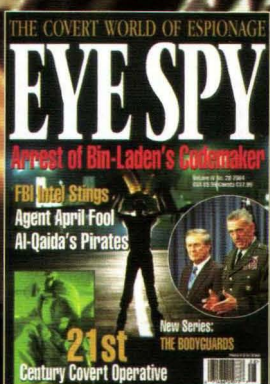
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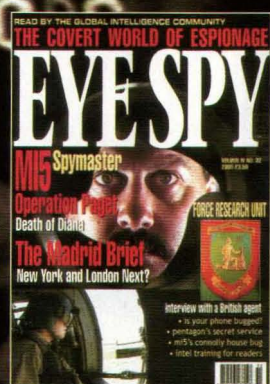
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FIREBAR

PART II

STEALING THE SOVIET CROWN

On 6 April 1966, a top secret Soviet jet crashed into Berlin's Havelsee, killing its crew. It set in motion a train of events that climaxed in possibly the most audacious espionage coup of the Cold War. Still more astonishing, the coup was engineered not by agents or traitors or undercover operatives, but by a British liaison unit named Brixmis. What Brixmis did was steal the jewels in the Soviets defensive crown.

At 4.05am, on 8 April, in an uncertain spectral light, following an eventful night, two black body bags were smuggled on board the salvage barge. Inside were the dead Soviet flyers. Each man was dressed in his flight suit, documents and possessions correctly stored in their flight suit pockets. The gruesome examination by Western Intelligence had been completed. Brixmis Chief Wilson notified the Soviets that the crew's bodies were about to be recovered. He proposed the airmen be handed over that evening.

Beneath the Havelsee, Wilson's divers were trying to figure out how to move the Firebar's port engine to get access to the combat-winning Skipspin radar. The engine weighed a ton. Any activity underwater raised thick eddies of mud, reducing visibility to zero. There was the constant fear, too, that the Firebar's battered fuselage would break up, trapping and crushing the divers beneath it. Rushing things was risky. Because the already suspicious Soviets would detect foul play if proper salvage was delayed much longer, slow and cautious was also out of the question.

As it happened, the dilemma was solved by the Soviets. They invented a protocol, believing it would get them on board the salvage barge. They informed the British that it was the Russian custom for a military band to play the Dead March beside dead flyers' aircraft as the bodies were taken away for burial.

The British maintained handover would take place on the lakeshore. The Soviets immediately protested, contacting the Soviet Deputy Commander in Chief Europe, General Belin, who tries to contact the British C-in-C, but Brixmis Chief Wilson anticipated the move and arranged for the British C-in-C to be kidnapped, knowing it would be hours rather than minutes before Belin would now get a response. To Wilson's joy, his ruse worked better than expected. The British C-in-C was not found until after 6.00pm and, as a result, the handover of

the dead aircrew was put back till after midnight. By then the British divers had pulled off a remarkable heist.

Assessing the position of the Firebar's engines by touch only in the silty darkness beneath the Havelsee, one of the divers had offered a solution, which his team leader, Lieutenant Colonel Eagle, immediately rejected. In his opinion what the diver proposed was far too dangerous. Nevertheless the solution was commissioned. Official records show the diver volunteered. With a lifting strap



RAF airfield Gatow, Berlin

N JEWELS

aquatic mole, the diver wriggled into the tiny space he had created and out the other side, securing the lifting strap around the engine.

At 2.40pm on 8 April, a launch carrying three British officers came alongside the salvage barge. They disembarked and 20 minutes later two officers from the barge boarded the launch. The launch then headed south at a sedate pace. To the watching Soviets overlooking the lake, the exchange of personnel on the barge had become routinely familiar. The launch anchored beside a small jetty out of the sight of the Soviets.

Waiting on the jetty was a heavy truck from RAF Gatow with a crane on board. One of the officers on the launch fixed the crane's hook to a chain lying in the water behind him. The crane chattered to life. Slowly the Firebar's port engine was winched from beneath the surface of the Havelsee. The engine was then transported to RAF Gatow where it was crated and, that evening, flown to Farnborough Research Establishment, England. In less than 48 hours the DSTI would dismantle, examine and reassemble the engine and have it back at RAF Gatow.

At 1.15am on 9 April, the handover of the Firebar's crew finally took place on the lakeshore. The Soviet Deputy Commander in Chief Europe's request for the ceremony to take place on the salvage barge having been refused by the British C-in-C, who cited passages from the Four-power agreement that divided and governed Berlin to support his decision. The night was cold and damp and melancholic. Thick low cloud cloistered



the scene, hiding moon and stars. Hurricane lamps on poles pushed into the muddy lakeshore provided a sombre, flickering light.

But the mood amongst the Soviet officers present was one of angry resentment, manifesting itself as grisly suspicion. "Before they would accept the bodies," recalled Major Geoffrey

Former UN weapons expert and Brixmis operative Lieutenant-Colonel Roy Giles



Army 'Red Cap' guarding the crash site

attached to his belt, the diver burrowed into the soft mud on the bed of the Havelsee. Sweeping away the mud beneath and around the Firebar's engine with his hands, like some species of



Royal Navy divers at the scene of the crash





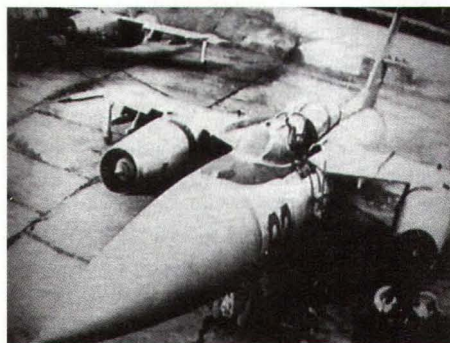
Stephenson, "they insisted on removing the bandages covering the crew's faces so as to identify them." Identification completed, the bodies were lifted on to stretchers onto the shoulders of eight Soviet Air force officers in ceremonial dress. A dozen Royal Inniskillin Fusiliers came to attention, forming up in two rows as a guard of honour, and the cortege began a slow march up the lakeshore to the Soviet sector accompanied by the keening of a lone Irish piper. In the quiet of that chilly night the piper's plangent lament caught and conveyed the shared sadness of all servicemen and, in a subtle way, reflected West Berlin's gratitude at the Soviet crew's courage.

When the secret listening post at RAF Gatow had caught the Firebar's SOS to its flight control, the log shows the crew still had time to eject and save themselves. Had they done so the pilotless aircraft would have crashed on a large and densely populated housing estate near the Havelsee. Such selflessness avoided, said resident Wolfgang Faust, "a death toll in the thousands."

A bleached April sun was warming a grey divided Berlin when Wilson sat down



with Hayman for a mid-morning coffee in the Berlin Garrison Commander's office. The tired expressions that lined their faces reflected the weight of expectation in London and Washington each had to shoulder compounded by the late night attendance at the dead crew's handover. Five minutes later at 11.10am the signs of fatigue were instantly erased. Wilson was informed that the Skipspin radar unit had been successfully removed from the Firebar's nosecone and smuggled to RAF Gatow for transportation to Farnborough.



Over the next six days Firebar was lifted piece by piece onto the salvage barge. The work was routine and uneventful. Beneath the surface of the Havelsee one final clandestine activity took place. Arriving at RAF Gatow from Farnborough the reassembled engine was taken to the jetty south of the crash site and towed again underwater to the crash site, where it was eventually retrieved by the salvage crew and added to the pile of debris on the barge.

On 13 April, a week after the crash, the British returned to the Soviets the



remains of their prized fighter-interceptor. The handover took place at a point where the British and Soviet sectors met, on the Havelsee some 200 yards from the crash site. Was the choice purely political or did the Soviets wish to remind the West how close the Firebar's crew had come to reaching the East and, thereby, thwarting West Intelligence's coup?

MUTUALLY ASSURED DESTRUCTION

The transfer of debris began at 6.00pm and continued into the night, each item being lifted from the salvage barge on a raft which sailed the 200 yards to anchor alongside the Soviet's raft where it was off-loaded. Both sides' senior officers were present, among them Brixmis' Major Stephenson.

When the Firebar's port engine was transferred to the Soviet raft, Major General Bulanov stepped forward to inspect it, his dark eyes squeezed by suspicion. Bulanov had noticed that the tips of some of the port engine's rotor blades had been cut off by the DSTI metallurgists in Britain. Stephenson waited for the hurricane of accusation. It

EYE SPY

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Moscow mourns the death of the two YAK 28 pilots

never arrived. "He didn't say a word. He simply looked at me and shrugged, as if to say, 'I've been screwed'. And, of course he had."

Later, close to midnight, with the exchange complete, the Soviets checked and rechecked their inventory. Something was missing. Was espionage the reason or was the missing item still lying in the soft mud on the Havelsee bed? Brixmis stoutly maintained that every part of the Firebar that had been recovered was now lying on the Soviet barge. Stephenson said:

"They couldn't say exactly what was missing in case we hadn't got it. But of course we had."

The missing item was the Firebar's radar. Possessing its secrets invalidated the Soviet defensive advantage at a time when the survival of the human race relied on a deterrent policy known as Mutually Assured Destruction (MAD).

As former UN weapons expert and Brixmis operative Lieutenant-Colonel Roy Giles confirmed, Havelsee was a major western intelligence triumph. "If there had been an East-West conflict, the Firebar's Skipspin radar was a war-winning piece of kit. To get our hands on it was like stealing the crown jewels."



Brigadier David Wilson



Over the next few months Skipspin's nemesis was developed by Britain and christened 'Red Steer'. Its performance exceeded expectations. Lieutenant-Colonel Giles: "Red Steer not only jammed Soviet fighter-interceptor radar, it also spoofed it... kidded the other side's radar that they were tracking a light plane and not our V-bomber." Moscow was no longer safe.

For most of the Sixties, the West - essentially the US - trailed the Russians in the space exploration race. Much less publicly the West also trailed the Soviets in military aircraft development. In a secret communiqué written as the decade drew to a close from the Chief Defence Staff at the MOD to the Commandant of the British Sector in Berlin, the Brixmis engineered espionage coup was summed up thus: "As a result of the detailed examination that we were able to make of the Firebar, the 20-year gap in aircraft intelligence was filled overnight."

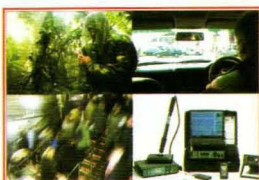
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THE SERIES - PART 2

FORENSICS & DNA

Numerous television shows have glamorised the field of forensic science. Most people do not realise the scope of this area of study. Forensics or forensic science is the application of science to questions which are of interest to the legal system. There are several sub-areas of forensics. For example, forensic pathology is the study of the human body to determine cause and manner of death. Criminalistics is the application of various sciences to answer questions relating to examination and comparison of biological evidence, trace evidence, impression evidence, drugs and firearms.

The study of DNA is perhaps the most noted area of advancement in forensics. Forensic scientists have the wide-scope job of using these several areas of science to analyse the evidence collected at crime scenes. Forensic science does not establish innocence or guilt. Forensic science contributes information about who, what, where, why and how.

DNA is the key piece to several puzzles in many realms of science. It can be used to discover the starting points of medical maladies and trace heredity. It can be used to diagnose diseases and identify remains. For our purposes, we will dissect the use of DNA evidence as collected and used in the area of forensic science.

DNA AND COLLECTION OF DNA AS EVIDENCE

DNA is the most well known type of forensic evidence. It plays a significant role in cases where it can be of use. It is a large part of several puzzles since it is so uniquely identified. It is an individual's very own genetic blueprint and basic building block of life. It is stored within the physical parts of a body in the cells that make it up and within fluids that come from the body. Both can be of great use in forensic science.



SOURCES OF DNA

- Blood
- Semen
- Tissue
- Bone (Marrow)
- Hair Root
- Saliva
- Urine
- Tooth (Pulp)



Note: Spies, terrorists and criminals believe by wearing gloves and other garments it will conceal their covert activities. Now, due to DNA forensics, they have to be concerned about other evidence gathering measures.

The process of collecting DNA evidence is as important as the evidence itself. Safeguards must be established to protect the evidence from contamination, tampering and unauthorised access. Professionals use the following six steps in the evidence collection process:

1. Evidence Recognition & Collection
2. Evidence Identification (according to appearance and composition)
3. Evidence Classification
4. Evidence Individualization (in an attempt to determine a source)
5. Association of the evidence to link a person with the crime scene.
6. Reconstruction of events

Physical Evidence is generated when matter from persons and objects at the crime scene is divided and transferred. Extracting DNA from dried blood on glass, metal, hard plastics or lightweight

cloth is straightforward. However, extracting DNA from dried blood on vinyl, carpet, car seats or dense or heavily coloured fibres require additional steps of purification. Extracting DNA from concrete is difficult because of separation issues. Either way evidence quality DNA can be collected with relative ease. The one exception to the rule is extracting DNA from soil. It is almost impossible.

Extraction is much harder. A more detailed process must take place in a specialised setting. The steps are as follows:

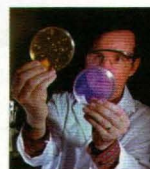
- Break open cells by grinding or sonication, and remove membrane lipids by adding a detergent.
- Remove cellular and histone proteins bound to the DNA by adding a protease,



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DNA must be collected and analysed in a very timely manner, as samples that provide DNA are very sensitive and will degrade quickly. The leading factors in DNA degradation are:

- Time
- Temperature
- Humidity
- Light
- Exposure to chemicals



DNA evidence must be carefully collected from a scene if it is to remain untainted and useable. The substance which contains the DNA needs to be gathered and stored using clean tools and containers. To collect solid materials, one might use anything from tweezers to a gloved hand. To collect liquids, a sterile swab may be employed. Containers are basically sterile and sealed to protect the DNA sample from outside elements. Once collected, the sample then goes to the forensic scientists for extraction and analysis.

Example: The most common collection method for forensic blood samples is from a series of dime-sized stains on washed cotton sheeting.

by precipitation with sodium or ammonium acetate, or by using a phenol/chloroform extraction step

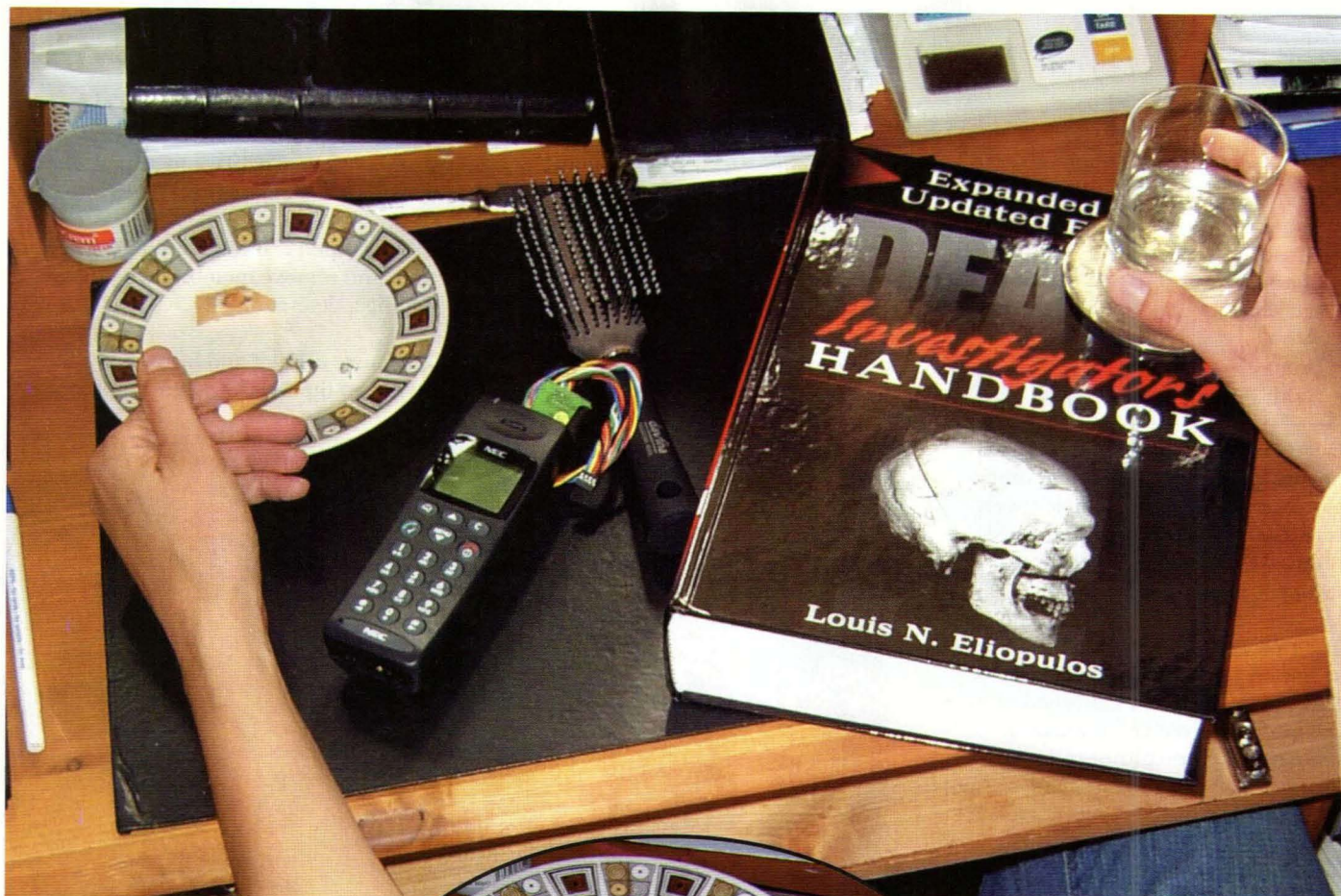
- Precipitate DNA in cold ethanol or isopropanol. DNA is insoluble in alcohol and cling together; this step also removes salts.

Once extracted from the crime scene sample, the DNA can then be compared to that of a suspect and/or database sample. By comparing analysed DNA to that stored in database files, criminal patterns can be discovered if a person is a repeat offender. In these cases it is of great value. Trends in repeat offenders are on an uphill climb. It has been determined that the top 10% of property criminals commit over 200 burglaries each in one year. By linking their DNA to several cases, a number of database cases can be solved at once. This process can prevent future property crimes and possibly worse if the criminal activity of the individual had the chance of escalating.

The process of extraction is a time consuming one, although not as time consuming as it once was. In the beginning of DNA analysis, determining a



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profile took from six to eight weeks to achieve. Currently, this span of time is down to one or two days. In the future it is predicted that it will take only a few hours or even minutes to determine a profile.

HOW DNA IS USED AS EVIDENCE

Every cell in the body contains a copy of DNA. While the majority of DNA doesn't differ from human to human, some three million base pairs of DNA (about 0.10 percent of your entire genome) vary from person to person. The key to DNA evidence lies in comparing the DNA left at the scene of a crime with a suspect's DNA.



DNA can be obtained from a number of items seen in these images

A forensic scientist may investigate a crime on two fronts using DNA. The first involves identifying a victim. If remains are physically unidentifiable or their identification is in question, DNA can be extracted from what is present. The DNA can be used in comparison to another substance from the individual (such as a hair from a brush or saliva on a glass/

cup) or compared to an immediate family member's DNA to make a positive identification.

The second front involves identifying a criminal or criminals. One of the uses of DNA is that it places an individual at a crime scene if any bodily trace is left behind. For instance, if a person sweats and wipes it on a tissue, he has left DNA. If a hair falls out, he leaves DNA. If a person commits rape, the fluids or hairs left behind leave DNA. A forensic scientist analyses these fluids or bodily traces and extracts the DNA from them to identify the responsible individual. In property crimes, DNA can only place a person at the scene, but this can play a large role in a case if DNA is left on a murder weapon or in other questionable areas. Furthermore, in cases of physical crimes such as rape and if DNA is found on or in the victim's body, presence and contact can also be shown; however, for prosecution, criminal intent or guilt for the crime at hand is still needed. DNA cannot tell us whether or not contact was consensual.

CHALLENGES AND LIMITATIONS IN USING DNA AS EVIDENCE

Although we have looked at many ways DNA can be helpful in identifying individuals involved in crimes as both



Examination •



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The exam paper, alongwith Part 1 - Future Spy Technology From 'Q's' Lab (see issue 34) can also be downloaded www.eyespyimag.com

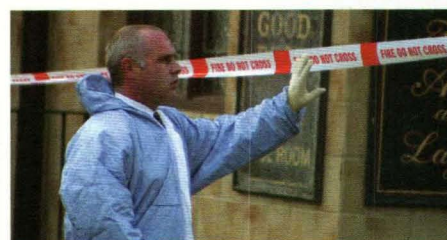
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offender and victim, there are a few problems that remain with DNA use in forensics. Three main problems were noted by the US National Commission on the Future of DNA Evidence (created by the Attorney General in 1997 to maximise the value of DNA evidence in the criminal justice system). They were as follows:

1. The current backlog of untested convicted offender database samples.
2. The lack of appropriate prioritization of database sample collection and testing.
3. The limited use of DNA in non-suspect cases.

In 1999, the commission recommended that federal grants be created to accomplish several goals to aid in these limitations. In 2000 through 2002, more than \$60 million (£27m) was appropriated by Congress in response to this. The money would serve to reduce the numbers of collected and uncollected database samples, encourage more effective systems for sample collection and provide law enforcement agencies with direction in the effective use of DNA in non-suspect cases.

Such measures were intended to aid in the management of the overwhelming database of samples. The main means of achieving these goals were the creation of the NIJ and the implication of two initiatives: the Convicted Offender DNA Backlog Reduction Programme and the No-Suspect Casework DNA Backlog



© LEPL

Reduction Programme. Although there is still much to be improved with the vast database of DNA records, these measures have allowed for better management of those records. As DNA processes for extraction and analysis improve and become more efficient, combined with the better management of records, forensic science continues to step into the future with a promise for advancement and a hand in solving criminal mysteries.

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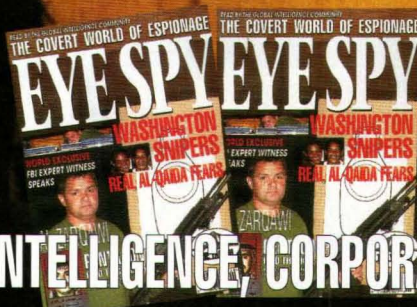
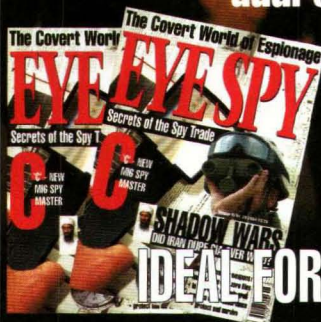


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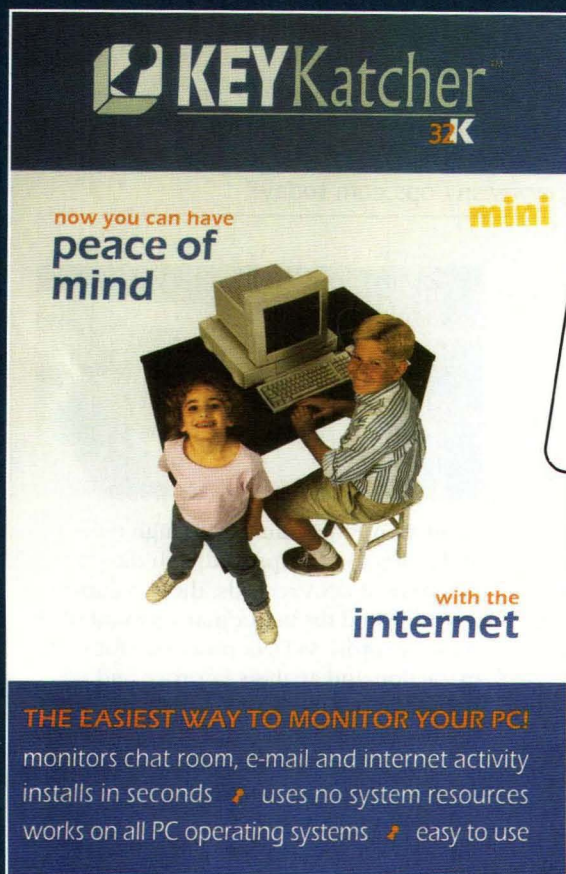
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AVAILABLE FROM EYE SPY

Not only is this well constructed item a valuable security tool, it is ideal for parents to protect children from the ever-present dangers on the internet. You will see conversations they are having and know which web sites they are visiting. E-mail and chat room activities are captured for you to see.

Although there is no "off-the-shelf" solution for effective parenting, the KEYKATCHER will be your eyes when you're away. It will provide you with the information you need to protect and communicate with your family.



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THE EASIEST WAY TO MONITOR YOUR PC!
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- Search capability
- Memory remains intact even when unplugged or during power loss
- No software to install
- Virtually undetectable

System Requirements

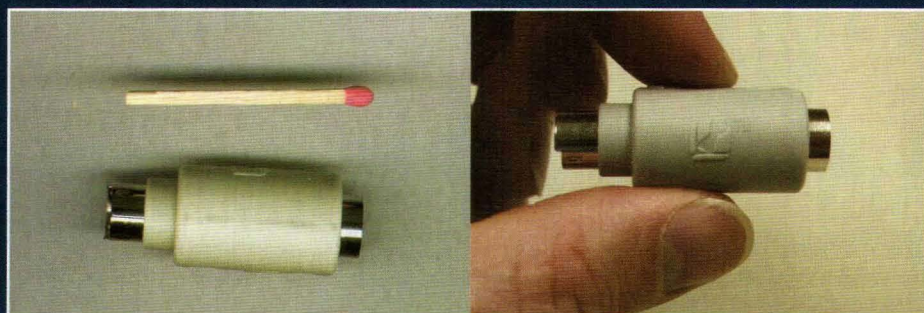
IBM PC compatible computer
(Windows 98, 95, NT Linux)

PS/2 keyboard connector

PORTABLE: The Keykatcher is a hardware only monitoring device. Unlike software, it can be easily moved from computer to computer. You can record on one computer, and read the memory contents on another computer. A compact size allows it to be taken anywhere.

Five various-size KeyKatchers are available from Eye Spy - these prices include postage and packing and air mail to America and rest of world

ES/KK2 (mini size) 32K memory £68.00 \$69.00
ES/KK4 (mini size) 64K memory £75.00 \$89.00
ES/KK5 (standard size) 128K memory £78.00 \$99.00

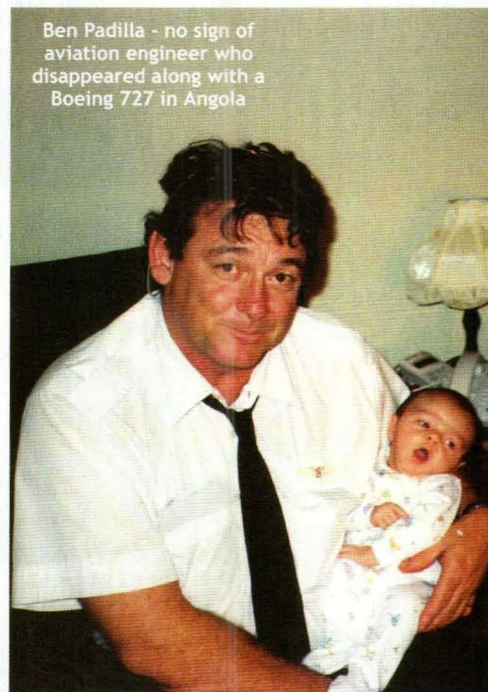


AN ENDU

STILL NO SIGN OF MISSING BOEING 727 OR US ENGINEER BEN PADILLA

Eye Spy issues 21 and 22 carried the strange story of a missing American engineer and a converted Boeing 727. The pilot, Ben Charles Padilla, 50, went missing on 25 May 2005, after he reportedly travelled to Angola to help carry out maintenance on the aircraft for Aerospace Sales and Leasing. The aircraft had been stripped of its seating and outfitted with ten 500 gallon fuel

Ben Padilla - no sign of aviation engineer who disappeared along with a Boeing 727 in Angola



NG MYSTERY



Luanda Airport, Angola

tanks. The last anyone saw of Ben was him sitting in the cockpit of the 727 at DeFeverire International Airport in Luanda. The aircraft then suddenly took off without clearance or a flight plan. Neither the aircraft or Mr Padilla have been seen since.

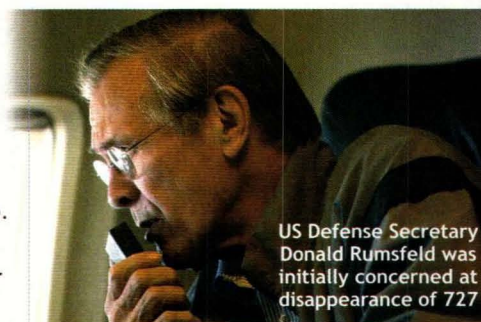
There were real fears that the aircraft had been flown to an airfield in Africa and was being primed for an attack against US interests in the Middle East. And despite a major international effort, no new information has been forthcoming. Not that this has deterred Ben's brother, Joe, who has devoted his life to securing the true facts of this most bizarre affair.

Joe has been in constant touch with Eye Spy since his brother's disappearance. He has mounted a global campaign to pressurise the US Government to do more to help find his brother, though it seems all his efforts have been unsuccessful. Nevertheless, his determination has led to US officials asking questions and probing leads, but Joe does not believe this is enough. The FBI's website does carry a full page appealing for any information.

There have been spurious reports about the 727, a 200 series advanced 727 jet with a tail number N844AA, and a serial number of 20985. When it disappeared its livery consisted of a blue, white, and blue stripe set against an unpainted silver body. This may now

have been painted over. Sightings (unconfirmed), have been few, though there is every reason to believe the aircraft is still in Africa or the Middle East. One report said the aircraft had crashed at Cotonou in December 2003. However, the Lebanese Government have apparently dismissed any connection with the 727.

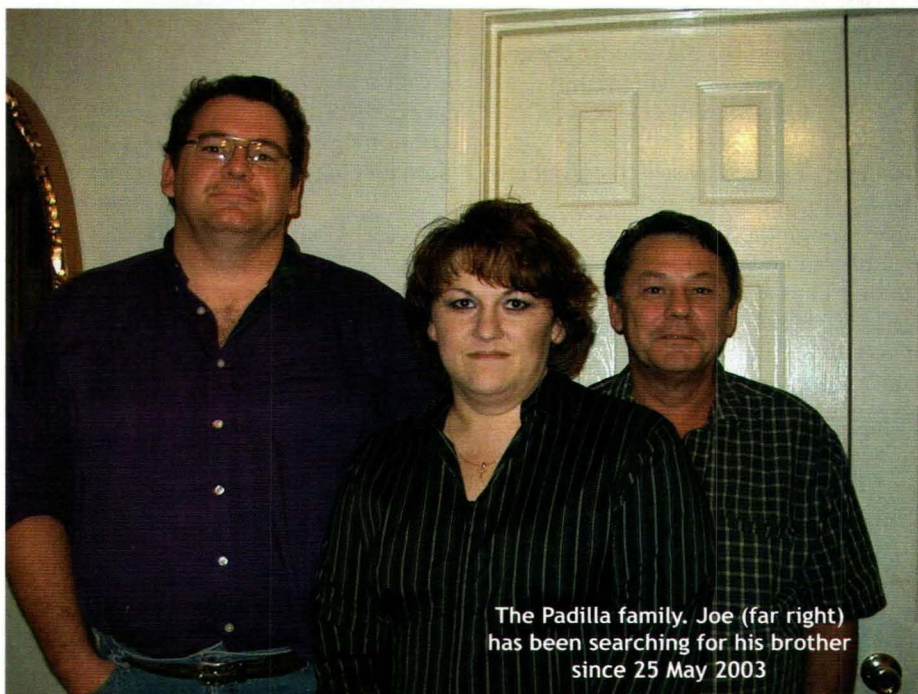
In recent weeks, Joe has campaigned hard to keep the story alive in the media and put more pressure on US officials. On 16 August Joe travelled to Washington DC and met with Jack



US Defense Secretary Donald Rumsfeld was initially concerned at disappearance of 727

Markey of the State Department. Mr Markey's job is to locate US citizens who have gone missing in Africa. The State Department said it has done "all it

Continued on page 82



The Padilla family. Joe (far right) has been searching for his brother since 25 May 2003

COURTESY: JOE PADILLA

SEEKING INFORMATION

BEN CHARLES PADILLA

LUANDA, ANGOLA
MAY 25, 2003



DESCRIPTION

Age:	50 years old	Hair:	Brown
Sex:	Male	Eyes:	Brown
Height:	6'2"	Race:	White
Weight:	Unknown	Complexion:	Light
Remarks:	Padilla is a United States citizen from the state of Florida.		

THE DETAILS

On May 25, 2003, at approximately 6 p.m. local time, an airplane took off from DeFeverire International Airport in Luanda, Angola, with neither clearance nor a flight plan, and has not been seen since. The plane is described as a 200 series advanced 727 jet with a tail number of

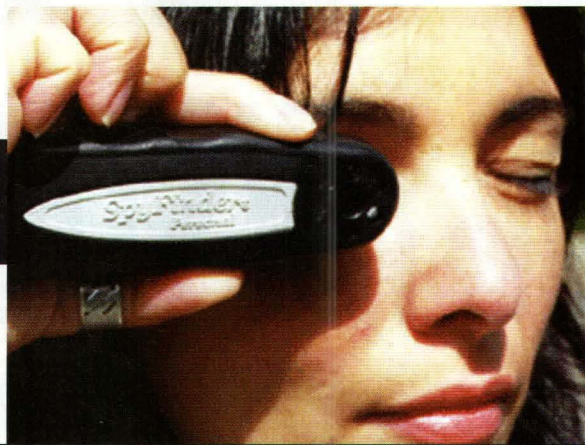
PRODUCT REVIEW



SPYFINDER

COVERT VIDEO CAMERA DETECTOR

★★★★★



Ever had the feeling you are being watched? Well the answer is probably yes, but locating covert video cameras can be very difficult, not least because they are getting smaller and easier to conceal. In the United States in 2004, \$74m was spent on covert cameras.

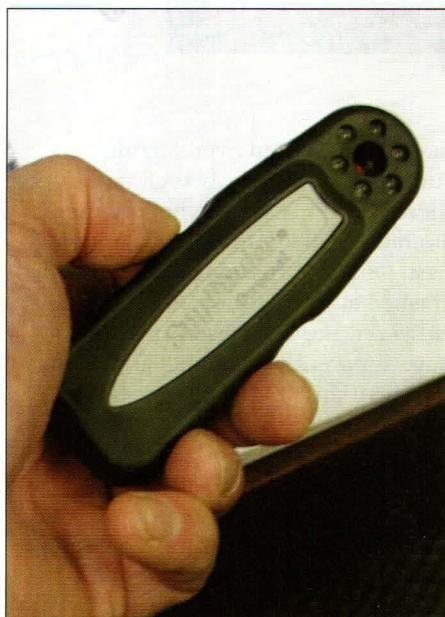
The **SpyFinder** hidden camera detector/locator must rank as the most reliable and easy to use technology on the market for making sure you are not being watched. Its function is based on the principle of optical augmentation. This refers to the phenomenon where light reflected from a focused optical system, such as a video camera, is reflected along the same path as the incident light. This means that if a hidden camera is illuminated and viewed with the SpyFinder technology, then a strong reflection from the target camera will reveal its position to the user.

The SpyFinder exploits this phenomenon by using a ring of ultra-bright LEDs arranged around a viewing port. When a user scans a room looking through the viewing port, a hidden camera appearing in the field of view will brightly reflect the light from the LEDs.

Although designed by scientists, operating the SpyFinder is easy. Simply look through the viewing port (see photo) and depress the button to activate the LEDs. Slowly scan areas where hidden cameras are suspected and look for bright reflected spots.

Remember, most hidden video cameras use pinhole camera lenses, so the spot you are looking for could be small.

If you see a suspected camera, move your vantage point slightly. If the



location of the reflection moves as you move, then this is not a camera. If the location of the reflection does not move, then it is highly likely that you have discovered the optics of a hidden camera. A covert camera is revealed by a constant pulsating light.

For example, consider a wall clock that has a domed plastic cover and a pinhole camera concealed under the numeral six on the clock face. When the SpyFinder is used to scan the clock, a reflection will be noted where the camera is located beneath the six and a reflection will also be noted

from the plastic cover. However, if you move your vantage point just a little, you will notice that the location of the false positive reflection point from the plastic cover will move, while the reflection from the camera remains under the numeral six on the clock face.

We tested SpyFinder in an office fitted with six concealed cameras. All were identified in a matter of seconds. The device located a variety of cameras - even tiny pinhole units - from a distance of 30 metres. SpyFinder will also identify wired or wireless cameras both active and dead.

A PRODUCT FOR EVERYONE

The unit is an absolute must for any counter-surveillance operative or persons who have been tasked with searching for covert cameras. The size of the unit means it is easily transportable and a quick scan will soon ascertain if a camera has been installed in a conference room, hotel, rest room, changing room or even your home. The SpyFinder is an ideal personal security item.



Peter Jenkins

This excellent battery-operated device is highly recommended by Eye Spy. We will even provide a free spy camera to ensure readers can test the device.

Eye Spy surveillance editor Peter Jenkins recently used SpyFinder. He says that it performed brilliantly. "I located spy cameras from a distance of 30 metres," he said. It is a very professional piece of kit."

**REF: ES/SF1 UK £125.00 USA \$250.00
ROW £135.00**

Covert Surveillance has a new face Cerebus 'Black Cats'

In this day and age security is at the forefront of everyone's mind. The global threat of terrorism is no longer restricted to distant shores, but is on our home ground. Corporate espionage is an everyday reality. Cerebus Systems have been in the surveillance / Counter Surveillance industry for many years. We have extensive hands on surveillance experience and can provide exceptional solutions to a variety of problems.

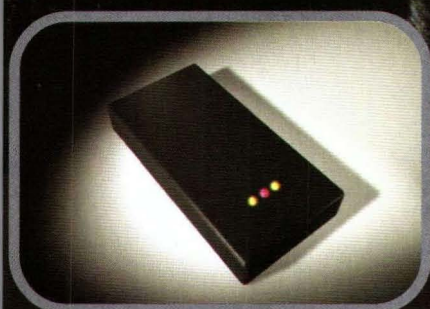
Whether you are Government Agency, Law Enforcement Agency or a Commercial organisation we can provide equipment, expertise and peace of mind in many areas.

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Discrete battery powered GSM audio surveillance device

Black CAT 01

Discrete battery powered GSM audio surveillance device, measuring just 90mm x 45mm x 20mm. The CAT 01 can be deployed and remotely dialled into from anywhere in the world. Using Tri Band GSM coupled with a high gain omni directional microphone, the unit produces crisp audio direct to a standard telephone.

Embedded audio processing algorithms filter out unwanted background noise.

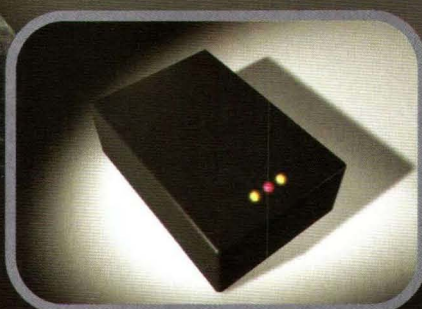
Extremely Small 90mm x 45mm x 20mm.

Fits easily into the palm of your hand.

Can be operated anywhere in the world (GSM signal required).

High Quality audio

No special equipment required just a telephone.



Discrete GSM based audio surveillance, tracking and location

Black CAT 02

The Audio unit as above but includes discrete GSM based tracking and location. Users log into a secure web site to monitor the position of the device.

Simple point and click Web interface

Extremely Small 70mm x 40mm x 25mm

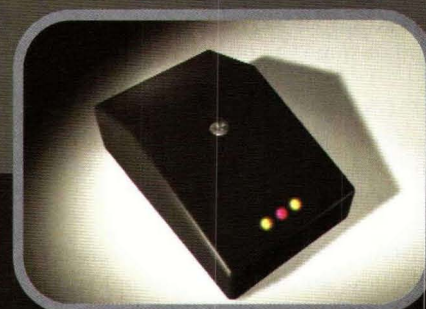
Easily fits in the palm of your hand.

Can be operated from anywhere in the world (GSM signal required).

Discretely monitors the units location.

Accurate to between 5 to 15 Sq Mtrs.

Discretely monitors the location, with audio



Self contained GPS / GSM tracking device

Black CAT 03

The CAT 03, is a self contained GPS / GSM tracking device. It has been developed specifically for covert operations. GPS and GSM antenna's are embedded in the Unit. The proprietary algorithms and antenna design enable pin point accuracy anywhere in the world. The unit can be monitored via a secure web interface, a GPRS enabled PDA or Mobile phone.

Unlike most GPS systems the CAT 03 does not require sight of the sky and will find satellites in most locations, including indoor environments.

It can be deployed quickly using a magnetic back which provides a simple charge and go solution for a world of applications.

Highly accurate (to within 5mtrs)

High gain (indoor) antenna

Tri - Band Gsm

12 Channel GPS

Self contained (no external antennas)

Extremely Small 75mm x 50mm x 35mm

Easily fits in the palm of your hand

Available with a single or double battery pack.

sales enquires to: stephen@cerebus-systems.com

PROFESSIONAL BODYGUARDS



4

Part

Jim Shortt continues his in-depth look at professional bodyguards and close protection officers. In this feature, Shortt looks at surveillance and communication

There is a great deal more to bodyguard communications than 'walkie-talkies'. There are four types of primary communication: Speech, Sign, Document and Intuition. Each of these may embrace a variety of methods.

SPEECH COMMUNICATIONS will include face-to-face conversations, messages passed through a third party, use of copper wire or fibre-optic telephone cables, and carrier current intercoms, as well as radio transmissions and through the internet.

SIGN COMMUNICATIONS covers hand and body signals and historically, also includes semaphore and the mute alphabet.

DOCUMENTS cover a huge range from 'chitties', letters and photocopied documents, to morse telex, fax, computer files, discs, dongles and e-mail.

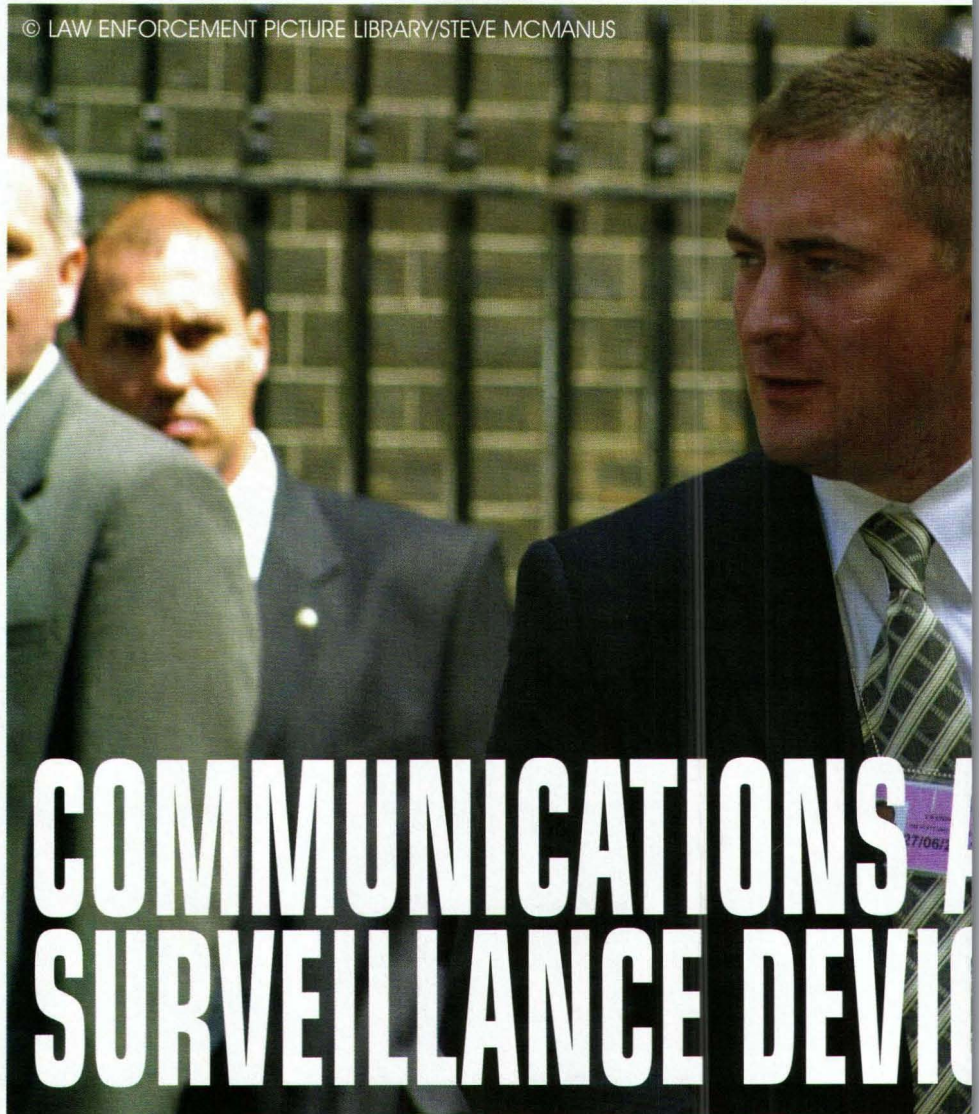
INTUITIVE COMMUNICATION is what arises between members of a well trained team who have operated together for a while, and can perceive what has to be done without having to be told. Unlike the other three types, this form of communications is almost impossible to compromise through interception.

All methods of communication must fulfil two basic requirements. They should be clear, and they must be secure. Clear because you want your message to be understood; secure because you don't want any unauthorised person to receive it.

A terrorist requires three vectors of information to plan his assassination, kidnapping or ambush - who (the person), where (the place), and when (the time).

The method used by your adversary to monitor your communications is referred to as Electronic Surveillance. This is the use of electronic devices to gather

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information - the who, where and when. Within the skill of communications, the bodyguard uses Electronic Counter Surveillance (ECS) to detect and prevent electronic surveillance by terrorists.

However, the main perpetrators of electronic surveillance are governments and business rivals. In the biography 'Yamani' about the former Saudi Oil Minister, it was revealed that he had a permanent ECS specialist on his security team.

WHAT IS ECS?

There are two main divisions of electronic surveillance - active and passive. Passive is where the subject of the surveillance provides the means of transmission. For example, when you use a transmitter - such as a mobile or hand portable phone (yes, even the supposedly 'safe' digital ones) or a *transceiver* (the correct term for a professional bodyguard's radio). All your advisory has to do is tune into the appropriate frequency using a suitable receiver that covers the band(s) of the electromagnetic

spectrum that you are using, and they can listen to you.

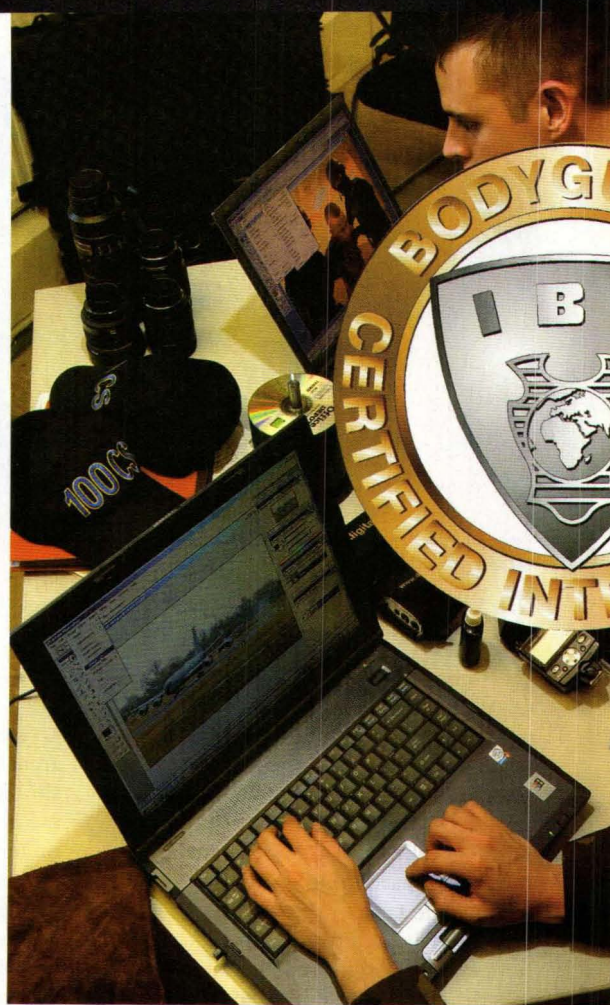
INTELLIGENCE GATHERING

Passive surveillance also covers the use of parabolic microphones and laser (coherent) beams or passive reflectors in gathering audio, and telephone devices which open the line by defeating the gravity switch or coil induction taps. Computers on a modem can be hacked into. Even a computer that is isolated from a telephone line can be monitored -

Active surveillance is when the bad guys provide the means of transmission. This can take many forms such as:

- Carrier current transmitters operating through electrical ring mains
- Room transmitters; perhaps in a variety of disguises. Another type of transmitter can be placed in a typewriter, so that a computer can recreate any document that is being typed
- Telephone transmitters
- Non-coherent light beam transmitters
- Microwave and laser transmitters
- Fibre-optics line transmitters
- Television (audio-visual) transmitters
- Irradiated diaphragm transmitters

The technology in both fields, active and passive, continues to expand and develop. ECS involves the countering of both active and passive surveillance measures, but there is also a third division - Electronic Counter Measures or ECM. These include the use of vehicle-style laser detectors behind possible target windows, the use of 'white' transmitters such as the Russian SH1 to frequency flood microphones, and clean chambers for specialist consultations.

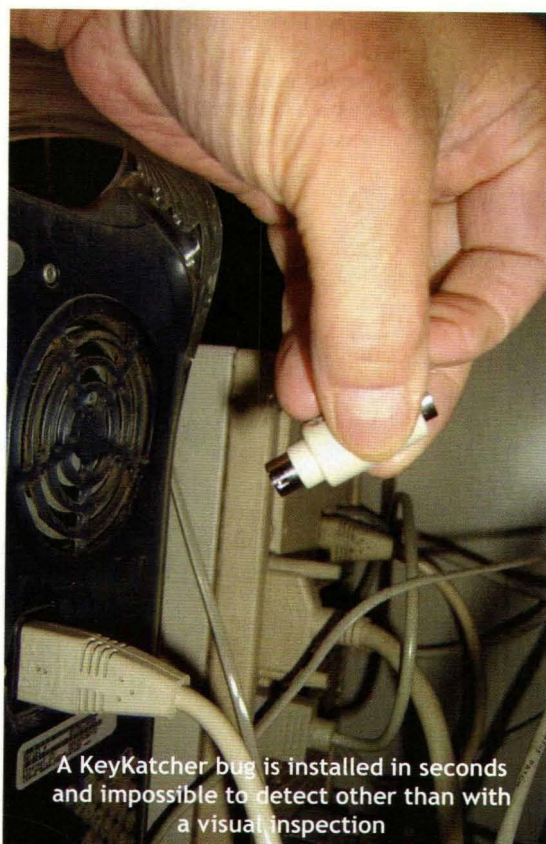


ELECTRONIC SURVEILLANCE DEVICES (ESD) SEARCH

The best counter-measure against electronic surveillance is a physical search. The search for Electronic Surveillance Devices (ESDs) is done in two phases: First the physical search, and then the electronic search. The physical search is done in tandem with the physical search for Improvised Explosive Devices (IEDs), and will be covered in a future article.

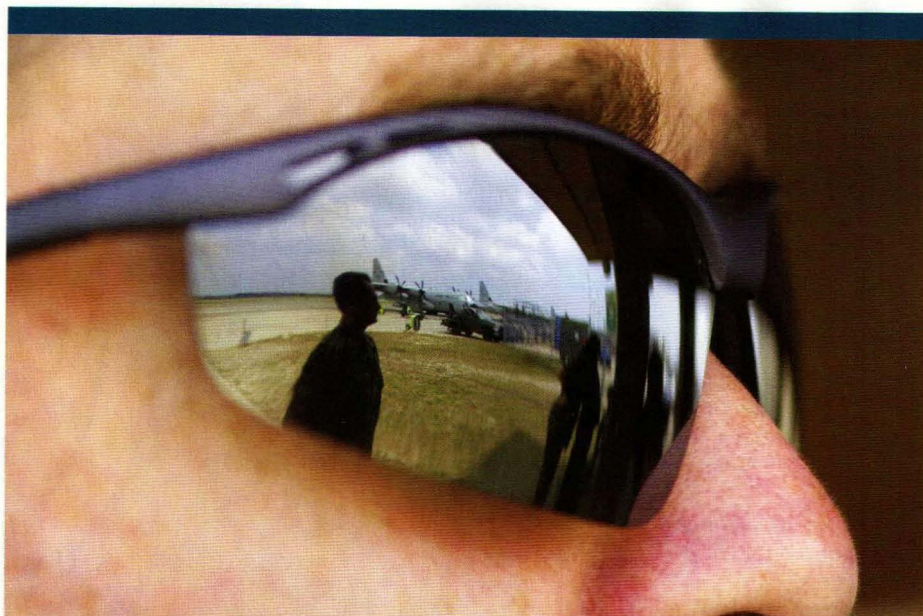
The electronic search for ESDs has three phases: Confirmation, Location, and Neutralisation. Under normal circumstances, where the BG team would have access to an ECS specialist, the bodyguards' electronic search would go only as far as the confirmation phase. Only then, if they found evidence or had good reason to suspect that their principal was a target of electronic surveillance, would they call in the ECS specialist.

In certain isolated locations, with no access to such a specialist, the BG team would rely on its own Security Section.



A KeyKatcher bug is installed in seconds and impossible to detect other than with a visual inspection

all computers and word processors emit a weak radio signal which can be received on another computer through a radio receiver, making it possible to read the contents of your screen. The FBI have made use of use of a non-USB dongle called a KeyKatcher to obtain clear passwords and typed documents.* This 'in-desk' and tiny device fits between the keyboard and the computer body. It's active in one second. Even something as simple as a tape recorder constitutes passive surveillance.



should be restricted to private networks rather than commercial frame rooms.

A common area of electronic search is identifying transmission. Two types of equipment are required. First, a source of an audible signal, such as a metronome or bleeper. A separate identifiable signal is placed on the telephone, and in each area to be cleared. Secondly, a broad band receiver. In practice, you may require several different types of receiver to cover the various bands across the electromagnetic spectrum that the opposition may choose to use. You will also need a tunable television receiver so that the VHF and UHF TV frequencies can be scanned.

At the other end of the scale, 'carrier current' transmission may vary in frequency depending on the transmitter, so simply having a 'baby listener' receiver will not guarantee you can receive carrier current transmission.

On detecting a transmission, you will note the frequency and its location on a plan of the area being searched. This completes the confirmation stage. Note that all scanning should be manual, and not automatic. Despite what the salesman say, automatic scanners are easily defeated. I have encountered people who carry a van load of impressive looking scanners and pass themselves off as ECS specialists. Automatic scanning technology has been around since 1962 and has been defeatable since that time.

The next phase of electronic search is location. This is first done with a piece of equipment called a Larsen which relies on acoustic feedback or a Radio Frequency detector. Acoustic feedback occurs when you take a transmitting microphone too close to a speaker and it starts to howl. However, if the transmitter is not functioning at the time, a Larsen will not detect it. This may be because the device has been remotely switched off (a favourite with the FBI) or because the opposition has bought cheap batteries and they have drained down (favourite with... well, let's just say they're British!)

If the transmitter isn't transmitting, you will need a device called the Broom or Non Linear Junction Detector (NLJD). The Broom was developed by the late Charles Bovill who for 15 years lectured and taught IBA trainees. Charles, a founder member of the Special Forces Club in London, served in the Special Operations Executive (SOE) during World War Two, and headed its Technical

ELECTRONIC SEARCH

An electronic search is conducted in two areas: Room and telephone. 'Room' should not be taken literally - it could mean any space - such as a vehicle, vessel or aeroplane. Not only automobiles but yachts and aircraft must be cleared. Readers may recall the furore when an executive aircraft built for the Chinese government by the United States of America was delivered with multiple electronic surveillance devices in situ. Room Search must also include search of electronic ring circuits and cabling in case low frequency carrier current transmitters are used.

The first area of investigation is the telephone to see if a 'parasitical transmitter' is drawing power from the line. This is tested with a voltmeter with the phone on-hook and again off-hook. This method

It is important to remember that the search for ESDs should not be restricted to buildings, but should also include vehicles. In the United States, for example, WJS Electronics has for some time produced a vehicle transmitter (a transponder) called the TAM 50. Sometimes referred to as a 'bumper bleeper', this enables the target vehicle to be tracked and followed at a distance. Transponders have come a long way since the TAM 50 was developed, and other more sophisticated devices are now available. A GPS receiver with GSM interface enables satellite tracking of any vehicle.

Consequently, all vehicles in a BG convoy should be cleared, or you may find your routes compromised, and pre-designated ambush points selected by the opposition. The Vehicle Section of the BG team should clear the vehicles electronically after a physical search.



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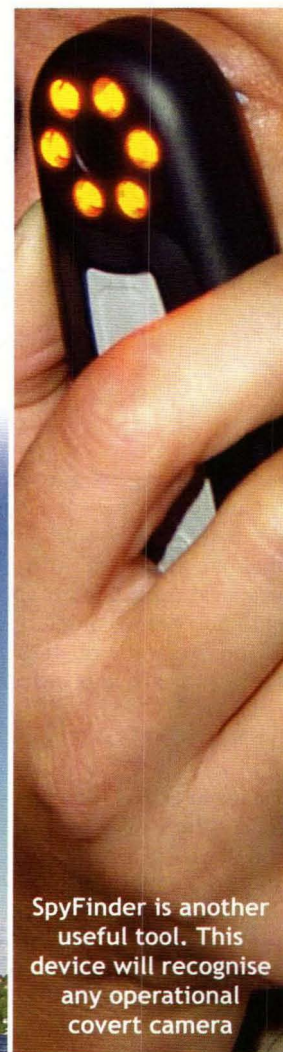


AUDIOTEL's 'Superbroom' will detect transmitting and non-transmitting bugs

Branch. This was absorbed by MI6 in 1945, and Charles became the model for Fleming's 'Q' in the James Bond fiction movies. The Broom detects electronic components whether or not they are transmitting at the time. The drawback is that it will also detect television sets, electronic alarm clocks, microwave ovens and anything else that contains electronic components. The Broom must be used in conjunction with the Larsen.

Both these items can be used against telephone devices, but additionally I

promote the use a piece of telephone company kit called a Time Domain Reflectometer (TDR). This sends a signal down the telephone line and analyses all legitimate and illegitimate junctions. This is the basis of the CIA's clear phone indicator, which is used by US Intelligence and diplomats to establish the status of a telephone they are using. They call a certain Washington number run by the National Security Agency, and a computer linked to a TDR does the rest. The access number dialled is frequently changed.



SpyFinder is another useful tool. This device will recognise any operational covert camera

Professional bodyguards search the hull of a vessel for explosives

Professional bodyguard conducting thorough examination of aeroplane. Vehicles and aircraft should undergo special searches prior to any journey



As far as equipment goes, the vast majority of anti-electronic surveillance devices for the telephone sold on the open market are little better than toys, with no practical application in this field. The onset of fibre optic communications cables will mean that the point of surveillance is limited to exchange or handset.

NEUTRALISATION

The final stage in ECS is Neutralisation. Here you have three options. You can remove the device(s); you can destroy it by 'cooking' with a high-powered transmission on the same frequency (Note that this tends to cause permanent hearing damage similar to that found in former members of the Royal Artillery); or you can compromise it (The device is there to gather information - so feed it false information).

Note that if you get positive readings in confirming the presence of a device, and follow through to the other two stages, you must repeat the process until you obtain a 'clear' reading, otherwise you may neutralise one device but leave others operational.



COMMUNICATIONS PROCEDURE

The best means to defeat electronic surveillance of any sort is to follow good communications procedure based on the international aviation phonetic alphabet (Alpha, Bravo, Charlie Delta etc.). All persons and vehicles are given callsigns, all locations are coded, and even the time is distorted using a system such as the IBA's 'Zulu' system of time compensation. This shields the vital information of Who, Where and When.

All transmissions by transceiver should follow a disciplined procedure:

- Establish contact
- Relay message
- Close

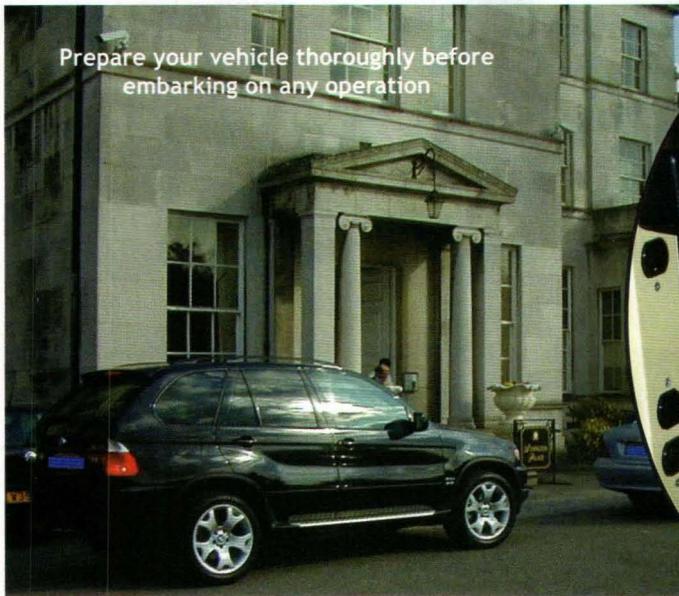
Use the term 'over' after each phase to indicate you have finished speaking and wish to hear from the other person, and use the term 'out' to conclude the transmission.

Brevity and precision are the key to good transmission by radio or telephone line. However, here are a few pointers.

COMMUNICATION EQUIPMENT

Use earphones with cords. If this type falls out in a scuffle, it is still attached and you can re-insert it. The sexy little cordless earpieces are excellent for 'det' or 'watchers' work, but not for bodyguards where physical confrontation can result in the device dropping out onto the floor,

Prepare your vehicle thoroughly before embarking on any operation



Surveillance and communication equipment should be tested and maintained at all times

junctions to avoid due to traffic jams and accidents.

SUMMARY

I can only emphasise that communications is about clarity (being understood) and security (information on a need to know basis only). The best way to achieve this is not

through expensive encoded equipment and executive toys, but with good security procedure honed by an awareness of the opportunities that the enemy has for gathering information.

Get the message: To protect your client, you must guard the vital Who, Where and When at all times.

© JIM SHORTT IBA 2005

only to get crushed while you fumble about in the dark.

Ensure you have a minimum of two batteries for every transceiver, and that you have plastic covers or tape to isolate the + and - contacts on the spares. Remember that transmission uses three times the amount of battery power required for receiving. This is one of the times when it is better to receive than to give - keep messages brief and to the point. Transceivers are not for spreading malicious scandal; that's what the old boys' network is for. You should also have at least one spare antenna for every two transceivers.

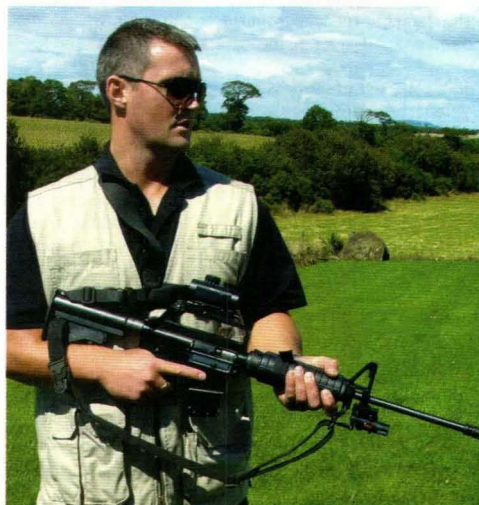
In your vehicle, have a CB as a back-up to your main mobile transceiver. Ensure that all vehicle transceivers are wired

directly to the vehicle battery with in-line fuses, rather than through the fuse box, fuse boxes are notorious for being bullet magnets when rounds are fired.

In the UK, Royalty & Diplomatic Protection has recently installed Route Masters on their vehicles. These have a message paging display, and also display the route which is updated with motorways and



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SAVE YOUR IDENTITY
ID Theft Awareness, Prevention,
and Recovery
 by Michael Chesbro
 Palladin Press

Identity theft is fast approaching epidemic proportions in the United States. Each year, hundreds of thousands of Americans become victims, at a cost to American industry of more than \$3.5 billion. If you are among them, you will spend, on average, 175 hours and more than \$800 to get the mess straightened out - a process that can take anywhere from two to four years. Meanwhile, bill collectors will hound you; credit card companies, car dealers and mortgage lenders will deny you credit; and the police may charge you with crimes someone else committed in your name! Welcome to your worst financial nightmare. If you'd prefer not to live it, it's time to wake up.

In this book, privacy expert Michael Chesbro gives you an insight into ID theft: the tricks of the ID thief's trade,

your risk factor and why you are vulnerable (take the ID Theft Prevention Quiz and find out), the top 10 things you can do to minimize your risk right away, ways to take control of how your private financial information is stored and used, proven security measures for safeguarding your accounts and the consumer protection laws that bolster your defense strategy.

If you've already had the misfortune of falling victim to identity theft, Chesbro provides a beacon of hope. With calm reassurance, he offers clearheaded, rational, proven advice on how you can mitigate the damage, recover from this crime and restore your good name.

Editor's note: Michael Chesbro is a former US Department of Defense counterintelligence agent. He holds degrees in security management and jurisprudence and is a graduate of the Federal Law Enforcement Training Center. He is also a diplomat of the American Board of Law Enforcement Experts. This book is highly recommended by Eye Spy.

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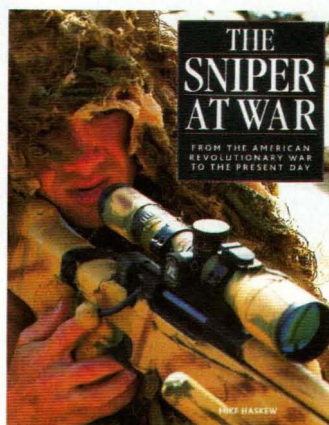


SNIPER AT WAR
From the American Revolution to the
Present Day
 Michael Haskew
 Spellmount
 ISBN 1-86227-268-9

Packed with first-hand accounts from snipers and those who have faced them, this highly illustrated book is the definitive guide to these secretive and deadly individuals and the role they have played in battle over the last three centuries.

This book looks at the impact and role of the sniper from the American Revolutionary War to the present day,

undercover



The authors maintain that many incidents pertaining to the 9/11 attacks remain unanswered. For example, why did the US government pay so little attention to the urgent warnings from friendly intelligence agencies about an impending attack? How were members of a terrorist organisation able to enter the United States so easily? How were they funded? Why was the FBI not able to connect field reports of highly suspicious behaviour at flight schools with warnings of imminent hijackings and possible suicide attacks? And on the day itself, why did US air defence break down so catastrophically? What really happened at the WTC and at the Pentagon? How much of the official story bears up to detailed scrutiny? In this the first, illustrated examination

including Gallipoli, the North African desert, Korea, Malaya and the Middle East, the Mekong Delta, Northern Ireland and the Iraqi desert.

The American backwoodsmen took a toll of the redcoats with their hunting rifles and the modern art of sniping was born.

From the very beginning, snipers needed excellent camouflage and concealment skills to go with their accuracy, as they risked their lives for the chance of a clean 'kill'.

This book looks at how the art of sniping in war has become more professional and specialized, with dedicated training courses and equipment.

Terrorist snipers, such as those in the IRA and in Sarajevo and how these individuals were dealt with by counter sniping including accounts of modern sniper actions, from the war in Bosnia to clandestine counter-terrorist sniping in Northern Ireland.

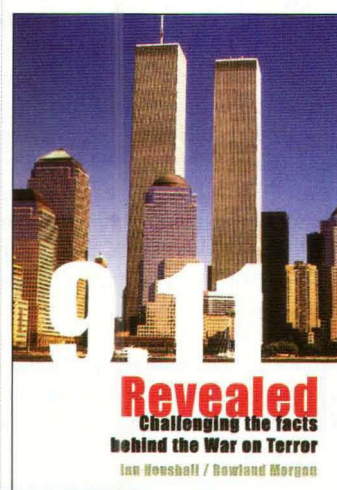
Famous snipers throughout history are profiled, such as Vasil Zaitsev, a hero of the battle of Stalingrad and one of the stars of the film 'Enemy at the Gates', with testimonies from individual snipers who took part in modern conflicts from Vietnam to Afghanistan and the Gulf War.

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9/11 REVEALED
Challenging the Facts Behind the
War on Terror
 Ian Henshall & Rowland Morgan
 Robinson Press

The attacks on the World Trade Center and the Pentagon on 11 September 2001 had an immense impact on global history.



of the 9/11 attacks since the publication of the Kean Report, Morgan and Henshall present a shocking and persuasive new take on the day that became a turning point in history.

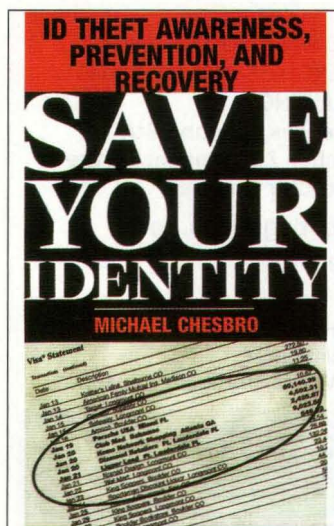
This interesting book contains hundreds of colour photographs and diagrams that help illustrate dozens of pertinent questions. Slanting a little towards the conspiratorial field, but this is still a very good read.

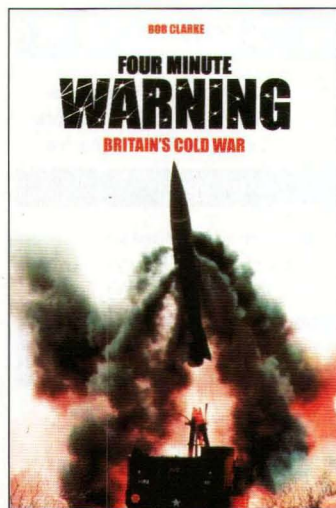
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FOUR MINUTE WARNING
Britain's Cold War
 Bob Clarke
 Tempus Publishing

"From Stettin in the Baltic to Trieste in the Adriatic an iron curtain has descended across the Continent." So said Winston Churchill in 1946. About to begin was Britain's most expensive and turbulent period of military





history. *Four Minute Warning* is the story of Britain's Cold War, and it deals with all aspects of this chilling time when Britain could have been obliterated so easily by the unleashing of Russian nuclear weapons.

The Cold War was like no other conflict yet experienced. It was more than a struggle between two superpowers, it was a war of ideologies, the Capitalistic West and the Communist East. The Cold War leached its way into every facet of British life to the extent it was not really considered a war at all. But a war it was. The period was punctuated by an arms race which pushed the world to the edge of destruction, as both East and West amassed arsenals of nuclear weapons far beyond what would be needed to destroy, quite literally, everything. The author asks "So what part did Britain play in all this?" The answers lie in this absorbing book.

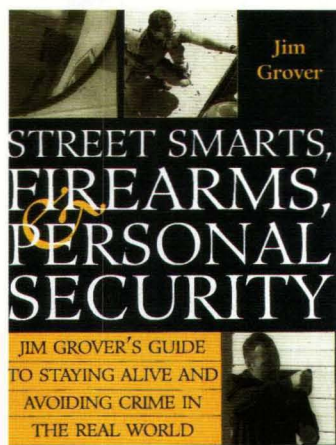
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STREET SMARTS, FIREARMS, AND PERSONAL SECURITY

Jim Grover's Guide to Staying Alive and Avoiding Crime in the Real World
Jim Grover, aka Kelly McCann;
foreword by Kevin Steele
Paladin Press

Jim Grover's professional credentials in crime avoidance and self-defence are as good as it gets: on-site security specialist in the world's hottest of hot



spots, firearms and combatives instructor to ultra high-speed military and police units, and hands-on security trainer to international corporations, among other sensitive assignments.

This book is a compilation of the best of his enormously popular "Personal Security" column in *Guns & Ammo* and his feature articles in *Handguns* magazine.

Learn how to vastly improve the physical security of your home; develop alert street smarts; stay safe while travelling in your vehicle, out of town or abroad; recognize and avoid crimes of the new millennium; keep your children safe from grade school through college; choose and use effective non-lethal weapons; engage in nasty unarmed combat if necessary; and utilize radically practical shooting skills that have been perfected in real-life situations. Heavily illustrated.

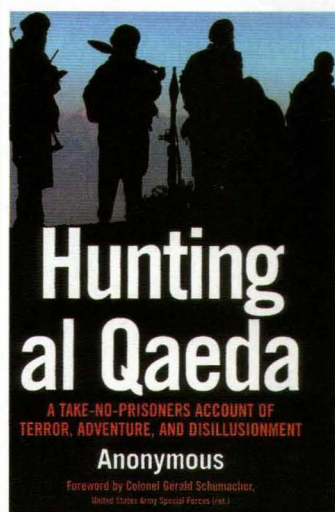
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HUNTING AL-QAIDA

Anonymous
Foreword by Colonel Gerald Schumacher
Zenith Press

Reports from the front lines and the hidden agendas of the war on terror
Authors Adam H. and Alan R. of the "Beast 85" Special Forces team,



disguised and dressed as Taliban fighters, successfully tracked down al-Qaida and Taliban leaders in the Deh Rawod region of Afghanistan. Their team captured three of the most wanted men in the country, including Mullah Osmani. Two weeks later, their prize prisoner was "gone."

On another occasion, the CIA had a satellite positioned above the infamous Mullah Omar's hideout. Incredibly, the coalition troops wouldn't - or couldn't - shoot.

Pat Tillman left highly paid NFL Arizona Cardinals to become a soldier but was killed in April 2004. Initially Army officials awarded him a Silver Star for combat valour and a Purple Heart and

promoted him from a specialist to corporal. They said Tillman was killed while charging at the enemy up a hill, allowing the rest of his platoon to escape alive. Investigations proved he was killed by a member of his own unit following a series of command errors.

The author asks "were these mere US military blunders or worse... were they deliberate decisions made by America's top political leaders?"

These and other disturbing episodes in *Hunting al-Qaida* display the hidden agendas and likely mistakes of the world's most powerful army in its war on terror.

Afghanistan operational map reproduced inside the jacket.

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SAS AND SPECIAL FORCES GUIDE TO ESCAPE AND EVASION

Will Fowler
Spellmount
ISBN 1862272778

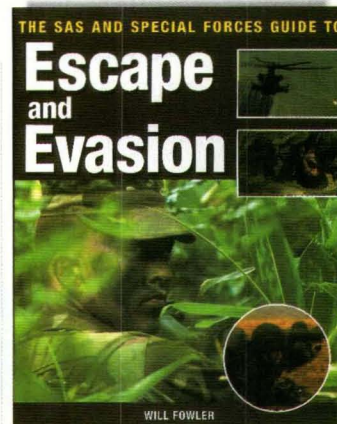
"When planning for an operation, a soldier or pilot must consider how, if disaster strikes, he will avoid capture and return to his unit. Prior planning and sound evasion techniques will help him to stay one step ahead of his pursuers."

This highly illustrated guide covers everything a soldier needs to know about evading capture and making a successful return to friendly territory. Beginning from the point where an individual finds himself or herself trapped behind enemy lines, this book offers useful tips and solid advice from special forces' experts on how to survive in enemy territory undetected.

Every key topic is covered including the will to survive, handling stress in captivity, escape techniques, survival in a variety of environments including Arctic, tropical and desert, how to forage for food, surviving interrogation and imprisonment, tracking and how to cover your tracks, navigation with or without equipment, and seeking recovery by friendly forces. All the techniques featured are those used by the world's elite special forces, such as the British Special Air Service, the United States' Green Berets and the Russian Spetsnaz.

Featuring more than 120 photographs and illustrations, *Escape and Evasion* also includes a number of 'real life' accounts of escape and evasion from WWII, Vietnam, the Gulf War, and the War in Iraq. It is a book for anyone who wants to know how to survive in the most stressful of circumstances and emerge a winner.

Will Fowler has worked in journalism and publishing since 1972, specialising in special forces operations, survival and military history. He was Army editor of the British forces magazine *Defence* from 1983-1990. He is the author of over fifteen books, including



Operation Barras: the SAS Rescue Mission, Sierra Leone and SAS: Behind Enemy Lines. He served with the 7th Armoured Brigade in the Gulf War.

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HOW TO HIDE ANYTHING

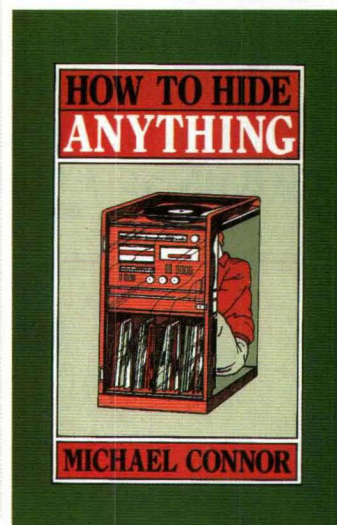
by Michael Connor
Paladin Press

Every one of us at some point has searched for secure locations to hide our treasures or other items. With little effort and expense, you too can determine the best areas to hide cash, valuables and even larger items from the menacing eyes of burglars, terrorists or prying so called 'friends'.

This fascinating book provides all the information you need to construct dozens of hiding places right in your house and garden. From disguising cabinets, secret drawers, and using your loft for security, the author reveals some amazing 'tricks of the trade'. However, readers should note, the police and security services are equally adept at finding such locations, but the book is useful to block casual and determined thieves alike.

More than 100 drawings show how to turn ordinary items into extraordinary hiding places.

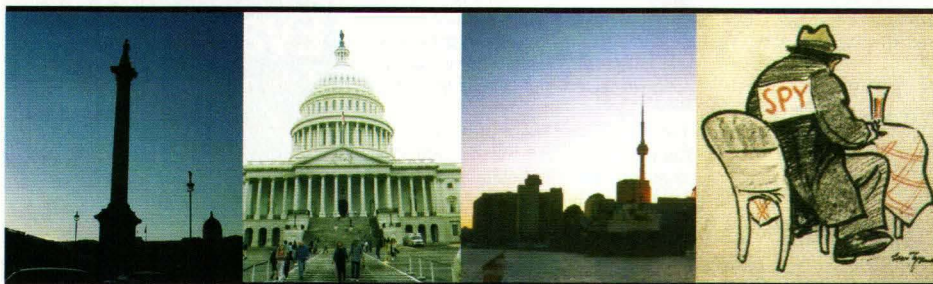
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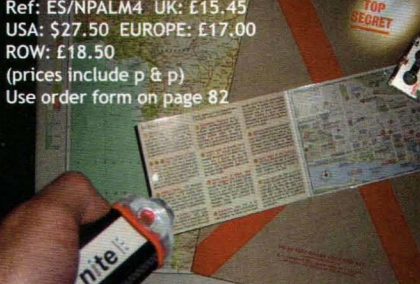
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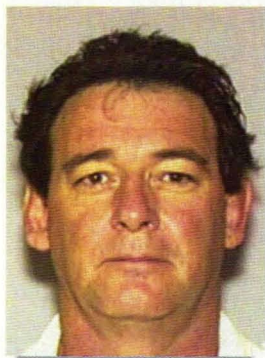
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IMAGE: LEPL/BELINDA WARREN

AN ENDURING MYSTERY

Continued from page 69



can" to learn of the whereabouts of Ben. Just days later Joe then appeared on the Fox Television news show - 'On The Record' with Greta Van Susteren. Fox carried contact names and numbers.

Joe is forthright about what he wants the US government to do. He has requested that Washington use its spy satellites over Africa, and in particular Angola, to search for the aircraft. Hundreds of non-registered airfields do exist on the African Continent, and Joe

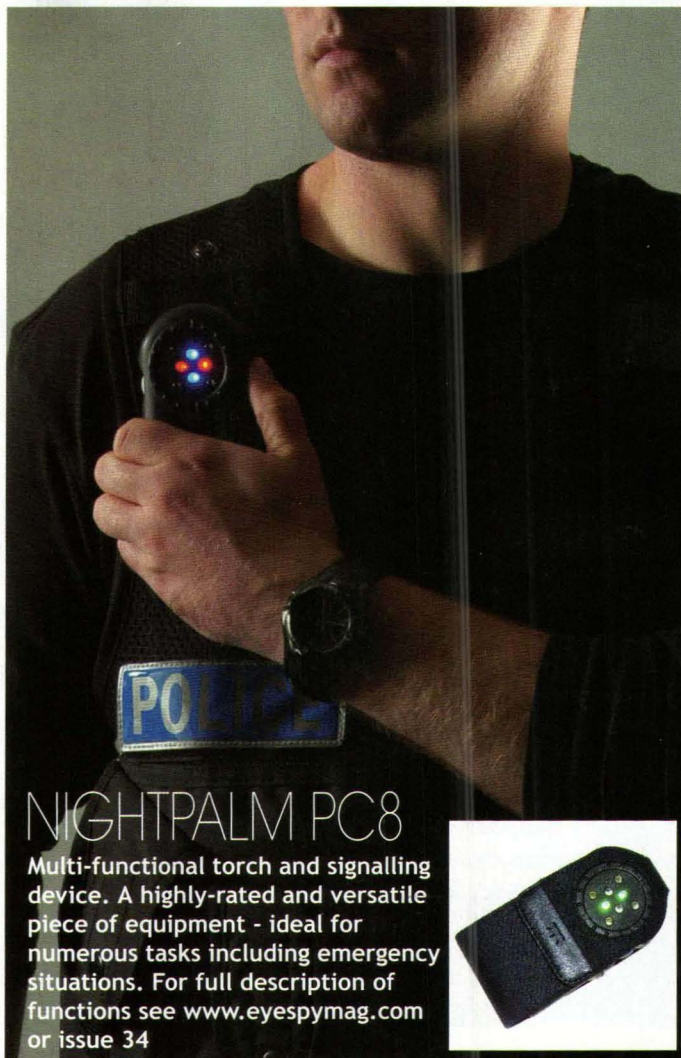
feels any one them could be home to the 727. His request was turned down. However, he believes it's likely some of America's spy agencies have an interest in the missing airliner, primarily because of its dangerous potential. He contacted US Senator Bill Nelson's Office for assistance. In turn, they wrote to various organisations including the Defense Department, NASA, CIA and FBI. Joe even tried to use America's Freedom of Information Act (FOIA) to obtain information, but his requests were denied. Joe told Eye Spy: "If our government is doing anything to search for my brother or the Boeing 727 plane that he was on, they are not telling me."

While hard evidence is difficult to come by, Joe remains confident he will learn the truth. His persistence is paying off. Joe explained that he has tracked down a witness who saw Ben board the aircraft on the fateful day. The witness said Ben was not in Angola to oversee the 727 “rework”. According to this witness, the Boeing had not been “reworked at all.” This seems to negate a statement made by the owner of the plane in Florida - Maury Joseph. Mr Joseph told Joe Ben had been in Angola for two months to “oversee the rework.”

As for Joe's ongoing attempt to find out what happened to Ben, he is insistent his brother did not steal or fly the aircraft. The evidence does suggest the aircraft was stolen or hijacked. For that reason alone the US authorities will continue to keep at least one eye open for the 727. If it is located, then this could in turn help the Padilla family in their quest to find Ben.

Anyone who has information, can contact Joe via Eye Spy. Or see the FBI page:

LINKS www.fbi.gov/mostwanted/seekinfo/padilla.htm



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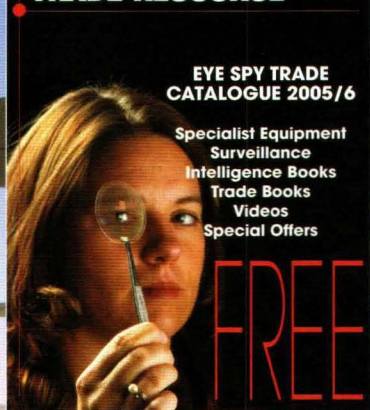
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