

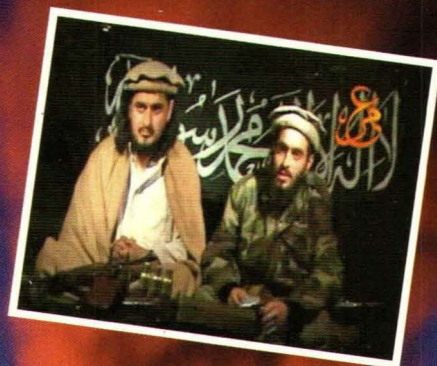
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DANGEROUS SKIES

Al-Qaida's New Flying Bombers



SPIES TARGET AGENCY

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- ALSO INSIDE
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 - TRUTH ABOUT AIRLINE SECURITY
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 - SECRET CIA SPY
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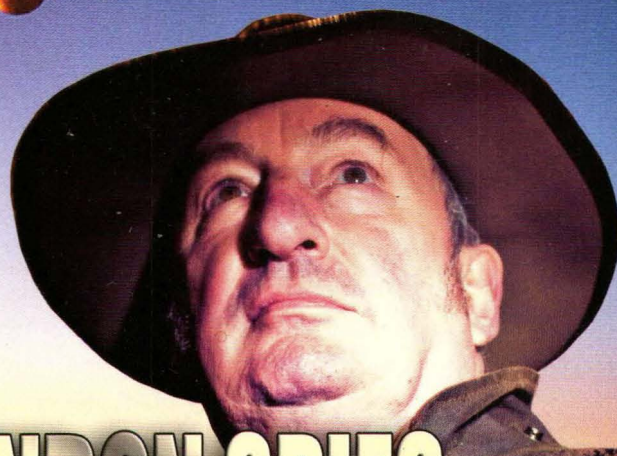
UNDERWORLD

BRITAIN - NEW TERROR HUB?

NUMBER 66 2010



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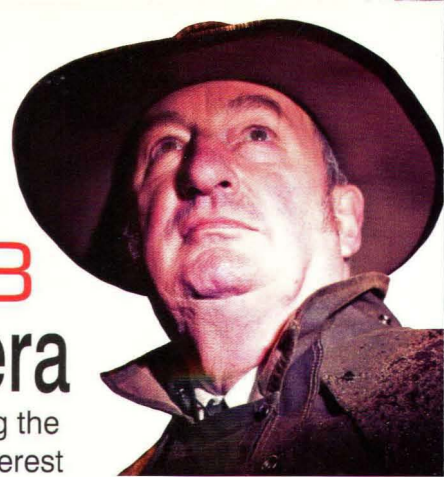


LONDON SPIES

Caught on Camera



ONE
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Spies on Camera

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THE NEW PROFESSIONALS

MI5 AND MI6 TURN TOWARDS SPECIAL FORCES AND IRREGULARS IN THEIR FIGHT AGAINST TERRORISTS



Eye Spy examines the content of a new concise surveillance book



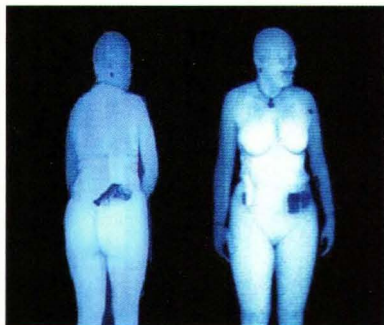
Airline security - hard facts - hard lessons

COUNTER MEASURES

71



Surveillance Tradecraft



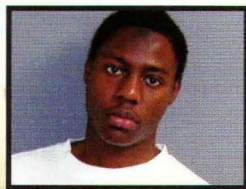
CIA HOODWINKED

by promise of terror chief

AL-QAIDA USE CIA AGENT TO BREACH FIELD STATION SECURITY

New Airline Bombers

World of intelligence seeks al-Qaida's 'human bombs' as terror group targets passenger flights



20



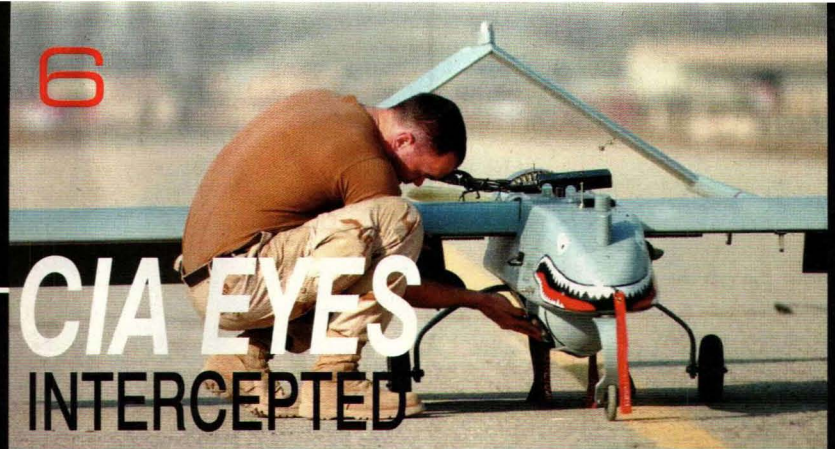
16



EYE SPY

QUICK CONTENT GUIDE

- 4 FBI IN BIN-LADEN PHOTO SPAT
A Bureau artist innocently uses a Spanish politicians facial features to show how bin-Laden might look today... causing a major diplomatic row!
- 8 THE SURVEILLANCE MAN
David Headley, a US national, has been linked to the Mumbai terror attack - but has he an intelligence background in the CIA?
- 10 TRIPLE AGENT?
The CIA thought Khalil al-Balawi was working for them, but he lured six senior agents to their death with a promise he could deliver al-Qaida's 'number two' - Ayman al-Zawahiri
- 15 STORM CLOUDS
A highly decorated Pentagon intel chief launches a remarkable written attack on the West's intelligence effort in Afghanistan, in particular - the CIA
- 20 DETROIT'S CHRISTMAS DAY PLOT
Al-Qaida almost pulled off a huge festive season operation as terror group uses lone, rich "baby-faced" operative who was recruited in London in 2007
- 24 THE SYRINGE BOMBERS
Eye Spy looks at the unreported and growing use by al-Qaida of syringe-detonated bombs...
- 28 LOCKERBIE - NEW RESEARCH
A BBC investigation uncovers "new evidence" that questions the bomb-timer discovery
- 30 CULT OF CONSPIRACY
A group of senior medical officials are calling for a new inquiry into the death of WMD investigator Dr David Kelly
- 34 OPENING PANDORA'S BOX?
A researcher has sent shudders in the cell phone security world by cracking the phone's primary defence code
- 46 DE FACTO CIA STATION CHIEF
New research has uncovered how a Canadian ambassador was the "eyes and ears" of the CIA during the Tehran hostage incident three decades ago
- 50 MIND CONTROL PRINCIPLES PART 3
Mike Finn looks at how drugs, chemicals and other substances have been used in the intelligence world
- 56 INTERVIEW
Eye Spy talks to surveillance expert Peter Jenkins about his new book 'Surveillance Tracecraft'
- 62 PRE-EMPTIVE CYBER STRIKES
International intelligence authority Kevin Coleman asks should the West press the "delete key" and shut down al-Qaida's 15,000 supportive web sites?
- 70 AIRLINE COUNTERMEASURES
New airline security measures have been introduced, but are these sufficient? Eye Spy examines some of the countermeasures used by Israel's national carrier - El Al
- 77 CYBER COMMANDER'S HANDBOOK
Kevin Coleman's important new book provides a unique, but chilling insight into the world of computer security, from military commands, infrastructures, communications etc....



CIA EYES INTERCEPTED



HEADLINERS



• 4 Gaspar Llamazares • 10 Khalil al-Balawi • 13 Dane Paresi
• 20 Umar Abdulmutallab • 26 Janet Napolitano • 35 Karsten Nohl
• 67 David Petraeus • 54 Quoc Hoy

regular features 4 Intelligence Briefings; 6 Intelligence Digest; 10 Subscribe;
60 Eye Spy Back Issues; 74 Undercover - Book Releases; 78 Eye Spy Shop

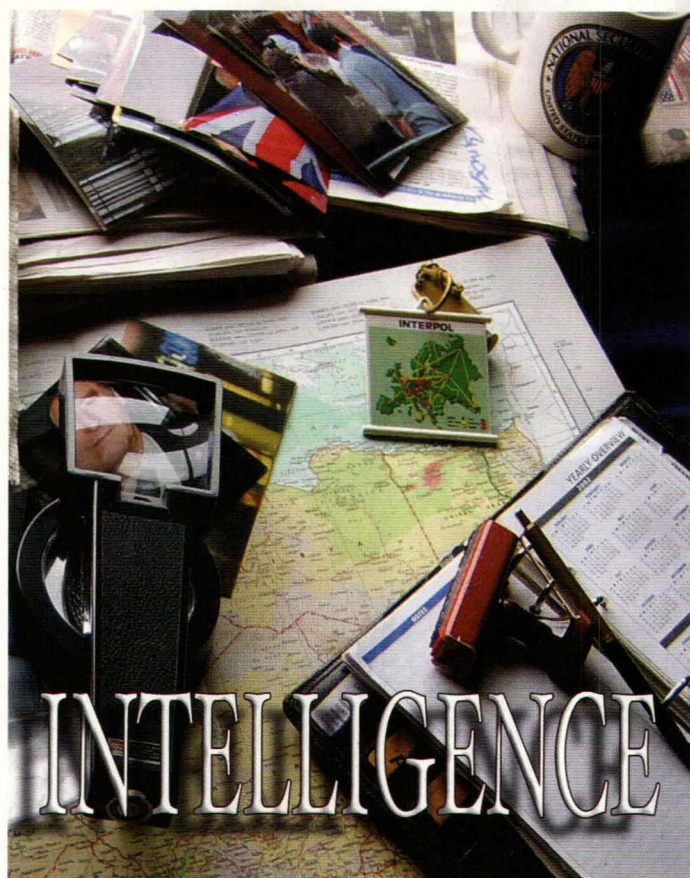
EYE SPY EDITORIAL MONEY FOR TERRORISTS? FUTILE



There are a lot of experts who claim to know the mindset of al-Qaida, its supporters, objectives and agenda. After nearly 20 years looking at their growth, actions, writings, lectures and video tapes - I still haven't got a clue what they want or stand for. I'm not sure they even do. But worryingly, there's been murmurings in London that we should sit down and talk with the likes of bin-Laden - if he is still alive. There are also a lot of highly-placed ministers who believe the West should give money to Taliban fighters so they will lay down their weapons and stop planting IEDs. Recent history in Afghanistan has proven that the Taliban and al-Qaida can't be trusted, nor should they be. Speak to the folks, including agents, who have operated in this country, and you'll find that when money is given to senior Taliban, they and their men simply move on to other villages, other regions and eventually turn up embedded with other terror cells and groups - now with cash in hand and shiny new weapons. There is not a lot of trust in Afghanistan and "cash rewards" won't help.

Al-Qaida has now evolved from a bunch of crazed, but educated individuals to one that has organisation, finance and cunning. In recent weeks its spies have conspired to kill senior CIA officers: its operatives attempted to blow-up a Detroit-bound airliner, a terror cell duplicated the Mumbai attack in Kabul and a follower shot dead 14 US personnel at Fort Hood. The question ministers should ask before handing piles of cash to the group's cohorts - the Taliban, is what happens next. Fighting the enemy in Afghanistan is one thing - it's a long way away... but will those who follow the terror group around the world stop fighting, stop planning and stop killing... I don't think so. Both groups' followers are unpredictable - it's not like dealing with the IRA where there was contact, secret liaisons, unwritten laws to follow... a political agenda.

The disastrous meeting with a Taliban spy that cost the lives of six senior CIA officers was evidence enough that Langley still believes capturing bin-Laden and his deputy may have a powerful impact on worldwide events. It might not stop the fighting in the region, but it would be a bitter blow to those around the world who support him and his agenda... whatever that is.



BAR CODE MAGIC

Con-artist tricks CIA with 'terror decoder'

It's not unusual for intelligence agencies to examine "external" technology and occasionally hire personnel from civilian companies - given the product is of interest. Similarly, there are many individuals who come across information that intelligence staffers could use. Henceforth, when the CIA was approached in 2003 by a man claiming Al-Jazeera, the Arabic satellite channel which had just launched, was broadcasting secret messages for al-Qaida, Langley analysts took note.

Dennis Montgomery, managed a small software company in Reno, Nevada. He had made contact with the Agency and convinced

them that he had created a programme which uncovered secret terror instructions from bar codes being aired on Al-Jazeera. So convincing was he that the United States allegedly raised the country's terror alert status, resulting in the cancellation of several flights to Britain and Europe in December of that year.

Analysts at the CIA and the newly formed Department of Homeland Security, believed Montgomery when he said his software had identified airline flight numbers combined with longitude and latitude data. The information was "destined" for al-Qaida operatives who would target the flights accordingly.

OSAMA BIN-LADEN PHOTO SPAT

Digitally enhanced composite of terror chief upsets Spanish lawmaker

An FBI photograph showing how the world's most wanted terrorist might look today, has upset a Spanish lawmaker whose hairline and forehead were used to make the composite. Gaspar Llamazares, said the creation, which briefly appeared on the US Government's 'Rewards for Justice' web site, showed how Osama bin-Laden might look now, wearing his usual turban. However, another image depicted the al-Qaida leader with shortened groomed hair and beard and facial wrinkles. This detail was digitally drawn from a web photo of Llamazares.

The politician sent a formal complaint to the US Embassy, which issued an apology. Spokesman Will Ostick said it was simply an error. "That was not normal procedure. It was completely unintentional and the FBI is looking into it to prevent it from happening again."

Intelligence observers say Llamazares and the Spanish overreacted, especially when just hours after the report, an unscheduled meeting took place between Spain's Interior Minister Alfredo Pérez Rubalcaba and the new American ambassador to Madrid, Alan Solomont. The photo error was on the agenda.

The Bureau artist had located Llamazares' picture and found that some of his characteristics suited the bin-Laden composite which he was working on.

Llamazares is an elected member of Spanish parliament from the small, Communist-led United Left coalition. He demanded to know which photo the FBI had used, and after being told it was from his 2004 election campaign poster, he threatened legal action. He further complained that he would never travel to the United States for "fear of problems at the border" - presumably believing he would be mistaken for the terror chief.

CODENAME: SIBERIA

LONDON: A former MI5 officer who has written a 300-page memoir, has lost his case to take an earlier ruling that

prohibits publication to a further court of law. Instead, any new action to overturn the decision must be heard behind closed doors at a super secret tribunal, according to top judges.

MI5 are vehemently opposed to the book, but the officer, known only as 'A', and his legal team, hoped a court would grant his right to publish.

For legal reasons the identity of 'A' cannot be disclosed, indeed, the issue has now turned nasty with threats of injunctions and law suits - this despite the fact that the former MI5 man's name appears on several web sites, blogs and foreign-based Internet sites.

According to the *Guardian*, the book, provisionally titled *Siberia*, takes its name from the MI5 codename given to the officer during his 10 years of undercover work, sometimes involving the infiltration of international terrorist groups.





The ruse didn't fool everyone at the CIA, and one senior computer manager liaised with French Intelligence who agreed to analyse the numbers. The data was given to another computer software company which reported back in no time... there was simply no evidence of a secret code.

Undaunted, Montgomery targeted other US Government agencies, insisting that his software was state-of-the-art and could expose hidden codes. And his convincing rhetoric seemingly worked. In January 2009, the computer buff reportedly signed a \$3 million

research contract with the US Air Force.

The story was first published in *Playboy*, and the magazine managed to secure the following statement from a USAF programme manager: "We were testing some of the software. We were just looking at it to see if there was anything there."

Montgomery just might need the money. He has previously been issued with a number of lawsuits, and the authorities want to talk to him about allegedly bouncing nine cheques amounting to \$1 million.

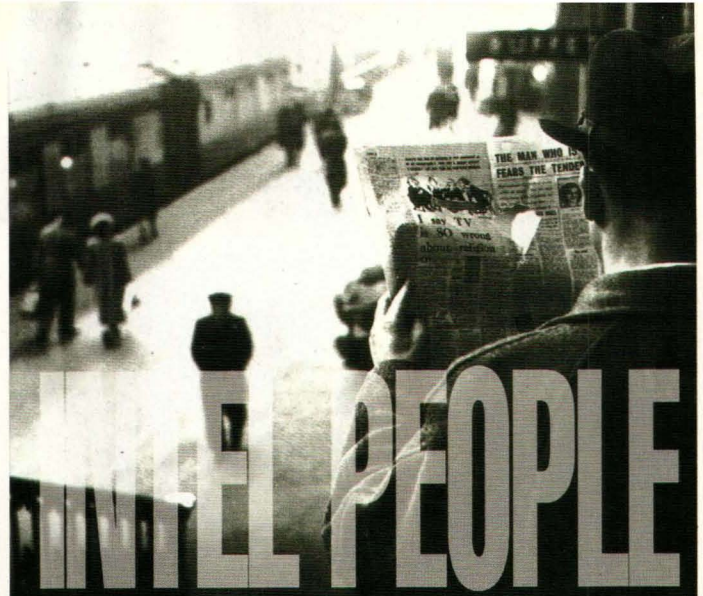
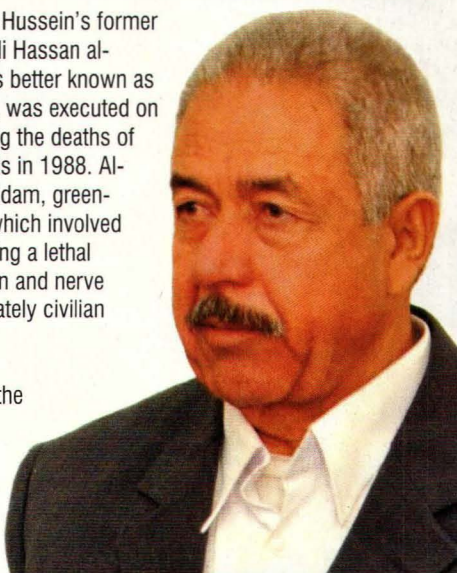
CHEMICAL ALI EXECUTED



An dead Iraqi mother holds her child following a chemical attack which killed 5,000 civilians

One of Saddam Hussein's former henchmen - Ali Hassan al-Majid, perhaps better known as 'Chemical Ali', was executed on 25 January for ordering the deaths of some 5,000 Iraqi Kurds in 1988. Al-Majid, a cousin of Saddam, green-lighted the operation which involved Iraqi warplanes dropping a lethal cocktail of Sarin, Tabun and nerve agents on a predominately civilian population in Halabja.

Besides this incident, the Iraqi court heard of other instances where civilians died following orders issued by al-Majid.



IRAQ WMD 45-MINUTE QUOTE "AN ERROR"

LONDON: SIR DAVID OMAND, one of the UK's most senior intelligence officials, and the country's Intelligence and Security Coordinator at the time of the Iraq war, criticised the way in which intelligence, which stated Saddam could launch WMD in 45 minutes, was included in a dossier that was effectively used to argue the case for war. Sir David admitted that MI6 was reluctant to have its intelligence spread on the front pages of many newspapers, but privately says the one-liner was taken as "colour" to support the case for action against Iraq. As for MI6 being convinced Saddam did retain stockpiles of WMD, intelligence papers prepared in 2003 by the Secret Service seem to support this notion, though they have not been released to the public. Sir David Omand retired in April 2005 after over 35 years in the UK Civil Service, notably as Director of Government Communications Headquarters (GCHQ).



FBI PHONE RECORD SEARCHES "BREACHED LAWS"

WASHINGTON DC: The FBI's counter-terrorism arm is in hot water after two newspapers reportedly exposed a 2002 Bureau operation that enabled it to secure phone call records by invoking terror-related emergencies that did not exist. From 2002 to 2006, the FBI allegedly obtained over 2,000 records including some from journalists. The FBI's general counsel, VALERIE CAPRONI, said that the agency violated privacy laws by inventing non-existent terrorist threats to justify collecting the phone records. "We should have stopped those requests from being made that way," she said.



DEFENCE OFFICIAL SENT TO PRISON FOR ESPIONAGE

WASHINGTON DC: JAMES WILBUR FONDREN JR., 62, who worked at the Pentagon from August 2001 to February 2008, was sentenced to 36 months in prison, followed by two years of supervised release, for charges involving espionage and making false statements to the FBI. He held a top secret security clearance; worked in a Sensitive Compartmentalised Information Facility (SCIF) and had a classified and unclassified computer at his cubicle. Fondren provided certain classified Defense Department documents and other information to people connected to Chinese Intelligence.

PLACES OF LEARNING... AND TERROR RECRUITING

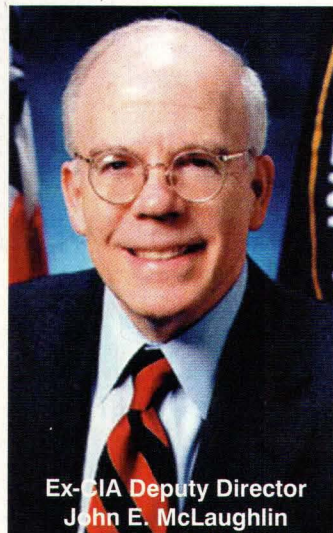
LONDON: MI5 officers using undercover agents have compiled a report identifying the 'top twelve' places of learning (universities and colleges) that are being used by Islamic extremists to foster support for al-Qaida and to recruit operatives. Sources say University College London (UCL) sits high up on the list which just happens to be where Detroit aeroplane bomber Abdulmutallab studied two years ago. MI5 Director-General JONATHAN EVANS has in recent times sought the assistance of teachers to "out" suspected terror sympathisers, but teaching unions have claimed this is tantamount to their members being asked to act as informants. However, the new report makes clear there is a huge problem on many of the UK's university campuses.



INTEL UNDER REVIEW

Senior intelligence figure leads probe into three "intel failures"

National Intelligence Director Dennis Blair has invited former CIA chief John McLaughlin, to examine intelligence failings in the Christmas Detroit airliner plot and November Fort Hood massacre which left 14 base personnel dead. In both cases the US Intelligence Community (IC) missed clues that some observers believe could have made the incidents preventable. McLaughlin may also look into the circumstances of the Chapman Forward Operating Base suicide bombing in Afghanistan, after a security breach resulted in the deaths of six CIA staffers.



Ex-CIA Deputy Director
John E. McLaughlin

Mr Blair said... "McLaughlin will head a small group of national security experts who will look into recent challenges facing the intelligence community. The DNI has requested a careful examination of the sequence of events leading up to both incidents, as well as proposals to remedy potential weaknesses in intelligence systems and procedures that these incidents exposed."

Releasing two reports on the thwarted Christmas Day bombing, President Obama said spy agencies did not "properly connect and understand" data that could have busted the plot as it was planned by an al-Qaida affiliate in Yemen.

CIA EYES ONLY...

Al-Qaida capture images received and beamed by CIA reconnaissance drones

Pentagon officials have admitted that imagery taken by unmanned Predator drones, is vulnerable to "capture" by terrorists. This follows the discovery of films of UAV missions being found on a laptop computer seized from a terrorist in Iraq. Initially, analysts thought the films were probably those used in flight-simulator training schools, but it soon became clear they were real. Then, it was revealed a second computer found at an al-Qaida training camp in Afghanistan had similar films of UAV flights.

A CIA investigation exposed a major problem - the interception software cost less than \$30.00 (£22.00).

Privately the CIA blames Iranian Intelligence for providing insurgents in Iraq with widely available software such as SkyGrabber. This allows the user to capture the video feeds, which strangely, have not been protected by military encryption.

The software can't be used to actually control the Predator, but

terrorists are able to watch the same pictures as Agency and military controllers. This would allow terrorists to see where the drones are operational, where they are based and activate counter-measures accordingly. It also raises the possibility that hackers could intercept feeds at sensitive bases in the United States and elsewhere where UAV testing takes place. A former intelligence officer likened the problem to people listening-in to police broadcasts, others say it is far more serious.

The film technology (video) on the Predators is about ten years old, but the camera technology is advancing every year providing clearer pictures in great definition. The Predator, Reaper and other UAVs are constantly in use in Iraq and Afghanistan to secure surveillance footage in high risk areas.

Since the reported security lapse, a US defence official said: "The issue was addressed and fixed. Every capability comes with its benefits as well as potential weaknesses. We have a constant review process to address any vulnerabilities."



Indians go about their business at Mumbai's bustling Chhatrapati Shivaji Terminus - one of the biggest transport hubs in the world. In 2008 this area shuddered to the sound of gunfire and bombs as terrorists attacked

छत्रपति शिवाजी टर्मिनस CHHATRAPATI SHIVAJI TERMINUS

SURVEILLANCE MAN?

FORMER DEA UNDERCOVER OPERATIVE ACCUSED OF BEING CIA DOUBLE AGENT

David Coleman Headley, a US national linked to a terror plot to attack the Danish newspaper responsible for publishing cartoons of the prophet Mohammed, has also been implicated in the Lashkar-e-Tayyeba (LeT) attack on the city of Mumbai in November 2008, that left 173 people dead. Since his arrest on 3 October 2009 in the USA, a number of sources have claimed Headley was a CIA operative "turned bad",

while others suggest he may well have been a double agent engaged in infiltrating terror outfits.

The FBI believe Headley, 49, whose father was a Pakistan diplomat, was used to gather intelligence on various targets during visits to Mumbai in September 2006, February 2007, April 2008 and July 2008. Before each journey, Headley, who changed his name from Dawood Gilani (reportedly to mislead Indian police), was briefed by LeT terror planners in Pakistan regarding which buildings and streets to surveil. Headley also identified various potential boat landing sites for the team of attackers who would arrive in Mumbai by sea.

FBI intelligence officials say Headley liaised with his terrorist handlers on several occasions, each time providing them with valuable reconnaissance information. As well as accusing Headley of carrying out surveillance on important locations such as places of public use, state and government facilities, public transport systems and infrastructure facilities in India, the FBI has also charged



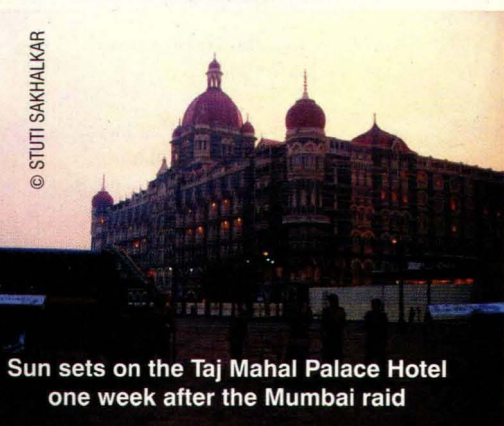
CCTV picks up a nonchalant LeT terrorist walking through the corridors of the Taj Mahal Palace Hotel looking for targets

Headley with aiding and abetting the murder of six US nationals in the attacks known as India's "26/11".

The FBI's affidavit lists 12 different counts under which Headley will be tried in the United States, though India is seeking his extradition.

Headley was arrested as he tried to board a flight to Philadelphia at O'Hare airport in Chicago. Tawahur Hussain Rana, 48, a Canadian and allegedly another of Headley's handlers, was arrested at his house in

© STUTI SAKHALKAR



Sun sets on the Taj Mahal Palace Hotel one week after the Mumbai raid



ముంబయి నిందితులు

38 మంది

కసబ్ లిందులో ఒకడు

ముంబయి ఉగ్రవాద దాడులు జరిగిన మూడేళ్ళు అనంతరం బుధవారం పోక్సెన్ యూలైస్ సుహృద్ అబ్బాద్ ఆమీర్ కసబ్, ప్రధాన నిందితుడు జరి-ఉర్-రెహమాన్ లక్ష్మీకా పాటు 38 మందిపై పోలీసులు ఛార్జీషీటు దాఖలు చేశారు. మెట్రోపాలిటన్ మేజిస్ట్రేట్ ఎం. జె.మిర్జాకు 26/11 ఉగ్రవాద దాడుల కేసులో 11,500 పేజీల ఛార్జీషీటును ముంబయి పోలీసులు దాఖలు చేశారు. మేజిస్ట్రేట్ మిర్జాకు దాఖలు చేసిన ఛార్జీషీటులో ముంబయి లు జతరులకు ప్రయోజనమున్నట్లు క్లౌ బాంబ్ తెలిపింది. ముకు సంబంధించిన సాక్ష్యాధారాలపై పోక్సెన్ ప్రభులకు చోం మంత్రి పి.చిదంబరం అన్నాడు.



64



A bullet hole in this mirror is testimony to the attack on the Leopold Cafe

AWAITING JUSTICE
Baby-faced assassin - Azam Amir Kasab, 21, the sole survivor of the Mumbai gang which is thought to have comprised of about 40 LeT members (includes planners and facilitators)



CIA - this whilst infiltrating al-Qaida and its associates. CIA spokesperson Marie E. Harf said: "I can't comment on an ongoing investigation, but any suggestion that this individual worked for the CIA is flat wrong."

However, that the terror suspect was once on the intelligence payroll is perhaps true. In the late 1990s, facing a stiff prison term for heroin smuggling, Headley agreed to work for the powerful US Drug Enforcement Agency (DEA) infiltrating organised Pakistan drugs' gangs. Sources in India say he was a top undercover operative, an "actor" who used various ruses and disguises to help him mix with India's social elite.

Statements emanating from India's senior intelligence agency RAW (Research and Analysis Wing), also hint that Headley has "intelligence history". B. Raman, a senior intelligence writer and analyst and himself a former counter-terrorism chief for RAW said: "That Headley was an agent for the DEA is known. Whether he was being used by the CIA as well is a matter of speculation, but it is almost certain that the CIA was aware of him and his movements across the subcontinent."

Chicago. The FBI initially charged both men with plotting attacks on the office of Danish newspaper *Jyllands-Posten*, though it has since transpired Headley had Mumbai's Bollywood film industry, the Shiv Sena, a Hindu extremist group also based in Mumbai, and an unidentified but major Hindu temple all in his sights.

On his person Bureau investigators found a memory stick with video imagery of the newspaper's offices and a military outpost nearby. CIA investigators are aware of some of Headley's contacts in the Pakistan Army and al-Qaida, though are not keen to elaborate. He was most certainly on the Agency's extensive "terror watch list".

A number of newspapers in Asia and the United States, have reported on claims that Headley was a double agent who was actually working for the

NORTHERN PROJECT'S ASSASSINATION ATTEMPT

In Eye Spy 65, we reported on a complex terror operation with a simple solution - the end game for a Danish cartoonist who depicted the prophet Mohammed with a bomb in his turban. The FBI and Denmark's important PET (national intelligence agency), had already collaborated to thwart one major attempt to kill personnel attached to the *Jyllands-Posten*, the newspaper which commissioned Kurt Westergaard to prepare several cartoons relating to Islam.

However, since then, we have learned the al-Qaida operation, known as the Northern Project, is an ongoing effort to attack not just Danish interests and those connected to *Jyllands-Posten*, but to strike various targets in Europe's northern countries - including the UK.

Since Westergaard's creation, several PET officers have been assigned to monitoring terror suspects arriving in Denmark. Westergaard, who in the past has shunned "24-hour security", did agree to the installation of an alert system and panic room at his home in Viby near the western city of Aarhus. This probably saved his life when just hours into the New Year, a hired al-Qaida assassin who had slipped under PET's radar, struck two hours before midnight.

Westergaard, 73, was at home with his five-year-old daughter when a man of Somali origin, wielding an axe, hammer and concealed knife, sought to break into his house. As the assassin started to attack the front door, Westergaard triggered a police alert button and within minutes an armed security detail

arrived. By this time the artist and the youngster had locked themselves in a carefully built panic room inside the bathroom. Police soon discovered the front door had been shattered and a man hammering with an axe at the bathroom door shouting "revenge" and "blood". When a police officer called to the assailant to drop the axe, the man turned on the police. Seconds later he was shot by marksmen in the arm and leg. His injuries were disabling, but not life-threatening.

The terrorist was soon identified as a 27-year-old man who had known links to an al-Qaida umbrella outfit called 'Al-Shabaab' in Somalia. This is the same group with ties to the Yemen terror network that tried to bring down the US-bound airliner over Detroit on Christmas Day. The CIA estimates Al-Shabaab has

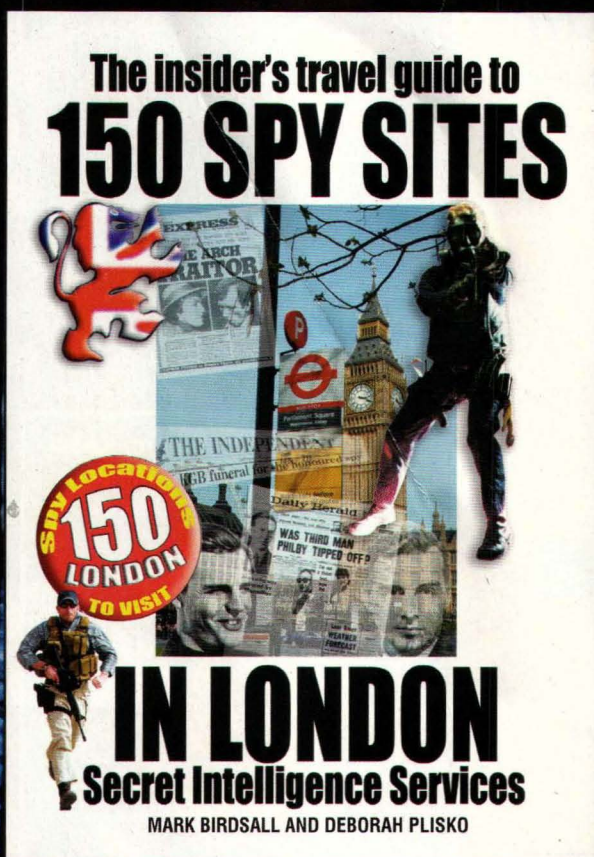


between 150-250 operatives who are living in Europe.

- A most disturbing sidebar to this story comes in the form of an intelligence-based report that notes al-Qaida is actively sending out its agents to check the identity of all Danes called Kurt Westergaard. Anyone by this name can apply for 24-hour protection. Osama bin-Laden has put a \$1 million bounty on Westergaard's life.

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• Editor's note: Apologies to our many readers who have been waiting patiently for the book. An increase in the number of spy sites, plus a few difficulties along the way in respect of content delayed publication... thankfully these have all been resolved.



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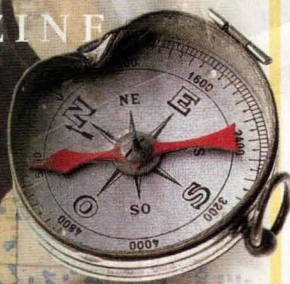
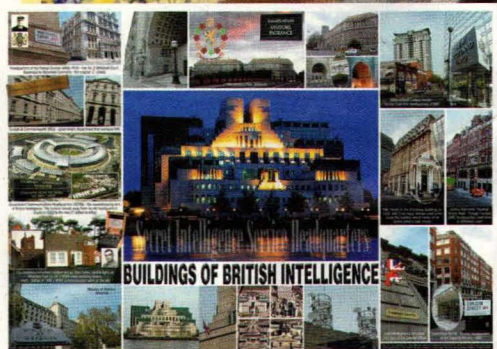


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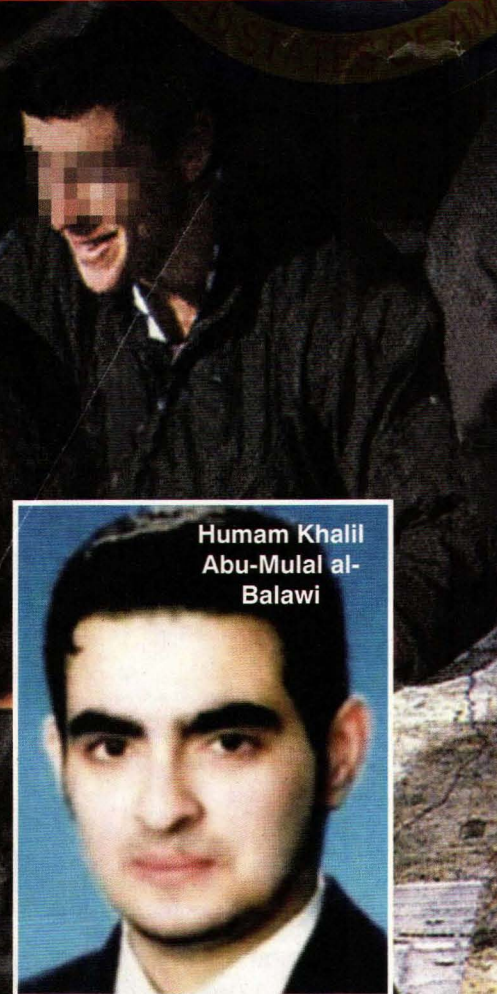


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TRIF

CIA Afghanistan Operations Base Staff Duped by Taliban Spy



**Humam Khalil
Abu-Mulal al-
Balawi**

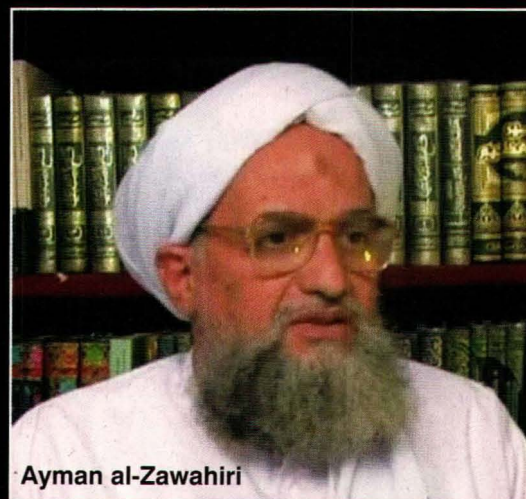
*Spider's Web: Promise of
intelligence on al-Qaida's
deputy allowed terrorist
access to heart of CIA
field station*

...LE AGENT?

Security was breached at a top US military and intelligence base in eastern Afghanistan by the Taliban and al-Qaida in a deadly attack which left six CIA employees, including three senior officers, dead. A GID (Jordanian Intelligence) officer named as Captain Ali bin Zaid, who was a member of the country's royal family, also perished. Several other base officers were slightly injured in a carefully planned operation that took al-Qaida planners months to prepare, and one which has raised many questions about the Agency's use of "third party" agents.

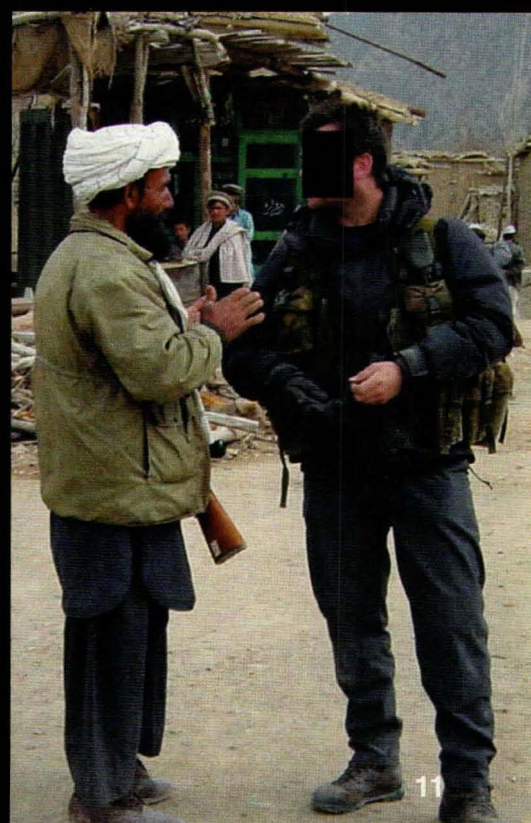
Humam Khalil Abu-Mulal al-Balawi, was both a doctor and al-Qaida operative who came from the same village as the notorious Abu

Musab al-Zarqawi, the deceased head of al-Qaida in Iraq. Al-Balawi was captured by Jordanian security in 2009, and had agreed to help both the CIA, and Jordan's intelligence service - GID in the heart of Afghanistan. His dangerous role was stage-managed and enabled him to first make contact with the Taliban and then infiltrate its and al-Qaida's hierarchy. Indeed, Al-Balawi, 36, had been in Afghanistan for several months mixing with hardened terrorists, visiting villages and identifying targets for the CIA. Controlled by Zaid, his Jordanian handler, Langley believed he was providing excellent intelligence to the CIA. But it was all a ruse, and besides the biggest loss of CIA agents since the 1980s, Langley is now analysing a great deal of information given to them by Al-Balawi which is almost certainly disinformation.



Ayman al-Zawahiri

It is believed Al-Balawi himself asked for a meeting at Forward Operating Base [Chapman] (FOBC), a heavily guarded US intelligence facility in the eastern Afghan province of Khost, which borders North Waziristan. Located about 25 miles from the Pakistan border, this tribal region is home to hundreds of al-Qaida terrorists and Taliban. On the agenda was intelligence concerning the whereabouts of Ayman al-Zawahiri, deputy to Osama bin Laden. With such a high-profile figure on the table, a number of senior CIA officers travelled to the base.





COURTESY: CIA

Scenes which shocked America: US national and Taliban fighter John Walker is handed over to the CIA. Seconds after these images were recorded, al-Qaida terrorists opened fire and killed a CIA officer

The meeting was scheduled to take place two days before New Year's Day. When Al-Balawi arrived at FOBC, reportedly wearing an Afghan National Army uniform, he was waved through by security because he was known to the guards, and in any event, his contact man - Ali bin Zaid, awaited him inside. Once inside, Al-Balawi made his way to an area of the base described as the "fitness centre" or "gym" by US officials. Here the Jordanian detonated a body-worn bomb (explosives belt). Some intelligence sources say all the dead were experienced CIA surveillance operatives (including contracted team members) also skilled in military tactics. The head of the CIA element, who was amongst the dead, has been confirmed as a "mother of three children".

CIA Director Leon Panetta said: "Seven... colleagues were killed and six others were injured. The casualties were the result of a terrorist attack. Those who fell yesterday were far from home and close to the enemy, doing the hard work that must be done to protect our country from terrorism."

A large part of FOBC serves as the Agency's most precarious out post. It is here many front-line operations are planned and overseen by CIA military elements, some likened to the organisation's overseas Special Activities Division (SAD). However, there are also several dozen Afghan military troops and civilians who operate on the base. It is understood the CIA has flown in additional officers to check and revamp security.

Mohammad Yaqub, acting provincial police chief in the area heard the blast: "We thought at first that it must have been a rocket attack. It's hard to know how someone could have gotten inside to do this. Even when I need to visit, I am not allowed to bring a car inside the gate."

Zabiullah Mujahid, a 'spokesman' for the Taliban claimed that an "Afghan soldier" (presumably Al-Balawi) had made contact with the group and offered his services to the insurgents.

Mujahid drew reference to other members of the Afghan Army who had joined the Taliban and attacked Western forces: "Those Afghans who were working with Americans before,



First CIA Death at Battle of Qala-I-Jangi



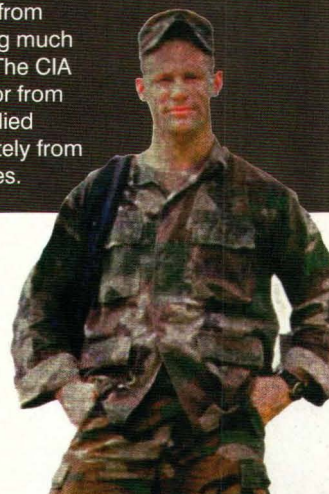
The first CIA casualty in the Afghanistan conflict was Mike Spann. He was killed in an operation to retake a prison that had been overrun by al-Qaida prisoners, including American turncoat and Taliban fighter John Walker. Moments after these photographs were taken, which show Walker kneeling inside Qala-I-Jangi prison (opposite page), al-Qaida terrorists over-powered their Afghan guards (Northern Alliance fighters). A small CIA SAD unit, which included Spann, fought out a bitter battle which resulted in the deaths of dozens of al-Qaida operatives. Walker, was but one of the lucky captives who survived.

CIA HONOUR CHAPMAN SECURITY CONTRACTOR

One of the base personnel killed in the 30 December 2009 FOBC blast, was 46-year-old retired Army master sergeant Dane Paresi. At his funeral in January, the Deputy Director for CIA Security, Mary Rose McCaffrey praised Paresi for his quick actions when he realised all was not well. "He prevented a bad day from becoming much worse." The CIA contractor from DuPont died immediately from his injuries.



COURTESY: PARESIS FAMILY



Nathan Chapman

FORWARD OPERATING BASE CHAPMAN

The CIA facility Forward Operating Base [Chapman] is located at the site of a former Afghan army installation and airstrip. It is ideally situated in the vicinity of Camp Salerno, a large military base used by US Special Forces, including Navy SEALs. It was named 'Chapman' in honour of Sergeant First Class Nathan Chapman, 31, the first American soldier killed by enemy fire during the Afghanistan war. In January 2002, Chapman agreed to accompany a newly installed CIA element to an Afghan village. As the delegation sat down with Gardez village elders, terrorists pounced. Chapman was reportedly struck by a bullet fired by a 14-year-old sniper. A CIA officer was also hit in the chest but survived and was airlifted to a military hospital in Germany. Chapman was decorated 15 times for his bravery and was highly regarded by the CIA's "paramilitary" Special Activities Division (SAD).



COURTESY: US ARMY

10 January 2002: A US honour guard carries the flag-draped coffin of Nathan Chapman through Seattle-Tacoma International Airport. The ceremony was attended by more than 60 Green Berets

now they are with the mujaheddin. And now they know Americans are the enemy of our religion, they cannot bear it any more, they are ready for operations." The Taliban claims regarding the bomber were rejected by Afghan officials, though intelligence sources believe they are "fairly accurate".

Former CIA Deputy Director John E. McLaughlin, speaking about the dead CIA officers, said: "Our people are often out on the front line, without adequate force protection, and they put their lives quite literally in jeopardy. It is the nightmare we've been anticipating since we went into Afghanistan and Iraq. Mr McLaughlin serves on a trust that helps the families of the CIA's fallen.

Since 2007, the CIA has gradually increased its strength to counter a resurgent al-Qaida and their Taliban partners. Besides building a substantial spy network in the villages and towns which straddle the Afghan-Pakistan border, field operatives have had much success in identifying terrorist training camps, safe houses, and munition dumps. Another important part of its Afghan mission is providing support via its burgeoning fleet of

remotely piloted vehicles (RPVs) - many of them armed and carrying advanced video cameras. Imagery is sent to a special facility in the Middle East for analysis

and action - almost certainly via facilities such as FOBC. Other unmanned drones are controlled from positions elsewhere.

Though incidents such as this have resulted in calls to limit the use of Afghan nationals and other foreigners, the CIA recognise using locals is the best way to gather HUMINT (Human Intelligence). However, for nearly a year the CIA and GID "schooled" Al-Balawi and he will undoubtedly have passed on many trade secrets. He will have also provided useful information on how the security services go about their business making contact with local Afghans. No doubt the terrorists will make good use of his training.

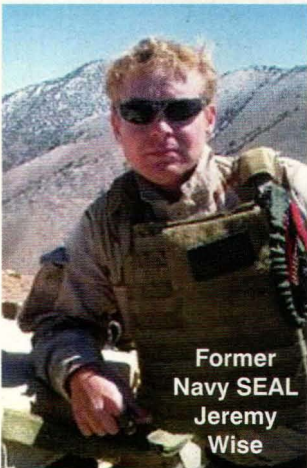
The FOBC dead include Harold Brown, 37, Scott Robertson, 39, a CIA security officer and former US Navy SEAL Jeremy Wise, 35, who worked as a security contractor. The

bodies of the CIA employees were transferred to the US and a private ceremony was held at Dover Air Force Base to honour them.

The CIA dead will bring the total number of stars on the CIA memorial to its fallen, to just under 100. The inscription at Langley reads: Ninety CIA deaths are memorialized by stars on a wall in the agency's Langley headquarters. The inscription on the memorial reads: *'We are the nation's first line of defence. We accomplish what others cannot accomplish and go where others cannot go'.*

As for Al-Balawi, he isn't the first operative to switch sides and he won't be the last.

- During the late 2001 invasion of Afghanistan, which cleared the country of the majority of al-Qaida and Taliban terrorists, the CIA suffered only four fatalities.



COURTESY: WISE FAMILY

Official CIA Statement on Officer Deaths

CIA Director Leon E. Panetta informed the Agency's workforce that seven of their colleagues were killed and six others injured at a Forward Operating Base in Khost Province, Afghanistan. Within days of the terrorist attack Panetta sent this internal letter to Langley staff:

"Those who fell yesterday were far from home and close to the enemy, doing the hard work that must be done to protect our country from terrorism. We owe them our deepest gratitude, and we pledge to them and their families that we will never cease

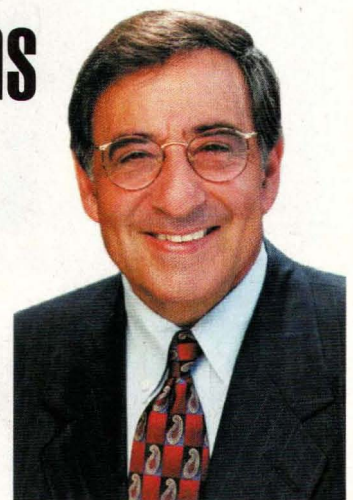
fighting for the cause to which they dedicated their lives - a safer America."

"Families have been our Agency's first priority. Before sharing this information with anyone else, we wanted to be in contact with each of them. This is the most difficult news to bear under any circumstances, but that it comes during the holidays makes it even harder. In coming days and weeks, we will comfort them and honour their loved ones as a family. They are in our thoughts and prayers - now and always."

"[This] tragedy reminds us that the men and women of the CIA put their lives at risk every day to protect this nation. Throughout our history, the reality is that those who make a real difference often face real danger."

Director Panetta credited US military doctors and nurses with saving the lives of those wounded in the attack.

In honour and memory of the dead, he requested that the flags at CIA Headquarters be flown at half-staff.

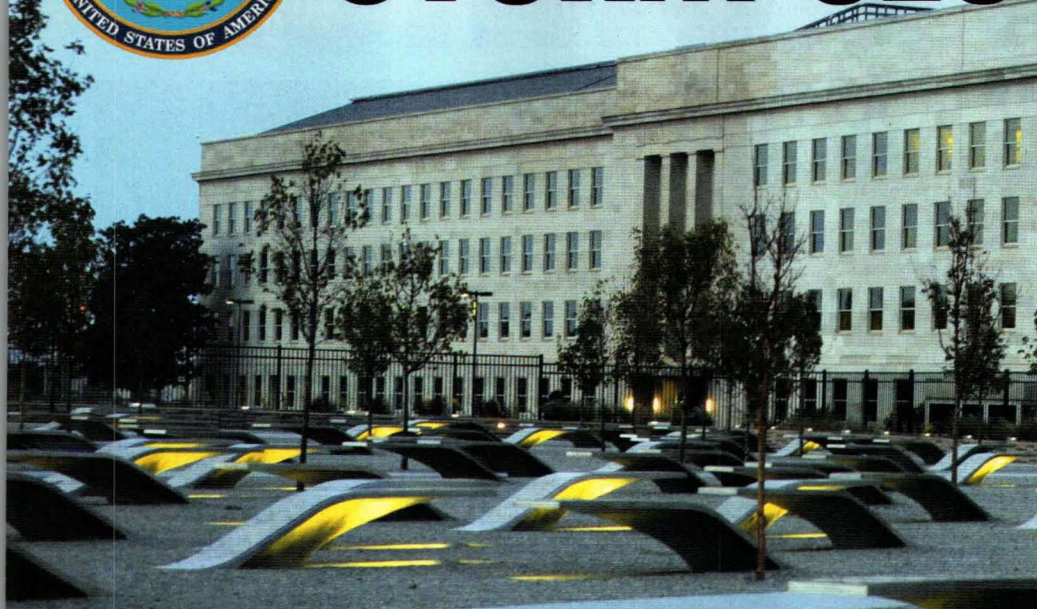


D/CIA Leon E. Panetta met with relatives of the Agency's FOBC fallen

PENTAGON INTEL CHIEF ROCKS CIA WITH WRITTEN ATTACK ON AGENCY'S AFGHAN ROLE



STORM CLOUDS



Major General Mike Flynn (left), Director of Intelligence for ISAF, has the ear of senior ministers

As the CIA mourned its dead, one of America's leading military intelligence officials criticised the role being played out by civilian spy agencies in Afghanistan. Major General Michael Flynn, deputy chief of staff for intelligence in Afghanistan for the US armed forces and its NATO allies, accused the CIA of being "out of touch" with the Afghan people, and "overly focused" on killing insurgents. His comments were not just aimed at the CIA, but the overall intelligence effort in the country.

His comments found their way into a US report prepared by the Center for New American Security (a US think tank), which was subsequently passed to US Defense Secretary Robert Gates. The commentary was deeply embarrassing for the Pentagon's hierarchy and a statement was issued that this was a "one-off... a mistake". Of course it wasn't and with furious CIA officials demanding answers from their colleagues at the home of the Department of Defense, spokesman Bryan Whitman said: "I think it struck everybody as a little bit curious, yes. My sense is that this was an anomaly and that we probably won't see [again]. It was an unusual and irregular way to publish a document of this nature."

Pentagon analysts tasked with examining huge volumes of intelligence coming out of Afghanistan, much of it from front-line CIA stations such as Forward Operating Base Chapman, said the US was "clueless"

because not enough "good intelligence" related to what US forces really needed, was being gathered.

Other observers who read the report note that there were obvious tensions between agencies such as the Pentagon-based Defense Intelligence Agency (DIA), and the CIA. Flynn commented that intelligence officials are "ignorant of local economics and landowners, hazy about who the powerbrokers are and how they might be influenced and disengaged from people in the best position to find answers." These words caused uproar at Langley, with officials privately venting their anger at the White House, whose policies, words and objectives have created confusion in the US intelligence community.

The CIA has consistently used a plthora of methods to gather intelligence from locals, money being one of them, though the diverse nature of Afghanistan's many peoples and tribes make a single rigid approach to the country's citizens impossible. Eye Spy was

told that in 2009, al-Qaida and Taliban fighters executed over 500 suspected Agency informants. Working to secure agents and informants is a priority in Afghanistan, and the CIA is at the forefront of that programme, supported by a highly secret element from MI6. Flynn's comments and thoughts have only inflamed an already jittery US Intelligence Community (USIC), especially as the report's content was fully known by White House officials before being release. Many believe this only goes to expose further President Obama's intent on downgrading the role of the CIA.



MAJOR GENERAL MICHAEL T. FLYNN assumed duties as the Chief, CJ2, International Security Assistance Force, with the additional appointment as the CJ2, US Forces - Afghanistan on 15 June 2009. Prior to serving in this capacity, he served as the Director of Intelligence, Joint Staff from 11 July 2008 to 14 June 2009. He also served as the Director of Intelligence, United States Central Command from June 2007 to July 2008 and the Director of Intelligence for Joint Special Operations Command from July 2004 to June 2007, with service in Operations Enduring Freedom (OEF) and Iraqi Freedom (OIF). Major General Flynn commanded the 111th Military Intelligence Brigade from June 2002 to June 2004. Major General Flynn served as the Assistant Chief of Staff, G2, XVIII Airborne Corps at Fort Bragg, North Carolina from June 2001 and the Director of Intelligence, Joint Task Force 180 in Afghanistan until July, 2002.

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THE PROMISE:

ALEC STATION veteran amongst Agency dead as terror groups out-manoeuvre the CIA



Humam Khalil Abu-Mulal al-Balawi (right) and Hakimullah Mehsud, the leader of the Pakistani Taliban. The video has been authenticated

Unnamed CIA man from the first dedicated Agency unit created to find Osama bin-Laden - code-named Alec Station - killed as he considered the possibility he may be closing in on al-Qaida's long-time deputy - Ayman al-Zawahiri

Retired CIA staffers say Humam Khalil Abu-Mulal al-Balawi's actions in outflanking the CIA at Forward Operations Base Chapman, were carefully managed by al-Qaida's planners. Other Langley officials have quietly admitted that several key intelligence procedures were not followed - the primary one being never meet with an informant or agent at a base or field station. "Taliban and al-Qaida spies are everywhere in Afghanistan - even entering and working on our own bases," said Lieutenant-Colonel Tony Shaffer, a trained intelligence officer with threads to the CIA and DIA. "Al-Balawi's coming and goings would have been reported upon by these spies." This was countered by CIA Director Leon Panetta who said the situation in this part of the world was very different to those where such "rules" apply. "In the barren landscape outside Khost, things such as 'safe' houses - a

staple of traditional espionage - are not easily found," said Panetta. "This was not a question of trusting a potential intelligence asset, even one who had provided information that we could verify independently. It is never that simple, and no one ignored the hazards."

However, another "golden rule" allegedly ignored was that al-Balawi - and his innocent driver - were not patted-down at the base's gate. But such was the confidence in the spy that he was waved through - an indication perhaps that he was a frequent visitor.

Despite Panetta's statement, Langley are reeling from this incident. Al-Qaida sacrificed one of their best-placed agents to kill as many senior CIA personnel as possible. This was achieved by a message being sent by al-Balawi to his handler at Chapman. "So important was the intelligence, that the CIA decided to send in two of its most experienced

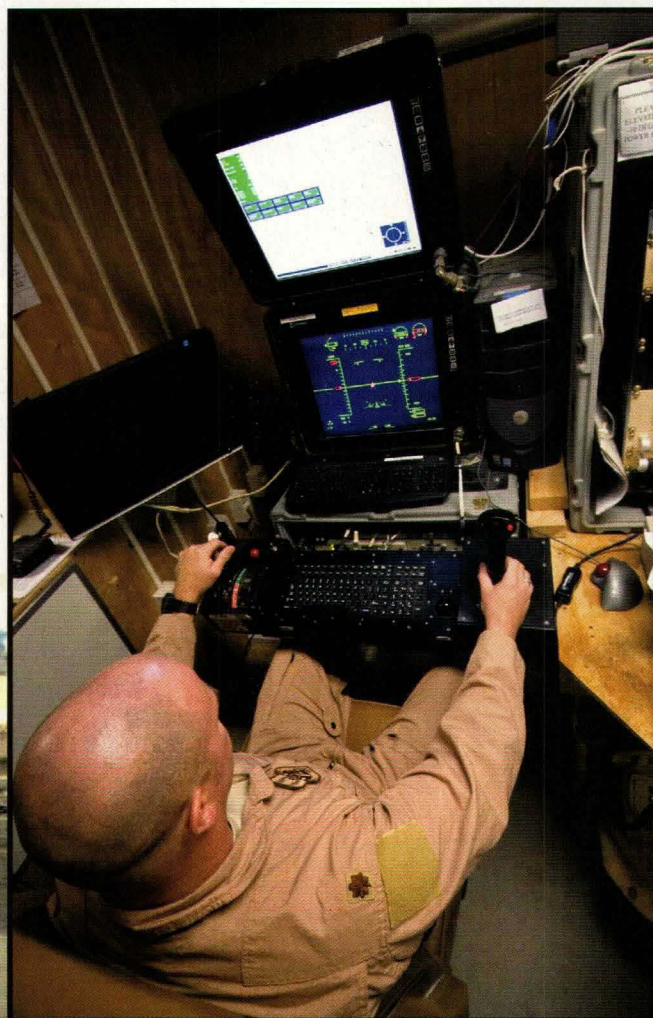


US servicemen train on a UAV control simulator far from the front line in Afghanistan. Unfortunately, when key intelligence is passed on, agencies such as the CIA invariably have to send its officers to meet with the original source. Al-Balawi is a typical example, but events turned to tragedy when he detonated a powerful body-worn bomb.

officers - top field people who will be difficult to replace quickly," said one former CIA man. Al-Balawi, after being trained by "tradecraft officers" from the CIA, had consistently delivered information that was useful to the Agency - especially for operatives controlling unmanned drones in remote areas and for attacking Taliban and al-Qaida positions. But it was all part of the plan to convince the CIA that "their man" was "untouchable" in terms of the information he was providing. This actually makes his liaison (exposure) on the base even more puzzling.



The CIA control and fly a growing fleet of unmanned aerial vehicles on surveillance and attack operations. The primary control centres are in the Middle East and America. However, these interesting photographs show an unidentified US base in Afghanistan and an operator controlling the powerful Predator drone. It is believed Forward Operating Base Chapman is home to several CIA-controlled UAVs





Security is ordinarily very tight at all US overseas bases, with visitors and often base personnel subjected to a thorough examination. Had al-Balawi been examined and patted down, he would not have reached his destination

Al-Balawi said he knew where Osama bin-Laden's second in command was based - or at least one of the villages he frequented.

Ayman al-Zawahiri, bin-Laden's Egyptian deputy, was called the "warm up man", because he often appeared on video-taped messages prior to the terror group's leader. A senior CIA officer from the Agency's now defunct Alec Station (created several years ago with the simple agenda of capturing or eliminating bin-Laden), was amongst those who died when al-Balawi detonated his bomb. And there is still much confusion over what happened. Early reports said the officers were killed in the gym or fitness area, but one intelligence source begs to differ. He claims when the vehicle carrying al-Balawi reached the base perimeter, US troops ordered Afghan security guards to leave the area in a bid to protect al-Balawi's identity. When the car pulled up he was greeted by seven CIA officers and other base personnel. It was just seconds after greeting his "reception committee", al-Balawi detonated his bomb.

Leon Panetta entered into the debate: "The individual was about to be searched by our security officers - a distance away from other intelligence personnel - when he set off his explosives." Security experts expressed surprise at this noting a search should have been done much earlier, and away from the CIA officials.

On 10 January, al-Qaida and the Taliban sent a package to a Pakistan television station - inside a video tape featuring Humam Khalil Abu-Mulal al-Balawi sitting next to Hakimullah Mehsud, the leader of the Pakistani Taliban. He says he was recruited by Jordanian Intelligence and then attached to the CIA where he was offered "millions of dollars" by the Americans to spy. The base attack, the men claim, was in revenge for the killing of the previous Pakistani Taliban chief, Baitullah Mehsud, who was killed by a US missile strike in his native South Waziristan on 23 August 2009. Other terror figures mentioned in the tape were Abu Saleh al Somali, al-Qaida's senior liaison man who died on 8 December, and Abdullah Saeed al-Libi, the former military commander of al-Qaida. He was killed when a

Hellfire missile fired from a drone struck a safe house on 10 February 2009.

An urgent CIA communique has now been sent to all its senior station staff, asking them to "scrub down" its sources and informants in an effort to "out" possible infiltrators. However, that might not be so easy. Al-Balawi is said to have undergone several interviews and "passed" a lie-detector test. The nature of such a briefing will now be in the hands of the terrorists.



Attack in response to the death of this man - Baitullah Mehsud

The London Times reported on comments attributed to one former MI6 counter-terrorist man now running a UN monitoring commission on al-Qaida and the Taliban: "I can absolutely imagine how it happened. These [CIA officers] were individuals under great stress, then all the excitement over the possibility that he [al-Balawi] was really getting to their main target [Ayman al-Zawahiri]."



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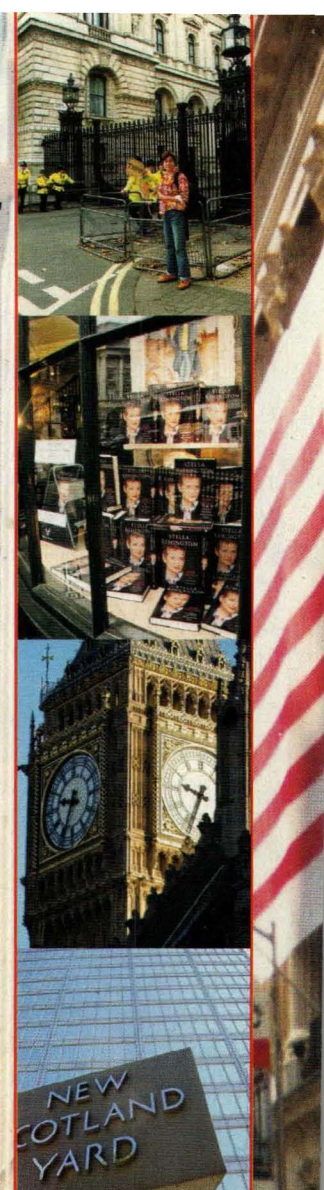
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Media men and women gather outside the former multi-million pound London apartment of the aeroplane bomber © SNAPPERJACK OF LONDON

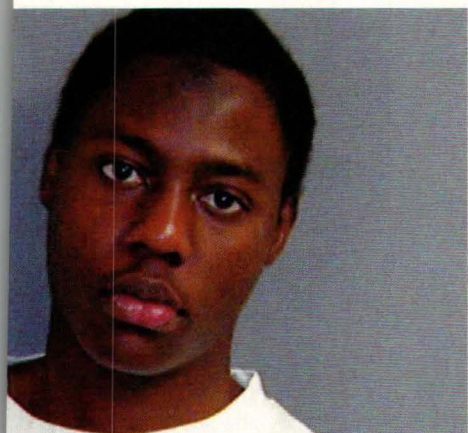
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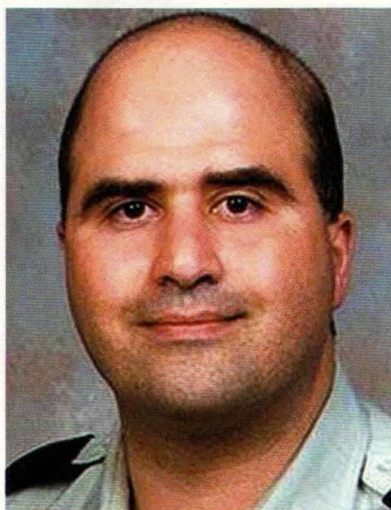
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of Abdulmutallab following his arrest

Several intelligence services have met to discuss the circumstances that allowed a suspected terrorist operative to fly to America and almost bring down a packed airliner carrying nearly 300 passengers over the city of Detroit. Nigerian Umar Farouk Abdulmutallab, who until recently studied mechanical engineering at the University College London (UCL), was almost the perfect operative - and once again showed how the terror group has fashioned a system to beat even the best security in Europe and America.

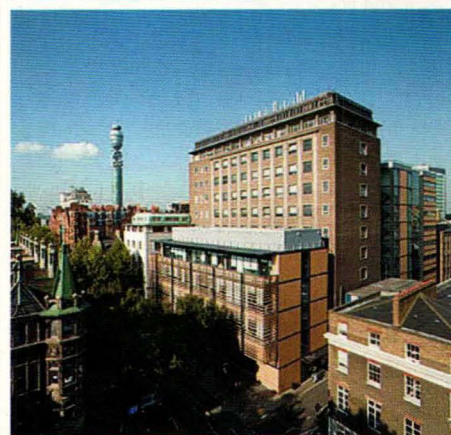
The plot, though hatched in Yemen, Africa, sadly reveals how London has become central to al-Qaida's recruiting and planning arm, despite initial Foreign Office messages to the contrary. Abdulmutallab undoubtedly met his al-Qaida recruiters in the UK, probably loose associates of US Army Major Nidal Malik Hasan, the crazed terrorist sympathiser who gunned down 14 base personnel at Fort Hood in November 2009.



Nidal Malik Hasan - associated with contacts of Abdulmutallab

The saving grace in the Detroit bomb attempt was the quick actions of passengers flying on Northwest Airlines Flight 253 (a subsidiary of Delta Airlines) who overpowered the would-be bomber. And of course "lady luck": the

Detroit bomber was approached and lured by al-Qaida's London underworld - Eye Spy sources



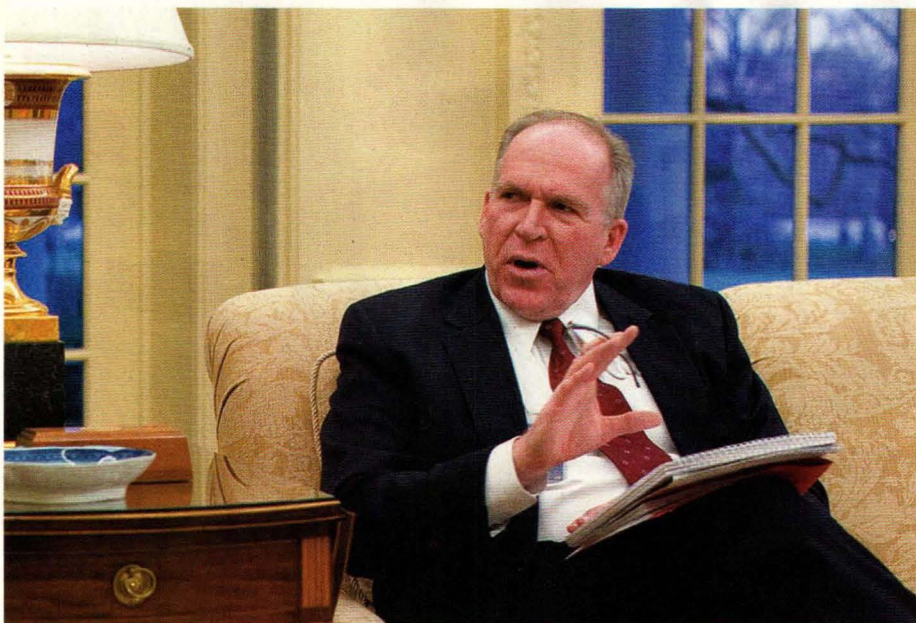
Abdulmutallab studied here at the engineering wing of University College London

explosives tucked away in Abdulmutallab's underpants didn't ignite properly.

Through Eye Spy's US counter-terrorism sources, we can reveal Abdulmutallab was but one member of a specially trained terror cell based in Yemen but with links to London and Holland. Some of the people trained with Abdulmutallab in Yemen have fled the country - their whereabouts unknown.

Al-Qaida's burgeoning presence in Africa has also been the focus of much attention for a joint CIA-Pentagon effort that has supported operations against dozens of terrorists. Indeed, one operation by Yemen's counter-terrorist division supported by the CIA 'Trans Sahara' unit, left 35 terrorists dead, including at least two senior Osama bin-Laden liaison men. This incident was probably the signal for al-Qaida to unleash Abdulmutallab. In 2008, the Pentagon gave Yemen's counter-

PLOT



John O. Brennan, Deputy Assistant to the President and Deputy National Security Adviser for Homeland Security and Counterterrorism said he had let the country down. Brennan is a very experienced intelligence official who was expected to be installed as Director, Central Intelligence Agency (D/CIA), before being appointed as a counter-terrorism official

insurgency organisation \$67 million in 2008 to fund operations against al-Qaida.

Abdulmutallab, 23, was most certainly a name that figured on highly secret intelligence watch lists in the US and UK, though it has emerged that he is but one of nearly 1,000,000 persons who are being internationally monitored. However, the suspect was not regarded as a "senior player" and failed to be placed on an even more covert 'watch list' or register that has been built upon and managed by the likes of MI5 and the FBI. He was however on TIDE (Terrorist Identities Datamart Environment), managed mainly by the United States Government and meaning an intelligence file on Abdulmutallab had been opened. Security concerns raised, he should have been "upgraded" to the US Terrorist Screen Data Base (TSDB) which contains the names, background and other information of about 400,000 people.

Additional checks of intelligence files on Abdulmutallab would have further "enhanced" his reputation, and he would have been elevated to the Selectee List (SL) run by the Transportation Security Administration (TSA). His name appearing on that list, combined with intelligence already acquired, would have almost certainly resulted in him being added to the FBI's 'No Fly List', along with about 4,000 of the world's most notorious, or suspected terrorists. Therefore, once he had landed in Holland, he would have been immediately returned to Nigeria post-haste or not allowed to board a flight to Europe in the first place.

Since the failed Christmas Day attack, intelligence agencies have been scurrying about trying

to secure further intelligence. However, it's clear from many commentators, that the intelligence services in the USA, UK and elsewhere are trying to operate in a world where air travel, security measures, and freedom of movement simply don't mix. Thankfully, most people recognise that additional security is needed at journey points and Schiphol Airport in Holland, has already introduced new body scanners that were discussed in this magazine years ago. However, "privacy" concerns (the scanners show body curves) from some people who complained the machines were revealing "too much detail", caused many airports to think

NO ACCOMPLICE

Holland's intelligence and security service Algemene Inlichtingen-en Veiligheidsdienst (AIVD), ruled out the possibility that AbdulMutallab had an accomplice at Schiphol Airport. However, the agency, previously known as the BVD, has intelligence on several suspects connected to Richard Reid - the shoe bomber. His modified shoes (below) and the PETN inserted into them are believed to have been manufactured or supplied by an al-Qaida cell once operational in Amsterdam.





Richard Reid, better known as the "shoe bomber" tried to bring down a Miami-bound aeroplane shortly before Christmas in 2002. Al-Qaida's mind-set has always been to try, try and try again if a certain type of operation fails. Few in the intelligence world believe AbdulMutallab will be the last terrorist to attempt this type of attack

again - Schiphol, incidentally, not being one of them (see page 68). Now the "millimeterwave" machines will be used on all passengers flying to the United States from Amsterdam's airport.

When news of the incident reached London via the FBI, MI5 and Special Branch located Abdulmutallab's former address and others he frequented and used. It didn't take long for journalists to note the activity of police who had descended on a plush London apartment block, nor that some of the flats cost £3 million. How could a student from Nigeria afford such a home? It soon became clear - Abdulmutallab was the son of a former leading banker. And though Abdulmutallab may be from a rich family, he had lied his way to the UK, carried bogus documents around the globe, and as late as May 2009, he had tried to enrol at a non-existent college in London. By this time, he had been flagged by MI5. He was a former president of a London-based Islamic society - of which a number of members have been convicted of terrorist offences. Indeed, one person has been linked to the 2006 transatlantic airliner plot.

Allowing such a person, whose al-Qaida links were suspected and discussed by various intelligence agencies, to fly to the United States was an error. And a bizarre comment by Janet Napolitano, the US Director of Homeland Security just hours after the aeroplane incident, that, "what is important is that everything [the security system] worked," turned more than a few heads in Langley and Washington DC.

It was an astonishing statement, which a day or so later she reversed. "Everything was not alright," she said.



"JOIN THE DOTS"

President Obama hugely critical of US Intelligence Community

In a surprising move, and one that came within days of the failed Detroit attack, President Obama launched a stinging public rebuke of the intelligence services for a failure to "join the dots". The White House then produced a six-page document that highlighted why AbdulMutallab had not been given the highest priority in terms of the dangers he posed to the USA. However, in a somewhat embarrassing incident, and one reason why the suspect may not have been properly flagged in the first place, the writer misspelt the terrorist's name.

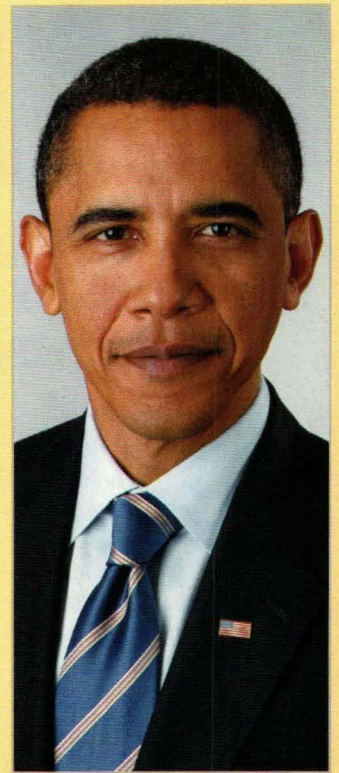
Many leading intelligence officials in the Departments' of State and Homeland Security, the FBI, CIA, National Security Agency, National Counterterrorism Center and the office of the Director of National Intelligence (ODNI), as well as the White House national security staff, were ordered to report back within 30 days on a plan to stop such a situation arising again. However, intelligence watchers believe the President should not have exposed security problems further and kept any criticisms in-house or behind closed doors.

"The intelligence fell through the cracks. This happened in more than one organisation," Deputy National Security Adviser John Brennan said. He went on to explain that the IC had gathered intelligence relating to the suspect and plot months earlier.

Part of the report said: *Though all of the information was available to all-source analysts at the CIA and the NCTC [National Counter Terrorism Center] prior to the attempted attack, the dots were never connected, and as a result, the problem appears to be more a component failure to 'connect the dots' rather than a lack of information sharing.*

The counterterrorism apparatus failed before 25 December to identify, correlate, and fuse into a coherent story all of the discrete pieces of intelligence about the emerging terrorist plot.

Besides its own intelligence collection on AbdulMutallab, MI5 did provide additional material, but just how much and in what form is unclear. When details of this were announced by Downing Street, it provoked a furious row resulting in the President trying to play down the significance of the data.



MI5 did provide intel, but just how much and in what form is unclear

THE SYRINGE BOMBERS

Al-Qaida's use of a new IED delivery method reveals terror network is truly international and far more coordinated than many counter-terrorist chiefs want to believe

When CIA agents searched one abandoned al-Qaida camp following bin-Laden's quick exit from Afghanistan in late 2001, they discovered all the trappings of a macabre human and animal research and experimental test laboratory. However, they also found many documents which clearly showed whoever was here, had a good deal of experience in engineering, medicine and explosives. In short, they were professionals.

MI5 and the FBI knew that Abdulmutallab was not the first al-Qaida operative to use the "syringe IED". The terror group had trained its operatives to use this detonation method in the failed July 2007 London plot, whereby a medical professional tried to blow up a car outside the TigerTiger bar in London. MI5 men found a syringe in the vehicle, but the

Security Service has kept details of the bomb's manufacture quite secret. Both organisations also received intelligence on a Somali al-Qaida man who tried to board an aeroplane from Mogadishu to Dubai on a Daallo Airlines flight on 13 November 2009. He was caught carrying an identical device to Abdulmutallab - complete with syringe. The only difference in this case was that the bomber's explosive weighed 1kg - over ten times that carried by Abdulmutallab.

Once detained, the terror suspect tried to bribe his way out of the police cell, presumably with promises of money. The police



The remains of the syringe used to detonate a bomb on a Detroit-bound airliner



Photographers watch MI5 officers and counter-terrorism officers search the vehicle outside the TigerTiger club after a bomb failed to explode



liquid. It is understood samples of all three components were delivered to MI5's forensic contract wing for analysis, along with detailed photographs of the objects used to carry the liquids and powder.

And even before this, the Yemen-based wing of al-Qaida was blamed for a most audacious assassination attempt on Prince Nayef, the Saudi interior minister. His department has a powerful counter-terrorist directorate that liaises frequently with organisations such as MI5 and the FBI. In August 2009, al-Qaida had used various fronts and individuals to arrange a meeting with Mr Nayef. A senior al-Qaida courier smuggled a syringe bomb into Saudi Arabia and passed it to an operative who was to meet the prince. Hiding explosives in his groin area, the bomber detonated part of the device, but only ended up killing himself. Though injured, Prince Nayef survived.

These events, in quick succession and with their origins in Yemen and Somalia - both neighbouring countries hosting some of al-Qaida's most dangerous terrorists, should have been enough to send red flags flying in London, Washington DC and elsewhere.



were having none of it. Intelligence sources say a shampoo bottle filled with black acid and a plastic bag containing a pale-green chalk-like substance smelling of ammonia was recovered. The syringe contained a green

CHRISTMAS DAY PLOT

Continued from page 23

For over three years the CIA's Trans Sahara unit has reported upon the rapid spread of al-Qaida in northern Africa. With the West's focus of attention in Afghanistan and Iraq, al-Qaida has built up a serious force in Yemen, dubbed "AQAP" (Al-Qaida in the Arab Penin-

sula). It's not the only "AQ" terror outfit in this part of the world, but the CIA has uncovered this particular one has threads to Britain and other countries in Europe. Similarly, Eye Spy learned that MI5 has issued an urgent memo to government ministers that bogus study colleges are being used by al-Qaida as a means of entering the UK - Abdulmutallab's attempt being a prime example. It's likely

readers will see dozens of these "colleges", often run by serious crime gangs shut down in 2010 as a direct result of MI5 operations.

The al-Qaida operation to attack the United States on Christmas Day almost mimicked that planned by the group's Dutch and British elements on 22 December 2002. In this case Richard Reid, dubbed the "shoe bomber"



Passengers check-in their luggage for a transatlantic flight from the UK to America. A red flag should have been raised when Abdulmutallab, whose ticket was paid for in cash boarded the airliner bound for America via Holland with absolutely no luggage. The authorities have yet to disclose just who bought it and where



US Director of Homeland Security Janet Napolitano baffled intelligence officials when she seemed to play down the incident by proclaiming "what is important is that everything [the security system] worked..." Her remark was a major gaff

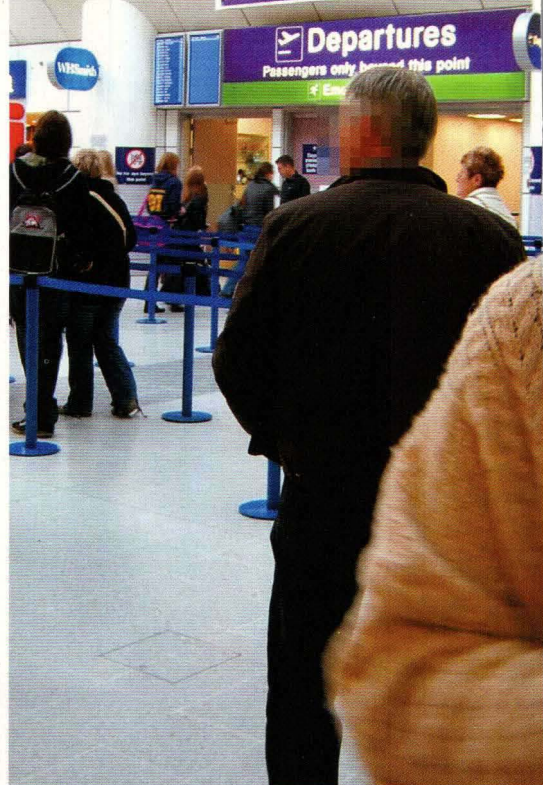
would return to Nigeria via a brief stop-over in Ghana, and a few hours later depart to a European country (in this case flying on a shared Northwestern-KLM flight from Lagos to Amsterdam). There is evidence to suggest it was in Nigeria that the bomber received his explosives to insert into his pants.

Multi-flight journey's such as this are known as distraction operations and the ruse would be further enhanced because he carried proper documentation and a valid visa. After flying to Amsterdam he went through what security officials refer to as a "mild check". Dutch officials point out that Abdulmutallab's papers and visa were "above board". However, even then security officials should have quizzed him - for he was en-route to America via Holland without one piece of luggage, and even more damning - on a travel ticket purchased with cash.

An hour before landing, Abdulmutallab went to the toilet in the Airbus 330-300 - Detroit-bound aeroplane, and it was here he almost certainly prepared the mixture containing acid inside a syringe. He removed the explosive and taped it onto his leg for easy access. After 20 minutes or so, he returned to his seat and told a steward he was feeling unwell. She

because he packed explosives into his boots, almost succeeded in bringing down American Airlines Flight 63. Since then, anyone flying into or out of America must take off their shoes which undergo a further examination.

Abdulmutallab arrived in Yemen in August from Nigeria after failing to get back into the UK. Intelligence watchers believe this is evidence enough that he had many contacts in AQAP before leaving London in the first place, but the fact remains, he was recruited by al-Qaida in the UK. Once in Yemen, Abdulmutallab was given several weeks terror training. His handlers had manufactured a pair of underpants that were laced with a six-inch pouch that would be filled with about 80gm (a mix of Pentaerythritol Tetranitrate or PETN and Triacetone Triperoxide, also known as TATP) of explosives sewed into the crotch area to avoid detection. This is about 50% more than was carried by Richard Reid. Flying directly to the United States would raise possible flags, thus it was decided a day before Christmas he



In the UK, most major airports now use special undercover security teams to identify suspicious characters

brought him a blanket. Using the cloth to conceal his next move, Abdulmutallab injected the explosives with the syringe. Passengers say he leapt from his seat and a second or so later a flame emerged and then a "popping" sound was heard. A white ash-like powder was spilled as the flames burned Abdulmutallab's legs and mid-torso. He was quickly overpowered by a Dutch traveller and other passengers. The FBI later released photographs showing the ripped piece of clothing.



"It will be like lighting up a Christmas tree on Christmas Day"... Chatter secured by NSA's ECHELON



DEVELOPING STORY
AIRLINE TERROR PROBE



US security services escort a bound Abdulmutallab from the aeroplane at Detroit Airport



FBI photograph of Abdulmutallab's underpants after he tried to detonate a concealed explosives package

INTELLIGENCE MIS-MANAGED?

The NSA, meanwhile, was one agency that had provided related intelligence on Abdulmutallab just weeks prior to the incident, but the data seems to have been lost amongst a myriad of other materials. Internet and cell phone 'Chatter' was captured by NSA counter-terrorist machines and even a comment that referred to "The Nigerian" was picked up. There was also an e-mail exchange that was al-Qaida code for "lighting up a Christmas tree" on "Christmas Day". The NSA

Continued on page 68



Airliners wait in line for take off - each one is viewed as nothing more than a flying bomb by al-Qaida, whose leadership see air travel as a means of reaching America and delivering a critical blow to Washington. Though Abdulmutallab failed to detonate his bomb, the terror group have again spread fear amongst the public by penetrating poor security and what some commentators believe was a transatlantic breakdown in intelligence sharing

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Swiss bank accounts, JSO operations and new bomb blast evidence create debate

A BBC film for its premier news programme - **Newsnight**, produced by Peter Marshall, has reopened the debate on a tiny fragment originating from a bomb timer, which helped convict Libyan JSO agent Abdelbaset Ali al-Megrahi

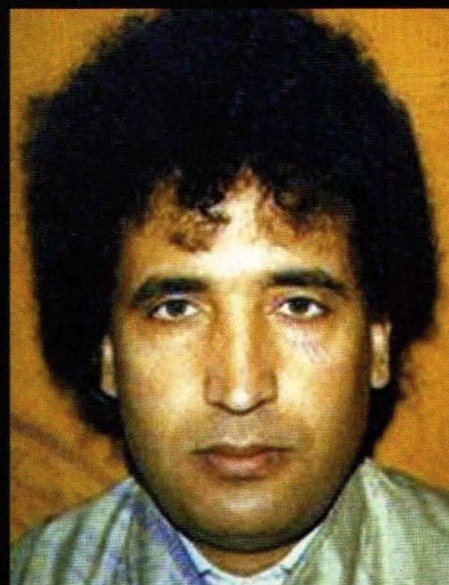


Al-Megrahi, the Libyan JSO agent was released from jail in August 2009 on compassionate grounds, after being convicted for his role in the downing of Pan Am Flight 103 in 1988. The airliner exploded over the Scottish town of Lockerbie killing 270 people. His associate, Lamen Khalifa Fhimah, who was also charged, was freed.

Since al-Megrahi's release, many researchers have delved into the evidence bags again, the most contentious of which holds a tiny particle from a timer (circuit board) used to detonate a bomb which was hidden inside in a radio cassette.

The BBC investigation centred upon the current work of John Wyatt, a UN European consultant on explosives, and previous research done in the UK and USA. Wyatt said his research had tried to recreate the circumstances of the explosion and found that the fragment, in his opinion, "could not have survived." Indeed, the film's producers were keen to stress that the fragment was only

Main image: Frankfurt Main Airport - Al-Megrahi's suitcase bomb passed through the airport finding its way on to Pan Am Flight 103



discovered a full three weeks after the attack - embedded in a piece of burnt clothing with a label identifying its origin - Malta. Investigators soon located the shop which sold the shirt, and its significance was greatly increased when the shopkeeper said he recognised a photo of al-Megrahi which he saw in a newspaper. A massive investigation ensued and in 2001, following a lengthy trial, al-Megrahi was jailed for life.

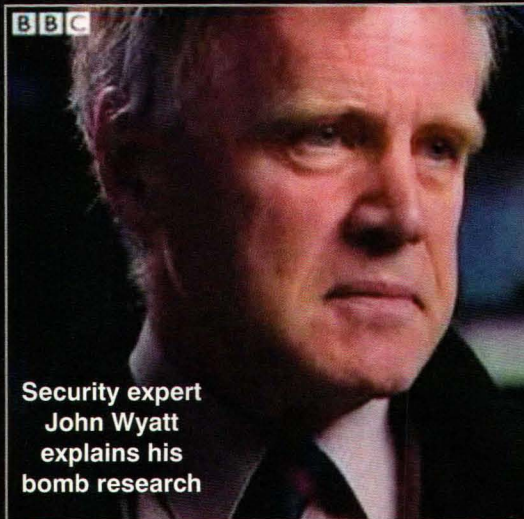
New enquiries by the BBC team show the fragment was not subjected to any chemical

LOCKERBIE



COURTESY: BBC

analysis regarding its exposure to explosives. At the time, Tom Thurman, a senior FBI researcher at the Bureau's forensic laboratory, examined the fragment visually and concluded it was from a timer circuit board. An identical analysis was conducted in the UK, and the same conclusion reached.



Security expert John Wyatt explains his bomb research



money revelation was not news, indeed, al-Megrahi's solicitors had allegedly been aware of the account in 2000, and were ready to counter any "contentious" claims by explaining how it got there. Al-Megrahi had been given the money to purchase aircraft parts to overcome a trade embargo that was in

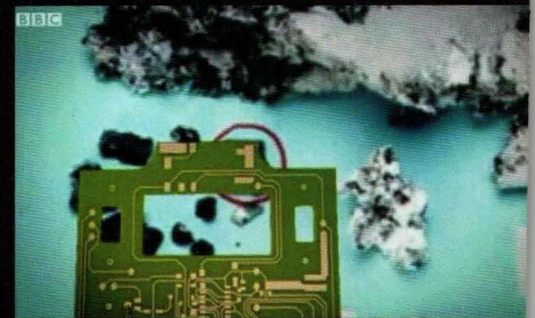
Wyatt, a UK security specialist said: "I do find it quite extraordinary and I think highly improbable and most unlikely that you would find a fragment like that - it is unbelievable." Indeed, he used a similar radio cassette recorder as that placed on board the aeroplane, plus clothes akin to that which had been found by investigators at the crash site (a good distance from the site - it should be noted). Wyatt told the BBC: "We carried out 20 tests, we didn't carry out 100 or 1,000, but in those 20 tests we found absolutely nothing at all - so I found it highly improbable that you would find anything like that, particularly at 10,000 feet when bits are dropping into long wet grass over hundreds of

miles." The fragment had been "obliterated" in Wyatt's words.

The research is clearly interesting, but just because Wyatt didn't find any fragment following his tests, doesn't mean that part of the board could not have survived. Critics and conspiracy theorists say al-Megrahi was "fitted up" by the CIA and British Intelligence, but even if one was to remove the fragment data, much evidence against the Libyan Intelligence outfit - the JSO, still exists.

For example, Libya has always maintained that al-Megrahi was a "bit player" a "low-key airline agent" who operated in regions not thought crucial to Tripoli - hence his posting to Malta. This has always been rejected by the FBI and CIA, who linked the operative to several key parts of the Lockerbie operation. Indeed, Eye Spy has learned that far from being an "ordinary employee", it has emerged he had nearly £2 million tucked away in a Swiss bank account in 2000. One politician, Ben Wallace, commenting on the discovery of the monies said: "I think this suggests that al-Megrahi far from being the wrong man, was an international co-ordinator of terrorism for Libya."

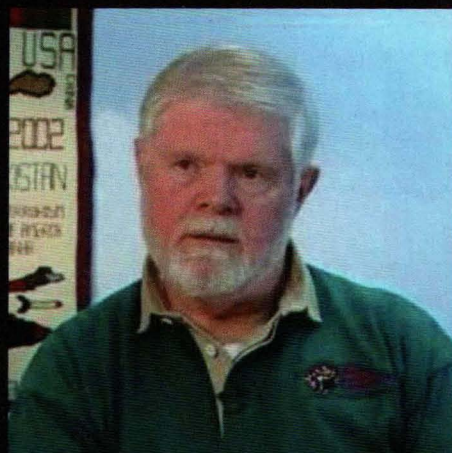
With news slow to filter out regarding the bank account because of the Christmas holiday, the JSO had time to prepare a cover story. The



situ in 1988. A secondary scenario was also mooted - that al-Megrahi was fronting a business venture to help pay for a Libyan driving team to be included in the Paris to Dakar car rally.

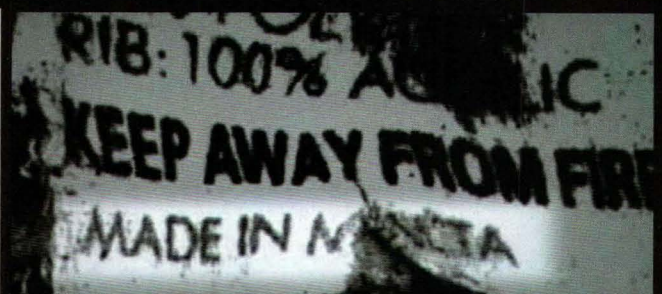
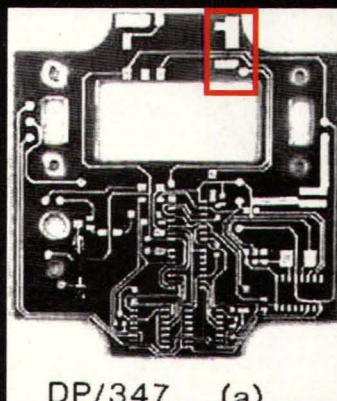
Other CIA intelligence to surface since al-Megrahi's controversial release, include a batch of US documents allegedly connecting him to a plot to purchase chemical weapons for research and development. He also allegedly sought to broker a deal that would have resulted in his agency acquiring "1,000 letter bombs", from a shadowy Greek source - this whilst working in his capacity as a JSO agent. This information, however, was not entered by the prosecution in the trial - thus creating much speculation about its accuracy.

In respect of the near £2 million in his bank account - this evidence was never disclosed at his trial, because it was discovered too late to be presented.



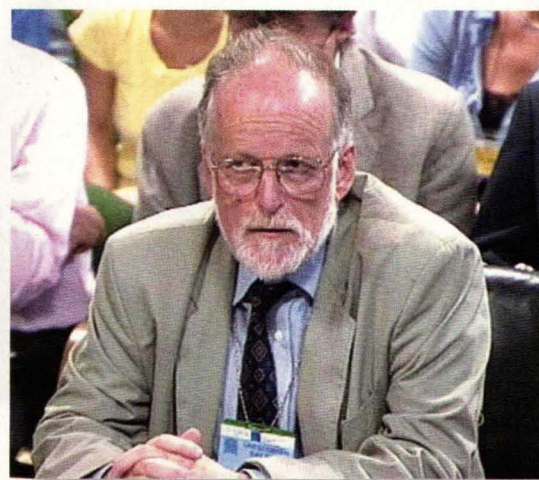
2010: Former FBI man Tom Thurman stands by his original analysis

COURTESY: FBI



Left: The fragment under question and its placement on the circuit board can be seen in these FBI images. Above: The Malta clothing tag

Despite a massive search for Saddam's WMD, US and UK forces admitted they had drawn a blank. This truck was hailed as proof that Iraq was manufacturing chemical and biological weapons, however, it turned out it was nothing more than a farm vehicle equipped with fertiliser producing machinery



Cult of Ghost of Saddam

Senior doctors urge new inquest into Dr David Kelly's death as conspiracy clouds continue to flutter

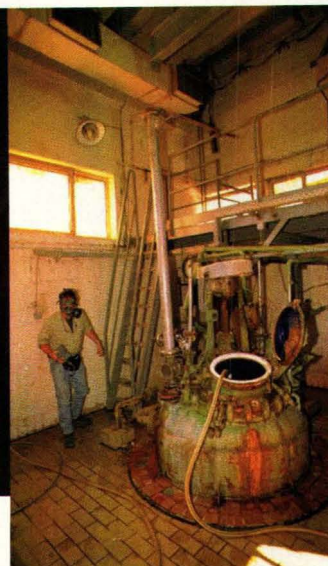
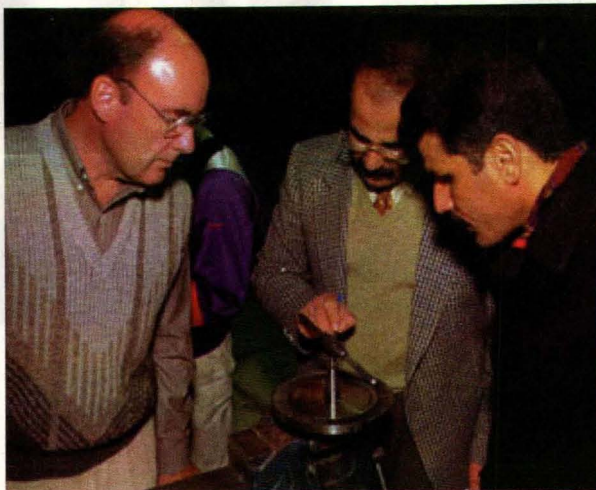
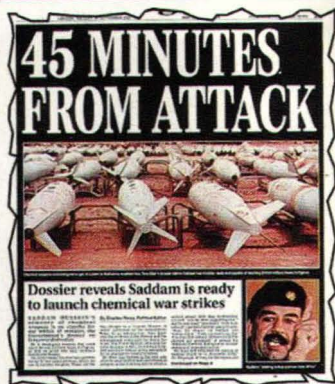
The circumstances surrounding the death of Dr David Kelly, 59, famously remembered as the man who originally found Saddam's deadly anthrax stockpiles following the first Gulf War, remains a topic for debate and gross opportunism, and sadly, the odd foolhardy hoaxer. However, there are several eminent professionals who still believe not all has been revealed about his sudden death.

Kelly was the Ministry of Defence contract scientist who provided Andrew Gilligan, then a journalist with the BBC, with a deep insight into the government's claim that Iraq had weapons of mass destruction, and that it was capable of launching an attack on the West in just 45 minutes. Kelly said the "dossier", which held the findings, was both inaccurate and dramatic in nature, and should not be considered 100 per cent bona fide. These words were spoken at a secret meeting in the Charing Cross Hotel, London, and soon appeared in the wider media: the phrase "sexed up WMD dossier" was being spoken during every news bulletin.

For Kelly it was the end game, for the BBC, an expose of the most controversial kind which led to resignations and threats. Kelly appeared



Dr David Kelly was treated harshly after raising concerns about Iraq's "stockpiles" of WMD with a journalist



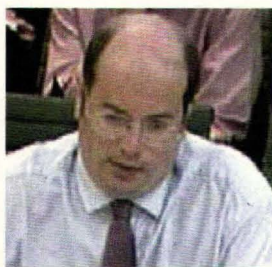
UN weapons inspectors, found plenty of evidence of WMD following the first Gulf War in Iraq

Conspiracy: Saddam's WMD remains

before furious politicians who hurled abuse beyond what was necessary, and the strain was clearly evident on the face of the weapons expert. The political and media pressure became unbearable and on 17 July 2003, Kelly took a walk into woodland near his home in Abingdon, Oxfordshire, and committed suicide. What happened prior to and after his death is known, but some very powerful medical people say the circumstances of his "suicide" leave a gaping chasm of unanswered questions.

Kelly was found slumped against a tree - he had a cut to his wrist and had taken co-proxamol pain killers. Many associates in his profession were not convinced by statements issued very quickly that he had killed himself. For those with a medical background, the matter was also one of discussion. "The cut and subsequent bleeding was simply not sufficient to kill him," said one doctor. As for the painkiller found in his bloodstream, this was described as being at "low levels".

Six doctors have now come together and produced a 13-page document that reportedly negates the notion of suicide. It's publication comes at a time when Sir John Chilcot is



Andrew Gilligan

overseeing an inquiry into why Britain went to war with Iraq, with particular attention given to the aftermath. The six want a new inquest at the High Court

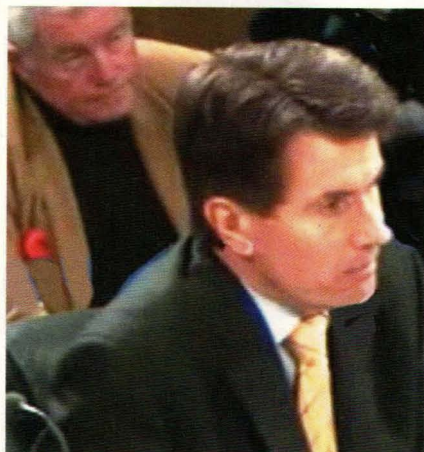
Dr Kelly met secretly with BBC man Andrew Gilligan here at Charing Cross Hotel. The men discussed the compiling of an intelligence dossier on Iraq's WMD. Gilligan caused uproar when he publicly announced he had evidence the report had been "sexed up"



© SNAPPERJACK OF LONDON



MI6 CHIEFS GIVE EVIDENCE AT IRAQ INQUIRY



Eye Spy associate editor Glenmore Trenear-Harvey pictured behind the new MI6 chief - Sir John Sawers. Sir John recently gave evidence at the Chilcot Inquiry - which is examining the reasons why the UK went to war with Iraq. Glenmore spoke with Mr Sawers for several minutes before he gave evidence. "Sir John was warm and friendly and the best-briefed witness I have heard at the inquiry," he said. "Before him was a thick briefing pad, but no sign whatsoever of a green pen."

Also speaking at the inquiry was the man Sir John replaced - Sir John Scarlett. The sensitive issue of the "WMD dossier" naturally raised its head again, but Mr Scarlett rejected comments that the text of the report was "managed" to suit the government's requirements. "There was no conscious intention to manipulate the language," he said. He went on to say the UK had found obtaining intelligence inside Iraq difficult, but he denied he had been placed under pressure to "firm up" the dossier.

Interestingly, on 19 March 2003, just hours before the UK-USA invasion of Iraq, JIC discussed intelligence that suggested Saddam had "disassembled" its chemical weapons capability and that it might find it "difficult to reconstitute it."

Former Prime Minister Tony Blair said he would have invaded Iraq with or without the WMD intelligence.



Main: A biological agent. MI6 and the CIA reported that Saddam possessed such materials. **Upper left:** Colin Powell holds a veil of anthrax as he tries to convince a UN security meeting that Iraq has stockpiled WMD. Powell did not look comfortable in his presentation

or a resumption of the previous one. Others who support the doctors note that a coroner's inquest was never held into Kelly's death, instead it was ruled upon by the wider [government] Hutton inquiry. In this case, it was judged Kelly died after severing his ulnar artery with a blunt gardening knife. The doctors believe the Hutton inquiry should not have ruled upon Kelly's death and it was a "totally inadequate" means of obtaining the truth.

Kelly had spoken to his friends at the United Nations and elsewhere about a "witchhunt" and said "dark actors are at play". On another occasion he told a friend he wouldn't be surprised if his body was found in the woods.

One of the six doctors, radiologist Stephen Frost, has investigated the death of Dr Kelly for several years, he said: "We are determined to get to the bottom of this death. We will pursue it to the very end." Another, Dr Michael Powers, a medical lawyer who put his signature on the document urging a new inquiry, believes the evidence for suicide is "very thin": "Suicide cannot be presumed, it has to be proven, said Powers. "From the evidence that we have as to the circumstances of his death, in particular the aspect of haemorrhage, we do not believe that there was sufficient evidence to prove beyond reasonable doubt that he killed himself."

The other men who have signed the document are surgeon Martin Birnstingl, Dr Christopher Burns-Cox who specialises in internal general

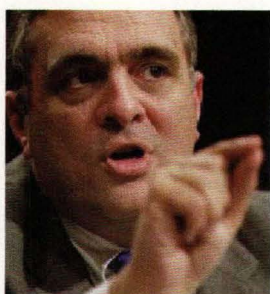
medicine, trauma surgeon David Halpin, and epidemiologist Dr Andrew Rouse.

MAGNET FOR CONSPIRACY

The doctors who have requested a new inquiry base their demands on what they see as a lack of transparency, but the death of Kelly has attracted a huge following intent on placing the blame with the "dark forces of Britain's Secret Service" or the CIA. In summer, it transpired that a cleverly orchestrated plan to implicate MI6 had been initiated by the pen, or in this case typewriter, of a person pretending to be an MI6 spy - a British diplomat who had alleged links to the organisation. The letter spoke of a syringe filled with succinylcholine, that acts as a muscle relaxant, being injected into Kelly's hairline. Other letters contain a confession that the writer was the assassin and operating from an MI6 facility at 35 Albert Embankment, Vauxhall. "Kelly turned to me and asked was I there to terminate him... he whispered to me that it was okay..." one paragraph read. The material was fairly convincing and the police started a probe. It transpired they were the work of a member of the public - a woman from Leicestershire. She has been described as an "eccentric fantasist". Despite this, the bogus letters are often referenced as belonging to the wider conspiracy surrounding Kelly's death, and just another genuine reason to reject the possibility that he was murdered.

The movie, *Anthrax War*, presents a story line that sits well with the conspiracy theorists. Kelly in this case heads a biological germ research unit at Porton Down, the Government's secret military research establishment in Wiltshire. The picture hints he knew far too much and that his murder may have threads to a secret germ warfare programme.

As for Kelly's widow and family, they fully support the original findings of the Hutton inquiry.

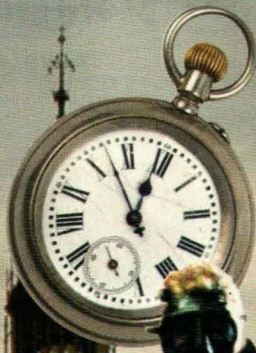


Former D/CIA George Tenet was uneasy when speaking about Iraq's WMD

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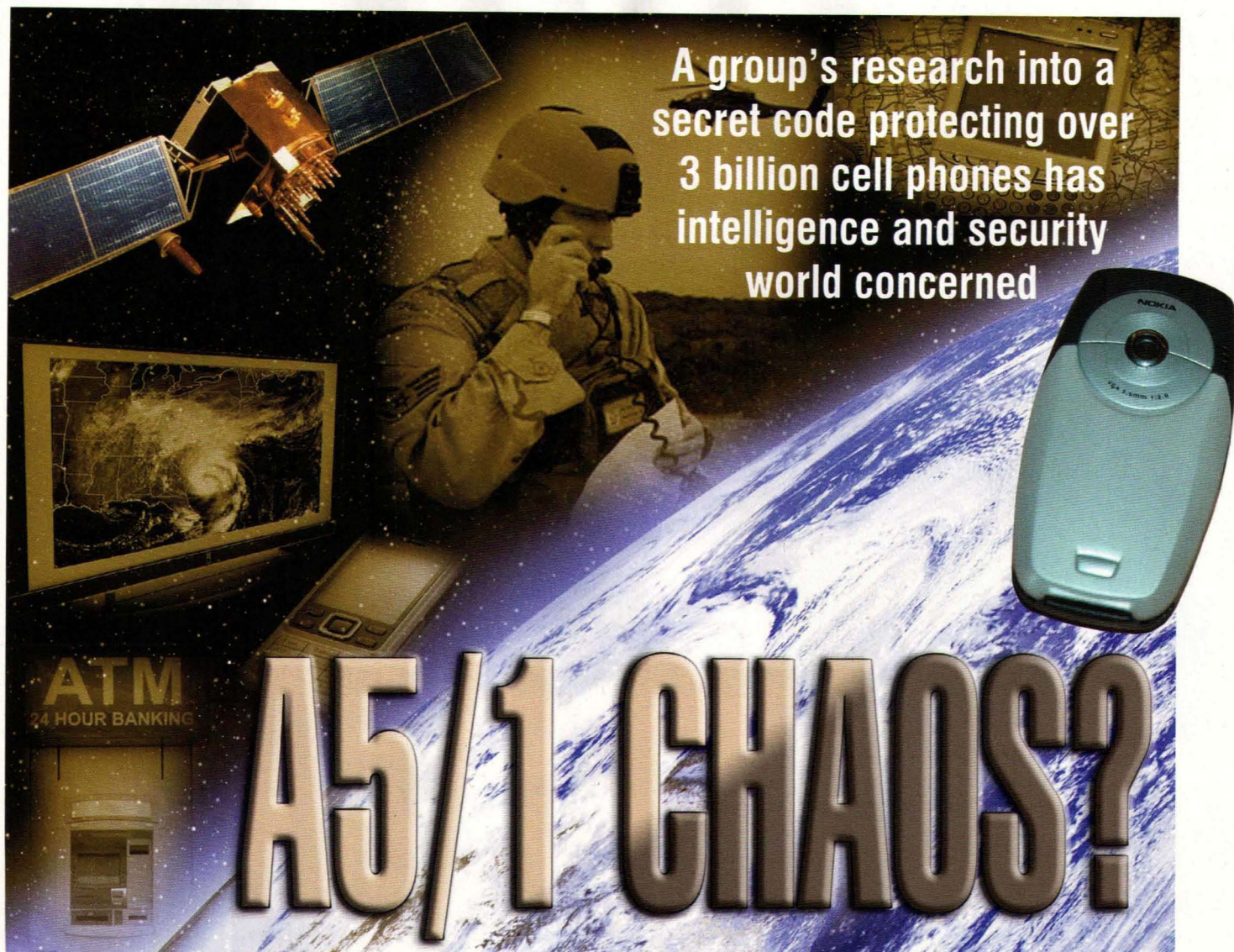
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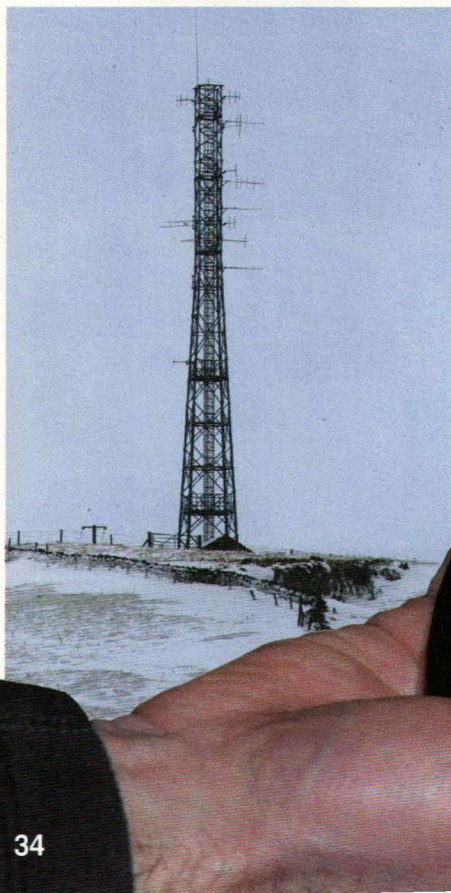
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A group's research into a secret code protecting over 3 billion cell phones has intelligence and security world concerned

A5/1 CHAOS?

OPENING PANDORA



Before an announcement from Germany, that incidentally should concern about 80% of the world's cell phone users, few people had ever heard of Karsten Nohl. He's a German computer expert who just happens to be very good at cracking the algorithm used to encrypt calls using GSM-based technology (amongst other things). In January 2010, Nohl declared he had broken a code that was regarded by most security experts as "untouchable". Using a batch of joined-up computers, a few friends

(some would call them hackers) and a little patience, Nohl's team quietly number crunched billions of numbers and combinations - the secret codes which protect most cell phones. And then suddenly the data made sense. Before a host of interested parties could voice their objections, Nohl uploaded his research on to the Internet - much to the delight of the hacking world.

For those who rely on a calculator to work out even simple sums (me included), Nohl's mathematical equations (presented in table form) won't mean anything, but to the people who protect cell phone calls (and those whose job it is to intercept them), they can be likened to an unseen enemy. The speed in which the "secret key" was discovered surprised many technicians and cell phone experts. Indeed, Nohl only made his intention clear that he was going to "crack the code" at the Hacking at Random (HAR) conference in Holland in August last year.

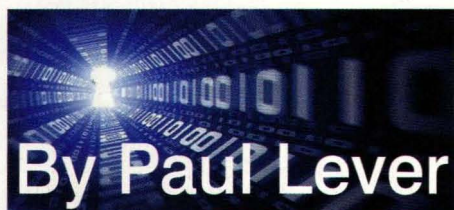
Nohl presented his findings at an event called the 'Chaos Communication Congress' in Berlin

Karsten Nohl's work into a variety of electrical security issues is gaining the German-born researcher global attention

© DAN ADDISON



Karsten Nohl holding an RFID 'reader' that can access the information on billions of tiny wireless chips, opening them to new security scrutiny



'S BOX

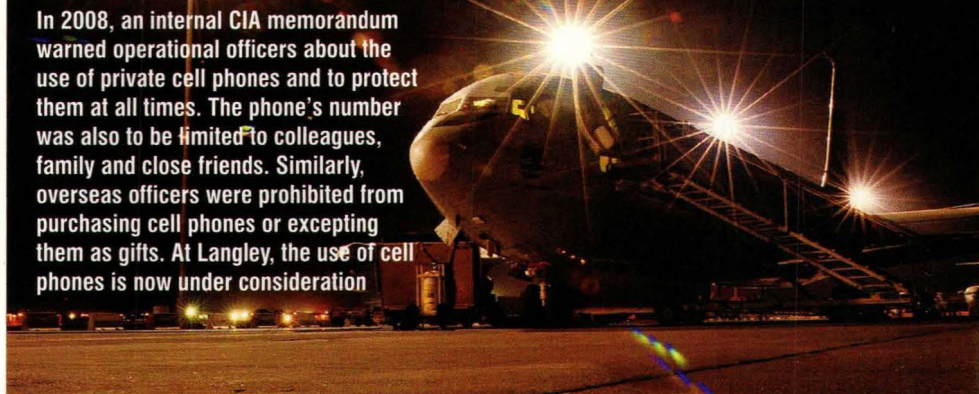
"A5/1 function should have been replaced years ago when researchers first discussed practical attacks..." - Nohl

(the 26th to have taken place). He said his research showed that GSM security was simply inadequate. That didn't go down too well with the GSM Association (GSMA), which devised the algorithm and oversees development of the standard. A spokesperson said: "Mr Nohl's work would be highly illegal in the UK and many other countries. This isn't something that we take lightly at all." Some legal buffs say it isn't Nohl's research that is illegal, but how it may be used.

Encryption is used on cell phones to stop eavesdropping, but that has never deterred

CIA CELL PHONE CONCERNS

In 2008, an internal CIA memorandum warned operational officers about the use of private cell phones and to protect them at all times. The phone's number was also to be limited to colleagues, family and close friends. Similarly, overseas officers were prohibited from purchasing cell phones or excepting them as gifts. At Langley, the use of cell phones is now under consideration



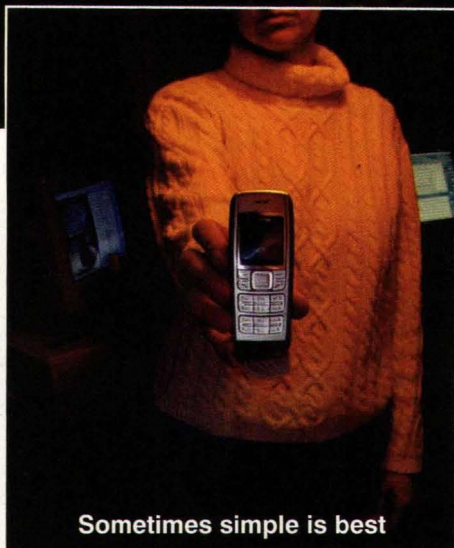
The speed in which the "secret key" was discovered surprised many technicians and cell phone experts...

those wanting to listen-in to conversations. One always associate organisations like GCHQ or America's NSA's with such tactics, but pop along to your local spy shop and you'll find a plethora of solutions for intercepting or re-routing calls. For a few hundred dollars, and as long as you can physically get hold of a cell phone you want to bug, virtually any device can be turned into a spy phone. But, spend a little more (around \$1500), you can purchase on the Internet, a programme that can be sent via a text message to most cell phones anywhere in the world. Hidden inside the message is a special programme that is automatically uploaded in seconds. It means a third party can listen in to all conversations and receive text messages sent or received from the target phone. We're not going to name the seller - but it's based east of Paris.

All that is needed, therefore, to bug a cell phone through the "airwaves", is the telephone number. And it doesn't matter if the user changes the number a thousand times, the nature of the software means it attaches itself to the cell phone also.

In recent years there has been an upsurge in the tapping of cell phones, most famously in the UK when a number of Royals were listened into. Following the 'Palace Taps' case, Eye Spy was asked by several media outlets, including the BBC, just how easy is it to bug a cell phone, the answer is "very easy". However, it is dependent on the type of the phone, and if it can be acquired for a few minutes whilst software is loaded. There is little that can be done if the interception software goes through a text message as previously mentioned.

*Any which way you look at this,
Nohl and his friends have opened
Pandora's Box...*



Sometimes simple is best

New countermeasures are coming on-line every month, but hackers and eavesdroppers are equally as active in their determination to "beat the professionals". The best way to protect any cell phone is to keep it safely on your person at all times, don't leave it on show for even a minute, and try to limit the number of people who know your number. But that last measure is almost impossible for many people, especially professionals who rely on this form of communication for business. There are some cell phones that can't be bugged or are difficult to intercept, and it's advisable to do a little research before purchasing. For those who prefer security over looks and functions, these are a must. And if paranoia has set in by now, there are still a few public phone boxes about.

Nohl's research has thrown GSM phone protectors into a spin, and asked about why his group had decided to break the code, he said he wasn't happy with present security. "We are trying to inform people about this widespread vulnerability. We hope to create some additional pressure [on cell phone manufacturers and providers] and demand from customers for better encryption."

The "code" he is referring to was first thought vulnerable as early as 1994 and is known as the A5/1 algorithm. It's been in use for the best part of 20 years and is used by most call carriers. When a phone call is made, it is protected by speedy changes in radio frequencies over 80 or so channels. This makes interception very difficult, save for the security services.

Nohl summed up his discovery: "The code is like a telephone book - if someone tells you a name you can look up their number. With a codebook, a good gaming computer and \$3,000 worth of radio equipment, anyone could decrypt signals from the billions of GSM users around the world."

Ian Meakin, of mobile encryption firm Cellcrypt, said that only government agencies, or perhaps rich organised crime gangs have thus been the only ones able to decrypt GSM signals. He admitted Nohl's research is a "massive worry" to users and the industry.

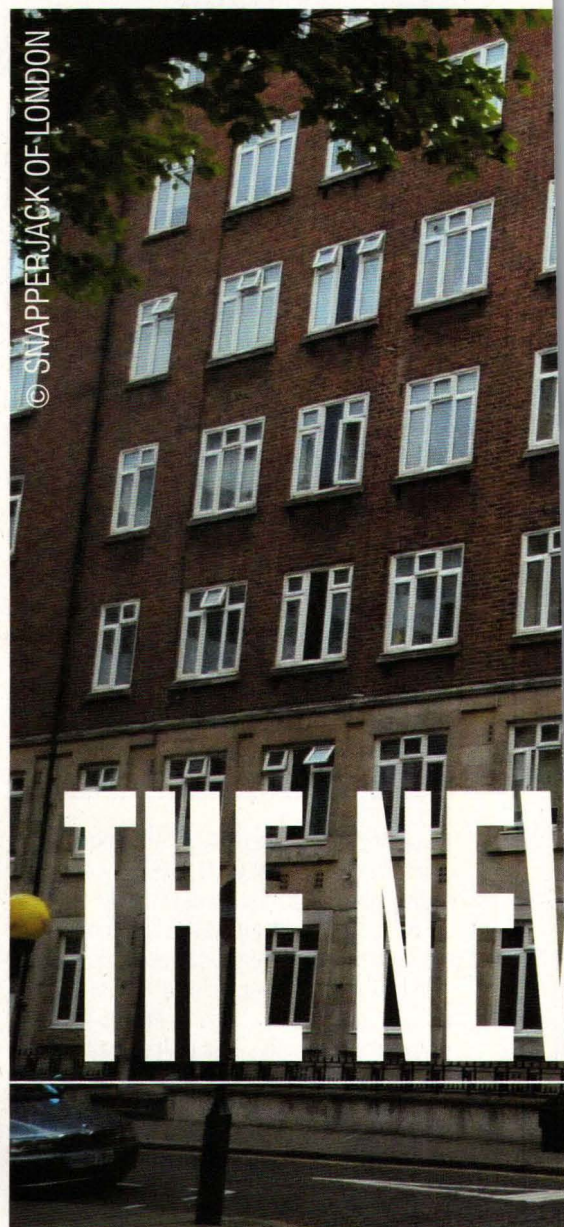
The GSM Association dismissed the possibility of wide-spread eavesdropping and said an upgrade of A5/1 to A5/2 was gradually being introduced. However, the relative ease with which Nohl broke the earlier wall must be of concern to many. The thought of tackling the new code might just tempt him or others to try again. Any which way you look at this, Nohl and his friends have opened Pandora's Box.



**Bugging most
cell phones is
chillingly easy**

100 YEARS OF
MI6
Secret Service Bureau
MI5
1909 - 2009

SECRET



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THE NEW

In the early 1970s, British Intelligence found itself at war with a most formidable and dangerous foe - the Irish Republican Army (IRA). The experience gleaned in fighting an unseen enemy and countering the terror group's many overseas liaisons, would help MI5 and MI6 in future years. The IRA often targeted the Services' senior personnel, but more generally the agents and informants who provided vital intelligence. The 'Troubles' in Northern Ireland, as they were known, was definitely not a sideshow, but the Secret Service was still battling all manner of adversaries in the great game of espionage... what emerged from these turbulent times were

THE NEW PROFESSIONALS

ET SERVICE



By the early 1970s, MI5 found itself embroiled in a bloody war with the Provisional IRA. Initially, however, the Service was barely represented in Northern Ireland with MI6 and other undercover organisations the main players involved in intelligence gathering. This would change in later years, but for now the Security Service was extended and its officers and agents engaged in shadowy wars with both spies and terrorists - a situation it was ill-prepared for. British Intelligence in this part of the UK was also supported by the Royal Ulster Constabulary (RUC), Special Branch, the Special Air Service and several military intelligence elements. Naturally, MI5's Registry (persons of interest) was burgeoning with the names of hundreds of people suspected of supporting the IRA.

With such a shift in the operational dynamics of MI5, the Service started to investigate a move to an enlarged location. Quite simply, with more employees, more directorates and more enemies and targets, it was running out of room. New technology was also coming on line, and the rooms and internal building structure at MI5's Leconfield House headquarters were simply too old and complex.

MI6 too, were seeking new pastures, though they were to make two disastrous choices for new

Marsham Court. MI6 Chief Maurice Oldfield lived in an apartment in this building. An IRA surveillance team had tracked him down and orders were given to assassinate him as he exited or returned to the building





MI5's Gower Street headquarters demolished - few in the Security Service were unhappy to see the building go

headquarters. The splendid Broadway buildings had all but been emptied by early 1965 and many of its branches had been relocated to a new skyscraper. Built in 1961, and originally intended to be a hotel - the Empress State Building was a truly modern structure - chosen to reflect a modernising MI6. Three or four floors were occupied by a disgruntled staff and soon moves were afoot to seek out another headquarters. Astonishingly, civil servants in the Foreign Office chose Century House a dismal 22-storey glass-faced tower block that sat a few hundred feet from Lambeth North Underground Station on Westminster Bridge Road.

It was an appalling decision and MI6 staffers were soon complaining that Soviet agents were identifying them even before they had turned up for work. Similarly, staff were clearly visible in the open-plan offices. Nevertheless, MI6 would remain here for another 20 years or so - behind their near-permanently closed blinds.

Near to MI5 headquarters at Leconfield House, is Curzon Street House. This building was chosen in 1976 as an MI5 site for

several reasons, not least for its security and maze of underground walkways and subterranean rooms. Rumours exist that it was here the Royal Family stayed on several occasions during the height of the Nazi bombing blitz in WWII. And it was in this building (or under it), that the precious Registry was sent. In 1955, it contained a little over two million names, but this had increased by the mid-1970s, though to what extent is unknown.

While MI5 had found a suitable location for its Registry, it still had to find a new headquarters. And just like MI6's land planners - they got it wrong. In 1976, MI5 moved to Gower

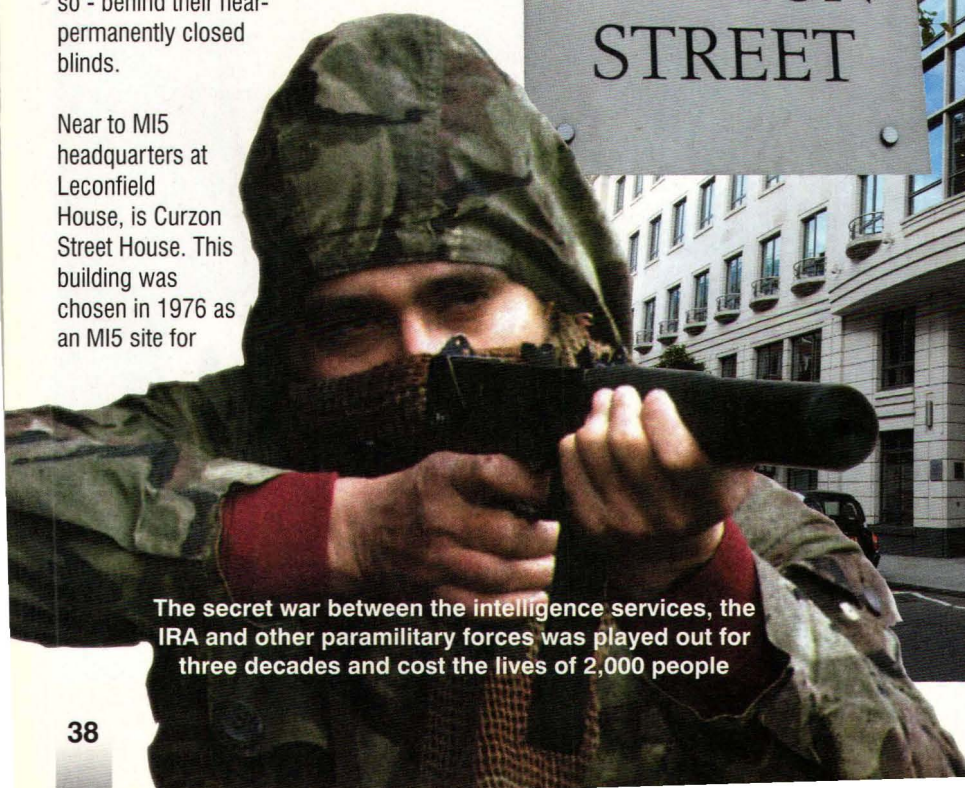
Street, and into a building described like those built in postwar Dresden or an Eastern Bloc country. The only thing in its favour was its total anonymity!

ASSASSINATION AND BOMBS

The IRA was proving a formidable foe, and British Intelligence was forced to use all its experience and cunning. One operation that yielded huge amounts of information, and led to the arrest of several key IRA operatives, was created by MI5 and MI6 planners in London, and involved establishing a front company in the form of a laundry and dry cleaning service. Known as the Four Square



The buildings used by MI5 in and around Curzon Street would barely be recognisable today by the spies who once plied their trade inside



The secret war between the intelligence services, the IRA and other paramilitary forces was played out for three decades and cost the lives of 2,000 people



An IRA bomb exploded outside a restaurant at 33 South Audley Street - the terror group's target was chosen deliberately and regarded as a "side swipe" at MI5 - for directly above were premises used by the Security Service

Laundry, IRA men would take their clothes to the shop for cleaning with the aim of removing forensic evidence (bomb and gun shot residue). Unfortunately for the IRA, they didn't realise they were handing over key evidence which would expose many of the organisation's top agents. However, Four Winds was later compromised and a driver of one of the "company" vans shot dead. Like MI5 and MI6, the IRA had its own sources.

In 1979, Sir Maurice Oldfield, former 'C' of MI6 (1973 to 1978), was selected by Downing Street to head Britain's intelligence and security effort against the IRA. Its terror cells were now operating on the mainland and never afraid to take on British Intelligence. In the 1970s, an IRA bomb detonated outside the restaurant at 33 South Audley Street - above was the MI5 safe house used to interrogate Hollis. More audacious was the attempted

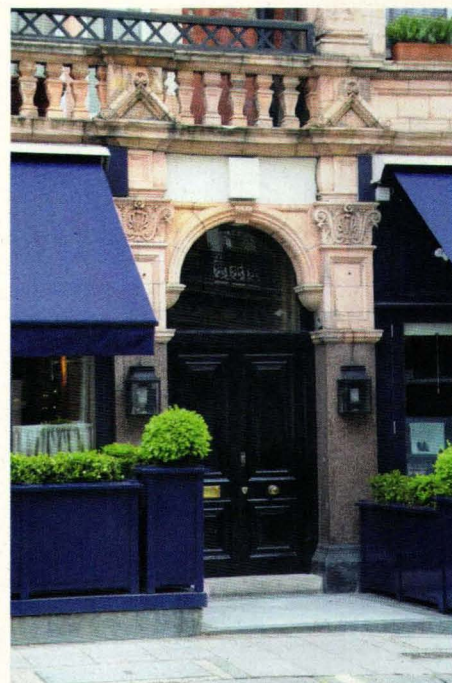
bombing of the London home of the man selected by premier Margaret Thatcher to tackle the terror group - Oldfield. The pressure on this intelligence



Airey Neave

man was immense, but with failing health and rumours about his private life, his security clearance was withdrawn and he stepped down. Even more daring was the assassination of Shadow Northern Ireland Secretary Airey Neave. On 30 March 1979, Neave died after his car was blown up as he left the House of Commons car park. Such attacks would continue, but a particularly nasty incident occurred in July 1982, when a bomb devastated a troop of the Household Cavalry in Hyde Park.

The war against the IRA was intense, and as the years went by, the number of dead and injured grew on both sides - so too the civilian death toll. MI6 and MI5 were forced to rely more and more on the military to contain the IRA. The Services use of informants also increased, and the undercover operations became more complex, dangerous and bloody. Perhaps the most controversial MI6 operation of the early part of the war - known as "The Troubles", involved a couple of "likely lads" who were based in southern Ireland. Kenneth and Keith Littlejohn were known criminals but had allegedly been recruited by MI6 as informants in February 1972. Even so, they continued to rob banks up until they were arrested in October of that year. The Littlejohns claimed that MI6 had told them to "carry on robbing and blowing up banks", so the blame would fall on the IRA. Commentators, the



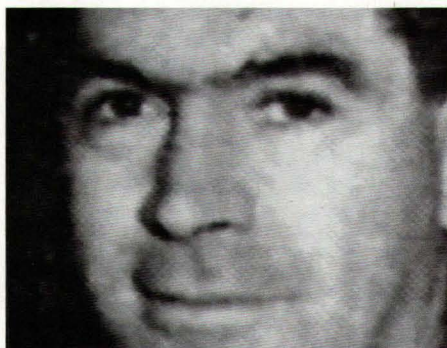
Entrance to 33 South Audley Street

media and everyone else, blamed the IRA for the bank jobs - believing the group were simply "raising cash" for weapons and bombs. When this version appeared in the press, MI6 Chief Maurice Oldfield called his senior staffers into his office and rubbished the story. From that moment on, MI6 operations in Ulster were scaled down and MI5 moved in.

Nevertheless, MI6 continued to infiltrate and gather intelligence on the IRA and other paramilitary forces engaged in their own separate battles. By 1975, MI5 had opted for a much more aggressive approach. The Security Service saw itself liaising with the SAS and RUC in "offensive" operations. This wasn't what MI6 wanted, and feared its agents and informants might be eliminated by "friendly unknowing forces". The "business" in Ireland, both in the north and south, served only to harden MI5 and MI6, but British Intelligence was at breaking point in terms of man-power and resources.

MI6 was *not too* unhappy at being asked to scale down its Northern Ireland operations, for it was still duelling with its old adversaries - the KGB in the Cold War. But in February 1974, and unknown to the public and the world's press, a shipping disaster in the seas around Norway's sub-Arctic exposed the dangers of a covert and long-term MI6 naval surveillance operation. The Hull fishing trawler, *Gaul*, had gone down in seconds, without the captain having time to send an SOS. For years the relatives of those who perished were oblivious to the circumstances of the loss, but many were puzzled by the speed in which she had apparently sunk, especially because the ship was a modern trawler packed with the latest technology. That was until reports started to emerge that the Soviet Navy, acting on instructions from the KGB, had in fact sunk

the *Gaul*, or that she had been struck by a nuclear submarine. There were also persistent rumours in the docks of Hull, that MI6 were "embedding" officers and training fishermen to spy and take photographs of Soviet ships. And when it was acknowledged in 2001, that a Hull sailor, a recruiter for trawlers, by the name of 'Commander Brookes' was in fact an MI6 officer, many observers thought the *Gaul* had been targeted by the Russians. It was later revealed in government papers, that as many as 40 Hull-based trawlers had "carried MI6 men". An inquiry later ruled the ship had been "lost" after a giant wave hit her. Many people still do not believe this to be the case.



Commander Brookes, Hull trawlerman and MI6 intelligence liaison

KGB ASSASSINS ON THE STREETS

In 1978, MI5 were involved in a most puzzling investigation involving the KGB. Georgi Ivanov Markov, a Bulgarian dissident who worked for the BBC's overseas radio World Service felt a

sharp prod on his leg as he waited for a bus on Waterloo Bridge. Nearby a man holding an umbrella apologised, hailed down a London cab, and disappeared. Sadly for Markov, it was no ordinary umbrella - the device had shot a deadly ricin-filled pellet into his leg.

Following Markov's death his body was taken to a morgue and examined by medical specialists. Also in attendance were MI5 men who had already suspected foul play.

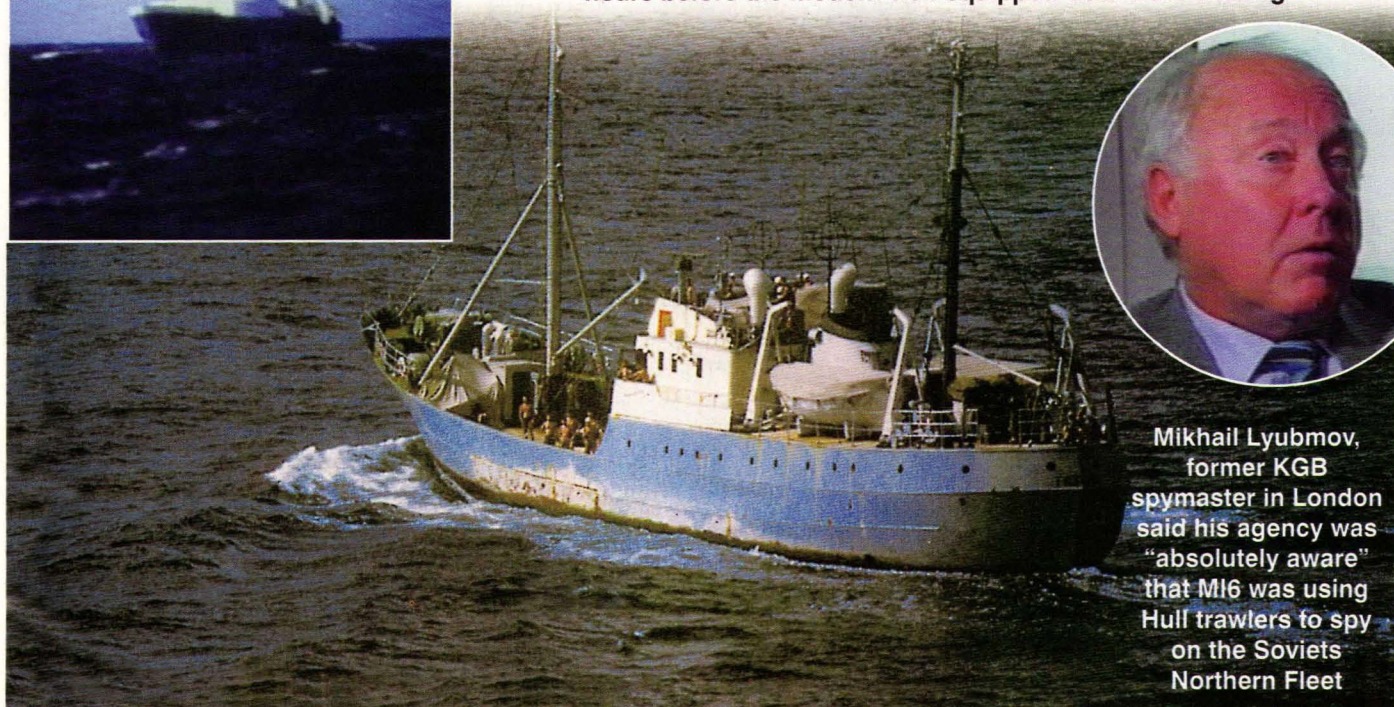
It would take the Security Service the best part of three decades to identify Markov's killer as a roaming assassin by the name of Francesco Gullion - known in the intelligence underworld as *Agent Piccadilly*.

PRIME-TIME SPYING

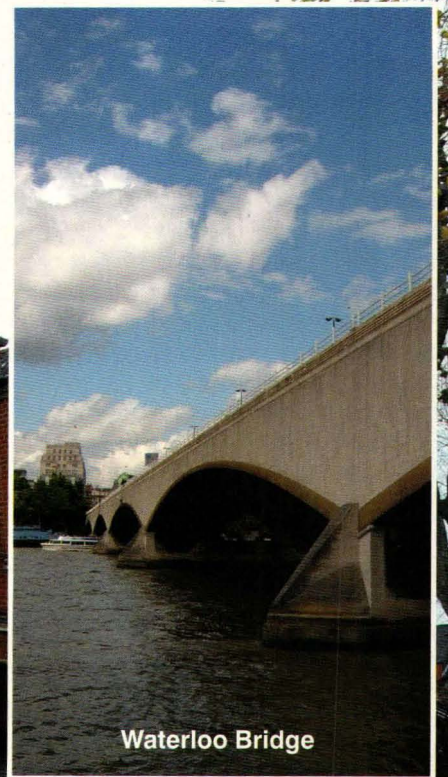
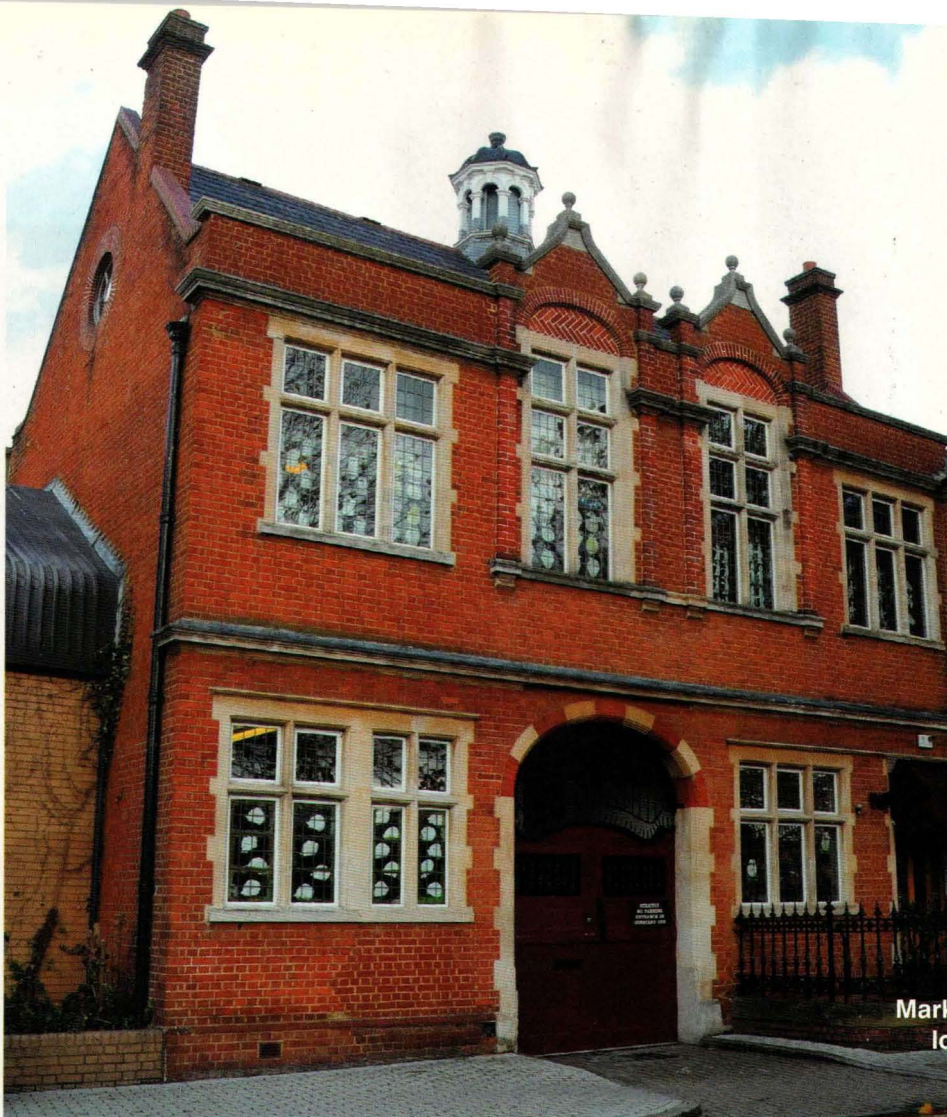
If MI5 watchers had their hands full surveilling IRA cells, the Service still had to find time to catch KGB spies. In 1981, acting on a tip-off from the police investigating a sex case, MI5 discovered the KGB had had an agent in place for the best part of 13 years - a former RAF man by the name of Geoffrey Arthur Prime. After being called up for national service, Prime sought to further his career by training as a Russian linguist. Posted to RAF Gatow in Berlin in the 1960s, he was inspired by Communism. It was here Prime was recruited by the Soviets. Returning to the UK, he landed a job at GCHQ - the KGB couldn't believe its luck and now had an agent well-placed in British Intelligence. However, posing as a



Main: A rare Cold War CIA photograph showing a Russian trawler manned by KGB officers and equipped with an array of advanced technology to conduct surveillance. Inset: A photographic frame from a film taken just 36 hours before the modern well-equipped *Gaul* went missing



Mikhail Lyubmov, former KGB spymaster in London said his agency was "absolutely aware" that MI6 was using Hull trawlers to spy on the Soviets Northern Fleet



Waterloo Bridge

Markov's body was taken to this London location and examined by forensic specialists and an MI5 team

decorator called 'Williams', Prime made an indecent approach toward a young girl. His car was traced and soon his spying games came to the attention of MI5. At his trial in November 1982, various espionage products were shown, including one-time code pads, radios, invisible inks etc. He was jailed for 38 years, though was released after serving exactly half his sentence.

even threatened to withdraw intelligence cooperation unless tighter security was brought into play.

However, through MI6 persistence and daring, Britain was about to receive a phenomenal boost to its counter-espionage operations. In September 1985, KGB Colonel Oleg Gordievsky defected leaving behind a trembling KGB. It was Gordievsky who had tipped-off MI6 that MI5 operative Michael Bettany had offered up his services to the Soviets. In April

1983, Bettany learned of the address of London's top KGB man in London and duly popped an envelope in his letter-box. The Soviet Resident, Arady Gouk, was suspicious of the letter "offering" him British Intelligence. So he discussed the matter with his second-in-command... Oleg Gordievsky. The MI6 agent duly informed his contacts in London and before Bettany could give Moscow London's entire counter-espionage and intelligence plans, he was arrested.

One-time spy pad



The fall out between the US and UK was immense. GCHQ was the sister agency of America's NSA and a huge amount of intelligence was being shared. Naturally there was real concern in Washington about such infiltration. It was rumoured the White House



Former KGB colonel and MI6 agent Gordievsky, seen here in the company of Margaret Thatcher, was appointed Companion of the Most Distinguished Order of St Michael and St George CMG in 2007

THE NEW PROFESSIONALS

During the 1980s, British Intelligence was attracting media and public attention like never before. However, though MI5 was acknowledged and discussed regularly, it was still a big "no, no" to even whisper the words "MI6" or "SIS". The latter was criticised in the press for not "seeing the signs" that Argentina would invade the Falkland Islands in the South Atlantic in April 1982. However, weeks before Britain despatched its task force to retake the islands, MI6 officers were sent to South America and formed a covert alliance with Chilean Intelligence. The Chileans provided every assistance to MI6 but this secret liaison provoked huge outrage in this part of the world. What the UK promised in return for Chile's support is unclear.

It was still a dangerous time for anyone associated with the politics of Northern Ireland. The IRA was also becoming increas-



Rare photographs showing a British Army general being lowered into a Royal Navy submarine off the coast of the Falkland Islands. Not seeing the surprise attack by Argentinian forces was regarded as a massive MI6 and GCHQ intelligence failure



A gun fired from the window of this building killed the young policewoman



In 1984, Special Branch officers were furious that a Libyan gunman - a member of its diplomatic corp at the Libyan People's Bureau - shot dead WPC Yvonne Fletcher as she held back demonstrators. The murderer was allowed to leave the UK as he was protected by diplomatic immunity. Today Colonel Gaddafi says he has no idea who fired the gun

ingly active on the British mainland and on 30 July 1980, struck at the East Sussex home of Ian Gow, a politician and policy advisor to premier Thatcher. An "active service unit" placed a bomb under Gow's car as he left to go to work - he was killed almost immediately. Yet the terror group's most audacious attack happened in Brighton on 12 October 1984. Experienced IRA man Patrick Magee had booked into the Grand Hotel using a false name (Roy Walsh) in the town weeks before the hotel hosted the Conservative Government's annual conference. He hid a powerful bomb in the upper part of the hotel hoping that once detonated, Mrs Thatcher and her entire Cabinet would be killed. And the operation almost worked... the premier's room was

"Today we were unlucky... but remember, we only have to be lucky once. You have to be lucky always..." - IRA statement 1984



damaged, and five people, including MP Sir Anthony Berry, were killed. The next day an IRA statement was issued and included a sentence which is often used today by counter-terrorist men reflecting on thwarted attacks: "Today we were unlucky... but remember, we only have to be lucky once. You have to be lucky always..."

There was also a spate of revealing books about the Services, none more controversial than former MI5 man Peter Wright's 'Spycatcher'. Indeed, several MI5 operations,

especially those involving the Service's clever surveillance and bugging teams, were discussed. And despite government attempts to stop its publication, the book came off the presses in Australia and became a worldwide best-seller notching up sales of over two million.

The shadowy war between British security services and the IRA was continuing, and the terror group was receiving arms and explosives aplenty from a predictable source - Libya. MI6 operations against the North Africa country increased, but few senior officials could have predicted the appalling incident which soured relations further. In 1984, members of its diplomatic corp at the Libyan People's Bureau in London reacted with deadly violence to a protest by dissident Libyans. Someone within the building fired a

gun killing WPC Yvonne Fletcher. Britain froze fearing a reaction could make vulnerable some 7,500 Britons working in Libya. An MI6 agent was tipped-off by the KGB that the shooter was a Libyan diplomat. Days later the Bureau emptied under police guard, and the killer of Fletcher escaped scot-free - much to the annoyance of New Scotland Yard and an armed security detail which had surrounded the building.

MORE LIBYAN TROUBLE

In October 1987, French Intelligence had its eyes fixed on an Irish-crewed - Ireland-bound trawler called the Eksund. It was searched by security officials and found to be carrying 200 tonnes of weapons and explosives, including SAM-7 ground-to-air missiles, Kalashnikov rifles and over a million rounds of ammunition. It was an embarrassment for MI6 - made worse when Paris revealed the Eksund's cargo originated from Libya.

But this and the Yvonne Fletcher outrage would pale in significance compared to events that shattered the night sky over the Scottish border town of Lockerbie in December 1988. Libyan JSO agents had placed a bomb onboard Pan Am Flight 103 which duly exploded killing 270 people. Libyan leader Colonel Gaddafi eventually accepted responsibility for the air outrage.

1988 was also the year of one of the most controversial MI5/SAS operations ever. The Security Service had tracked down an IRA cell that it believed was planning to bomb a military band as they played on Gibraltar.



Damage to the Grand Hotel, Brighton is clearly visible

A surveillance team was sent to Gibraltar and because of the deadly intention of the terrorists, whom MI5 believed were armed, the SAS were called in to assist. The three-man IRA team was subsequently stopped near a petrol station close to the Spanish border - they were all shot dead. When the bodies were searched, the gang were found to be unarmed. A vehicle later linked to the men was found by Spanish police and contained a significant amount of semtex. The incident was later the stimulus for a controversial film 'Death on the Rock' which effectively said the British Government over-reacted. Privately, even MI5 acknowledge the operation, code-named Flavius, could have been handled better.

In response to the shootings, the IRA tried to assassinate a number of leading UK military personnel.

Nearing the end of the decade, MI6 and its "cousins" in the CIA were reporting on a genuine "warming" of relations between the West and the Soviet Union. And when President

Reagan and Gorbachev started to talk, there was a real chance the Cold War, which had started to thaw, would "melt" away altogether. By 1990 the Berlin Wall had been toppled and a new sense of freedom swept across Eastern European countries. This didn't mean espionage would stop altogether, but for a time it slowed down.

MI6 and the CIA were also blamed for one of the biggest intelligence failures ever - failing to predict Saddam Hussein's invasion of its tiny southern neighbour - Kuwait. Speaking about the 2 August 1990 attack, former MI6 Chief - Sir Dick White said: "It is very common practise to say that those who have to produce intelligence, don't produce it when it is needed most." In later months it emerged an MI6-based officer in the region did send a report to London warning that Iraq was building up its forces and would invade Kuwait. According to intelligence sources, MI6 analysts "rubbished" the report and informed Whitehall a "full-scale invasion was very remote". The CIA, which had only a few spies in the Middle East, relied on MI6 for its Iraq intelligence and duly reported similar findings to Washington. A conglomerate of nations then joined together and 'Desert Storm' ensued. But whichever way the failure



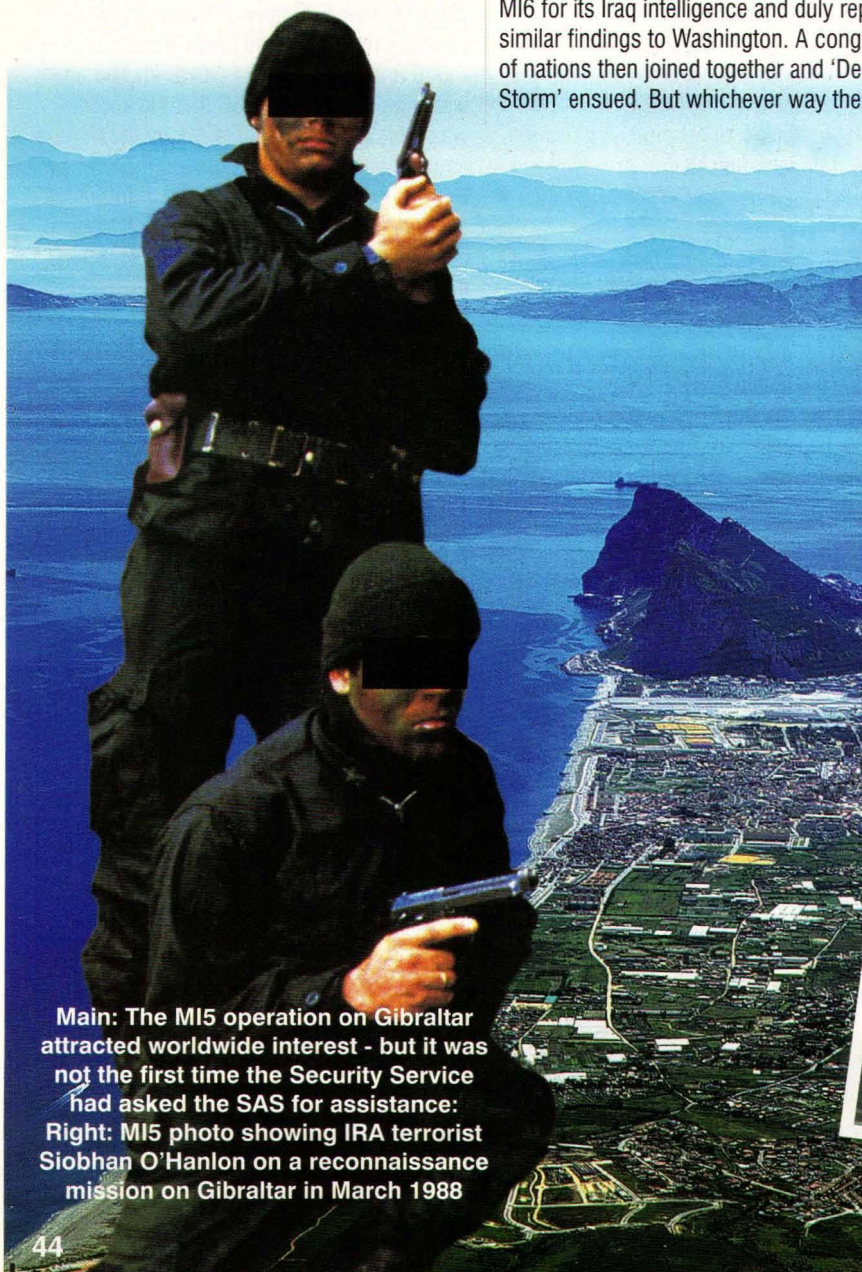
President Reagan's tough stance against communism helped pave the way for a united Germany

to predict an invasion was viewed, it was a bitter blow to the Service's international standing and prestige.

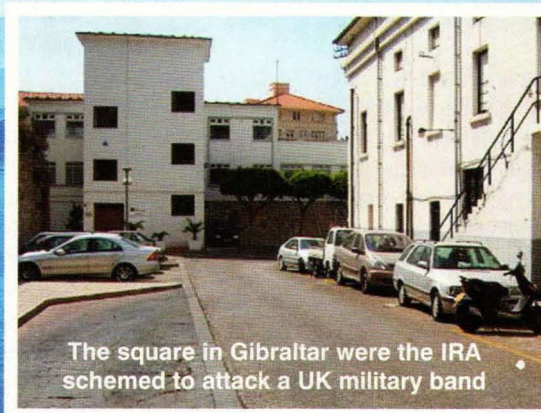
THE FIRST FEMALE MI5 DIRECTOR-GENERAL

The IRA was not going away - unlike the communists. In 1991 it launched an audacious mortar bomb attack on Downing Street. The projectile missed its target, but it was evidence enough MI5 had to stay alert.

A year later, MI5 broke with tradition and appointed its first-ever female Director-General.



Main: The MI5 operation on Gibraltar attracted worldwide interest - but it was not the first time the Security Service had asked the SAS for assistance: Right: MI5 photo showing IRA terrorist Siobhan O'Hanlon on a reconnaissance mission on Gibraltar in March 1988



The square in Gibraltar were the IRA schemed to attack a UK military band



COURTESY THAMES HOUSE/MI5

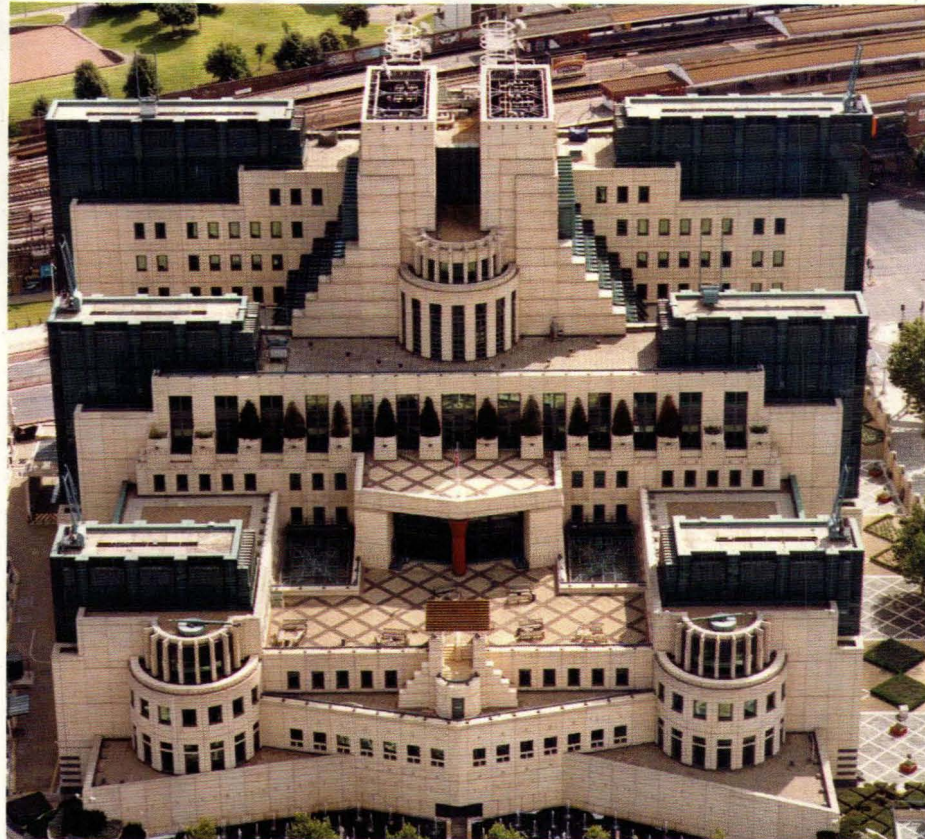


Stella Rimington - the first female to occupy the 'DG' post at MI5

Stella Rimington would take up the challenge of modernising the Service as the countdown to the new millennium began. Intelligence sources in Whitehall also revealed that for the first time, MI5 had been given the task of tracking down the IRA's overseas arms and liaisons - this infuriated MI6 staffers and talk of a "turf war" was all the rage in the pubs around '5' and '6' headquarters.

Rimington provided MI5's special A-4 watchers with a building all of their own - occupying part of Euston Tower. However, its general staff were overjoyed when news came that its

Euston Tower - once home to MI5's A4 Watchers



MI6 centralised most of its London-based directorates and branches when it moved to Vauxhall Cross in 1994

dreadful Gower Street headquarters was destined for the builders' bulldozer. News leaked out that the Service would be returning to a refurbished Thames House, Millbank on the River Thames after decades of travelling across the city. On 30 November 1994, Prime Minister John Major officially opened the building. But there was another controversy that would spark a security alert. A journalist had somehow managed to get into the building during its overhaul and took photographs of a new top secret mini 'railway line' that ushered reports and Registry files across this huge complex.

SECRECY OF MI6 LIFTED

In 1992, a flurry of press reports suggested MI6 was about to be officially recognised by the prime minister - this as intelligence sources said a move away from Century House was imminent. MI6's existence was never a secret - it's just one of those bizarre situations that was allowed to continue - much to the puzzlement of the country. When premier John Major made his statement in Parliament, he also said he would "sweep away some of the cobwebs surrounding its secrecy."

When lorries started to transport equipment out of Century House, driving towards the impressive £250 million Vauxhall Cross building, it didn't take long for the media to realise where MI6 were heading. Designed by architect Terry Farrell, the waterside building sits prominently amidst the apartments and offices in the area. It had actually been purchased for government use in 1988. By 1994 the move was nearly

completed, and now both MI5 and MI6 sat virtually opposite each other on the River Thames. For the staff of MI6, the new building was simply sensational; incorporating several recreational areas and even a gymnasium. Of more importance was its functionality - and electronic capability linking it to MI6 field stations across the world. And with the opening of Vauxhall Cross came the closure of one of the Service's best kept secrets - MI6 actually had a field station in the capital separate from its headquarters. In 1995, MI6 moved out of its London Station - VBR or Vauxhall Bridge Road. It had occupied the site since 1955, and though much speculation exists concerning its whereabouts today - intelligence watchers believe it simply moved into the new building.

Today it's possible to take a boat ride up the River Thames and exit right next to the headquarters of MI6. Similarly, you can stroll down a walkway directly in front of the building and spend time enjoying the scenery from a well-maintained benched area. Looking at the building - dubbed "legoland" by the personnel who work there, it's hard not to be impressed. One last fact on Century House - the Service's former headquarters. When developers moved in they discovered MI6 had not quite secured an underground complex. This was rumoured to house a nuclear bomb shelter and other Cold War "memorabilia".

• Next issue: *Eye Spy* concludes its look at 100 years of 'Secret Service'.



New research reveals a former Canadian Ambassador to Iran was the “eyes and ears” of the CIA during the infamous Tehran US Embassy hostage affair

In November 1979, Iranian students infiltrated and occupied the American Embassy in Tehran as the city erupted to the sound of revolution. Armed thugs seized 52 officials, but they failed to locate six embassy staffers who escaped into hiding. For three months, Ken Taylor, Canada's Ambassador to Iran and his wife, concealed the Americans in their homes. Ayatollah Khomeini supporters were oblivious, but deadly consequences would have befallen the staff had they been discovered.



1980 television frame showing Ken Taylor returning to Canada

Taylor acknowledges the affair, but says calling him a CIA spy is unfair: “It’s a convenient label... I was never employed by the CIA, nor was I in direct contact with the CIA.” The intelligence was actually threaded through Canadian Intelligence in Ottawa via a contact man who in turn passed it to US diplomats. This was then sent to Langley. “I was simply the main source of information to the US

DE FACTO CIA ST

28 January 2010, marked the 30th anniversary of an event that stunned the world, when Ken Taylor masterminded the exfiltration of the US diplomats from Tehran. Now, intelligence watchers are warning that the Canadian Embassy in Iran could be perceived as a “nest of spies” after it emerged Taylor had also been providing intelligence to Washington officials during the Islamic revolution.

Trent University historian Robert Wright, author of *Our Man in Tehran*, has written an

account of the incident which suggests then Prime Minister Joe Clark, insisted Taylor's spying be kept secret. He was concerned the business would create huge “negative political fallout” if the Canadian public learned that one of its envoys was effectively acting as an agent of the CIA. President Jimmy Carter had approached premier Joe Clark and requested that Taylor forward information that would help prepare the way for a most dangerous hostage rescue mission code-named Operation Eagle Claw.

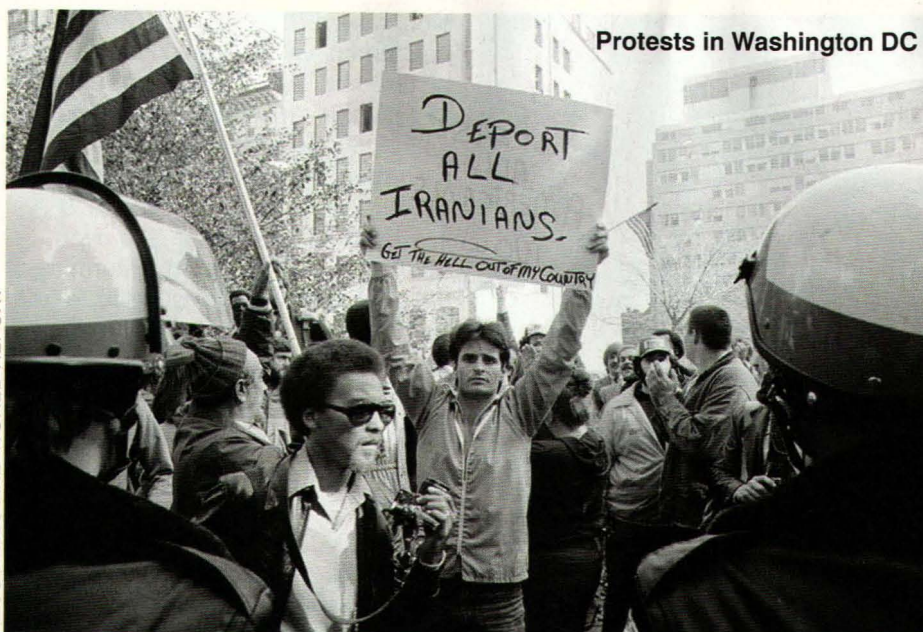


US embassy staff were held captive for 444 days



US helicopters involved with Operation Eagle Claw sport new coats of “desert camouflage” paint as their crews wait for instructions on the USS Nimitz

COURTESY: US NAVY



Protests in Washington DC

© JEREMY GILBERT



Canada's premier Joe Clark provided support for the operation to smuggle six US embassy staff out of Iran, in a ruse dubbed the 'Canadian Caper'

ATION CHIEF

Government in Iran," said Taylor. With US hostages taken; the CIA having retreated quickly, the US was grateful to Taylor for any information coming out of Iran.

Flora MacDonald, Canada's foreign minister at the time also mentioned the ruse which allowed the six US officials to leave Iran disguised as a Canadian film crew. She acknowledges Taylor was already heavily involved, so naturally collecting more intelligence seemed a logical step. The affair would

become known as the 'Canadian Caper'. Despite the "playing down" of Taylor's work, intelligence sources say it was an unusual step to take for an ambassador and had he been caught, the consequences for him and the diplomatic fall-out would have been immense.

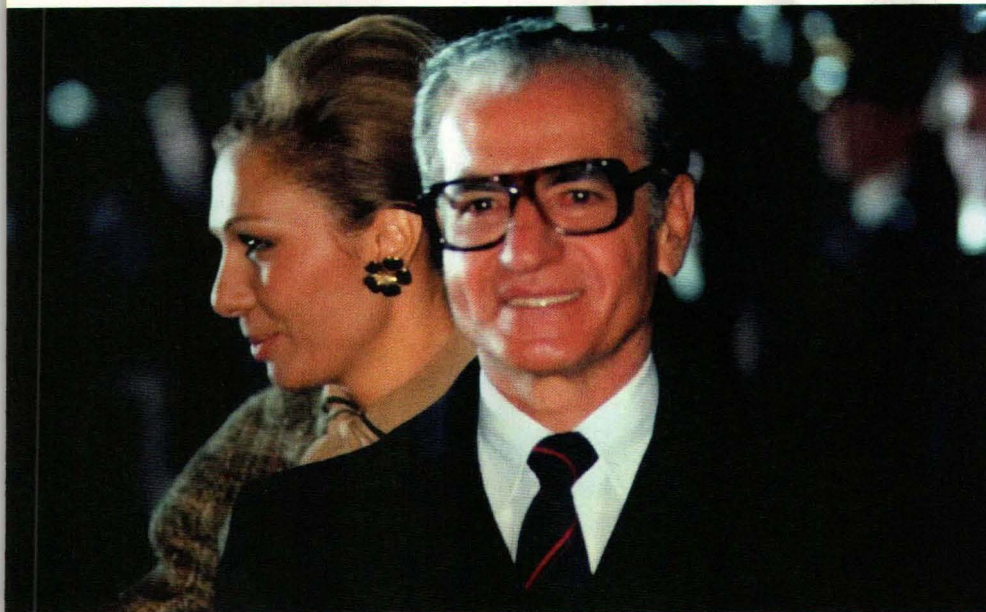
Taylor, who was sworn to secrecy, maintains the parts of Wright's 346-page work dealing with intelligence had no direct input from him,



The debris from a Hercules transporter and a helicopter are clear signs of a night-time operation that went catastrophically wrong



RH-53 helicopters from the Nimitz prior to receiving desert camouflage for their ill-fated incursion into Iran



Mohammed Reza Pahlavi, Shah of Iran, and his wife, Queen Farah, pictured at Andrews Air Force Base, Maryland in 1977. Iran at that time was a key US ally in the Middle East, but the return of Ayatollah Khomeini after 14 years exile on 1 February 1979 soon sparked revolution, the overthrow of the Shah, and the storming of the US Embassy compound in Tehran



© BERTIL VIDET

Damaged seal from the former US Embassy - Circa. 2004

indeed it was actually the author who uncovered Taylor's involvement with the CIA. Taylor was surprised when the story broke. It had been kept secret for 30 years and he assumed that's the way it would remain. However, though he did review the work, the fact remains that Taylor is referred to as "de facto CIA Station Chief".

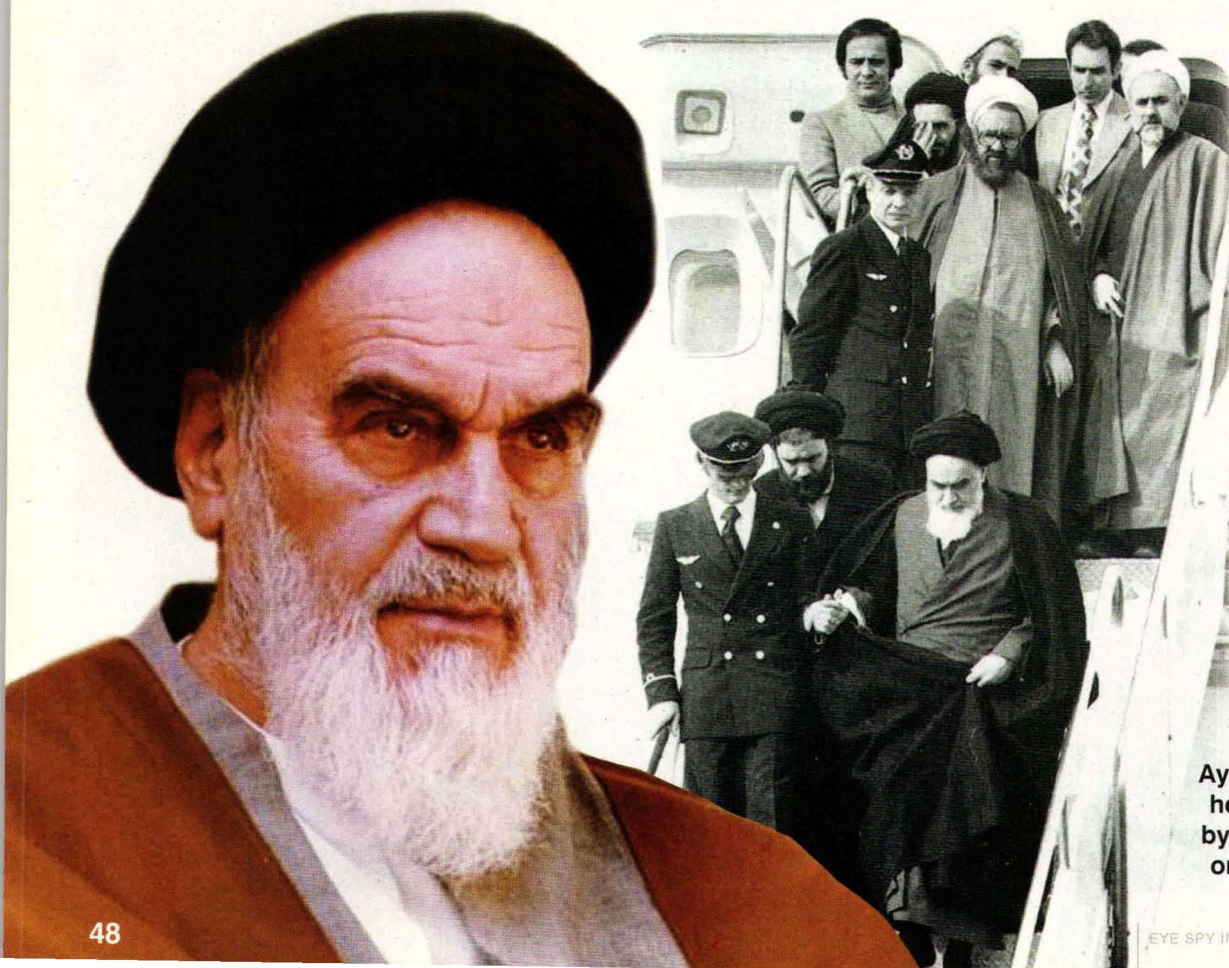
Taylor says he would not hesitate to do the same thing again and dismissed the risk of hiding the Americans and then helping them escape from Iran. "There was no reluctance on my behalf... I'd certainly, even upon reflection, do exactly the same thing again."

Some diplomats are concerned news of the affair could damage current Canadian relations with Iran, especially if the Canadian Embassy is viewed as a "nest of spies". This was the phrase used by Iranian students to describe the US Embassy in 1979, before they stormed the compound.

Relations between Canada and Iran are not healthy, ever since Canadian-Iranian photojournalist Zahra Kazemi died in an Iranian prison in 2003. And it didn't help matters when a Canadian delegation at the United Nations walked out in the middle of a speech given by Iranian President Mahmoud

Ahmadinejad. And, Ahmadinejad, just happens to be one of the student leaders who stormed the United States Embassy in 1979.

On 27 January 1980, the six US diplomats were secreted out of Iran. Shortly thereafter, Canada closed its embassy, but not before security officers had trashed the cipher and telegram machines which had kept Washing-



KEN TAYLOR

His heroism made him an overnight international celebrity. He received the United States Congressional Gold Medal and the Order of Canada. He was also portrayed by legendary actor Gordon Pinsent in the movie 'Escape from Iran: The Canadian Caper'

Ayatollah Khomeini is helped off the plane by an Air France pilot on his return to Iran

Vice President George Bush and other senior officials arrive at Andrews Air Force Base to welcome home the freed hostages



ton in the picture. Taylor is reflective, but acknowledges it could have gone very wrong. He also admitted he had decided to return to Tehran and continue his intelligence gathering for the CIA, but it was deemed "too dangerous".

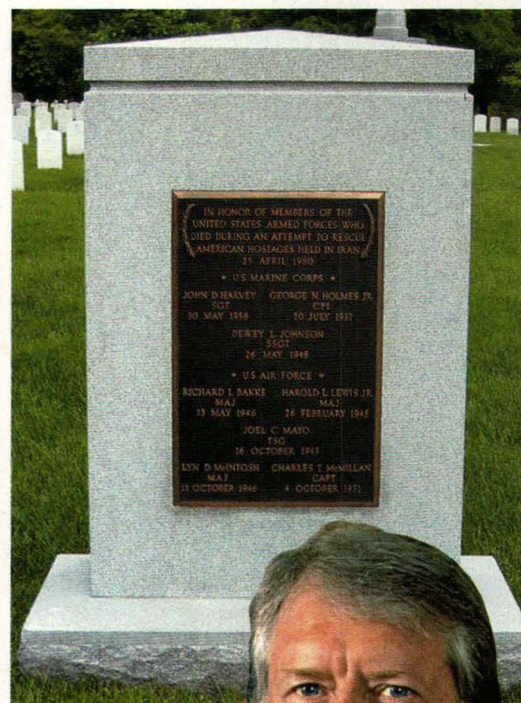
In April 1980, Eagle Claw was enabled to rescue the 52 government employees, but within a short time frame ran into trouble. A US Navy RH-53 Sea Stallion helicopter carrying Special Forces towards Tehran

collided with an EC-130 Hercules in the desert killing several Marines. Watching CIA chiefs knew that the operation was almost certainly compromised and the mission was aborted. Five helicopters left at the scene were soon discovered by Iranian forces and paraded on television.

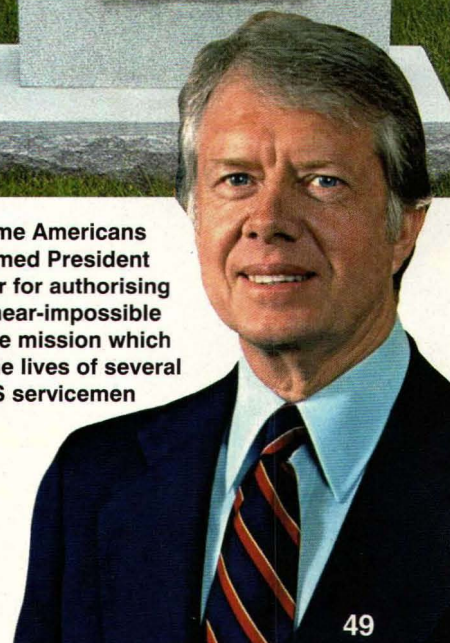
The hostages were freed exactly 444 days after they were first taken prisoner. Since then, the US has had no official diplomatic presence in Iran.



A group photo of the 52 US hostages following their release



Some Americans blamed President Carter for authorising the near-impossible rescue mission which cost the lives of several US servicemen



Mike Finn

takes a serious and objective look at mind control and manipulation in the intelligence game...

PART 3

MIND CONTROL PRINCIPLES IN THE INTELLIGENCE CYCLE

In this feature, Finn looks at the way in which certain chemicals and drugs can and have been used to control a person's mind, and how others can effect those making important decisions

There are a plethora of projects from all major nations on this subject dating back to time immemorial, however, the American MKULTRA series seems to have captured the popular imagination. On 13 April 1953, the MKULTRA projects were authorised by Allen Dulles, the then Director of the CIA. It encompassed research into a range of potential methods that could be used for behavioural control. For some reason the public attention and publicity was frequently focused on the LSD experiments

The first we hear of LSD (lysergic acid diethylamide) is in 1938, when it was discovered by Dr Albert Hofmann. LSD is the derivative of a fungus known as ergot, that can be found on a cereal plant called rye. The drug alters reality and is considered an hallucinogenic, this can create both pleasant and disturbing illusions, it also has the potential of causing flash-

Many mind-manipulation drugs are simply a chemical synthesis of herbal origin that have been around for centuries





D/CIA Allen Dulles green-lighted the controversial MKULTRA programme

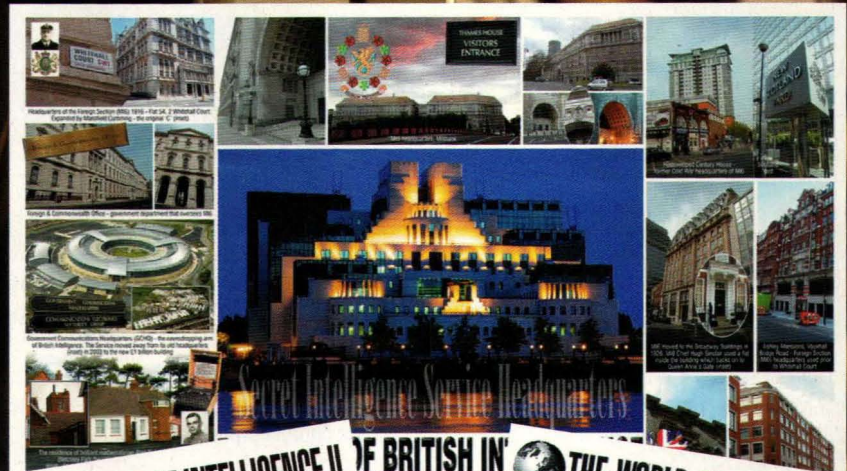
backs months or years after the drug is taken. I remember as a police officer in the 1960s, attempting to rescue a girl on a window ledge, who saw everyone who approached her as a giant spider. Apart from the disturbing trips themselves, there is the 'knock-on' effect of potential danger or death during the negative side of these altered states of consciousness.

The use of drugs and chemicals in mind control experiments is an undeniable fact, various nations have and are exploring many avenues of viability. I will try to present a simplistic overview of the use of drugs and chemicals in mind manipulation. Let us begin with something we all know about, aspirin (acetylsalicylic acid). The natural form of this drug was around in 460bc, recorded by Hippocrates as a treatment for headaches and pain relief. The bark of the willow and the poplar contained salicin which was the active ingredient. On 27 February 1900, this was synthesised, and 1915 marketed as aspirin. When this drug enters the body it targets a family of enzymes called cyclooxygenases and blocks them, this prevents the production of prostaglandins which trigger our pain sensation, hence no pain. There is of course a difference between taking a drug for well being and having a drug administered for a less noble purpose.

Many drugs are simply a chemical synthesis of herbal remedies that have been around for centuries. One drug that is a little more insidious goes by the name of scopolamine. It originated from the family of plants that include henbane and the not dissimilar atropine was a product of deadly nightshade. Henbane was used in early centuries by many who practiced witchcraft, to create hallucinations, visions, a sense of astral travel, and among other things rambling speech. Scopolamine is used in medicine, however, in

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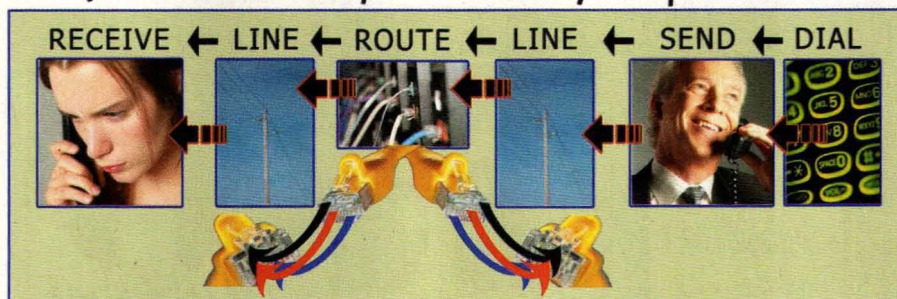
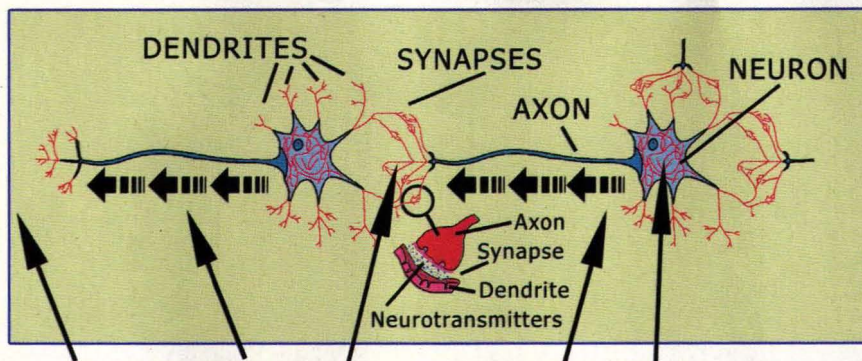


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ISSUE 67 - INTEL CRESTS POSTER 3



A simplified way of understanding the role and function of the nervous system in mind manipulation is to compare it with a telephone network

the 1950s this was looked at under the umbrella of the MKULTRA projects from the perspective of a truth drug, which can be administered to the skin, intravenously, or orally.

So far we know that different substances can enter the body in different ways and have an effect on the individual. We need a clear but simple idea of what happens within the person when drugs and chemicals are administered. When the mind and body are functioning normally that state is called homeostasis. In the medical profession drugs are often administered to restore homeostasis, in mind manipulation they are used to unbalance this condition.

The nervous system is the body's communication network, which I am going to greatly simplify in this article. Let's compare this to a phone network; at one end we have the person speaking, and the other, the person listening. In between there are miles of phone

line which carry the conversation, but at intervals there are centres that route the calls, depending on the phone number dialled.

The nervous system consists of a network that is composed of a vast number of neurons, the neuron is a bit like the control centres that route the call and relay information along any number of pathways. The axon is like the phone line and carries the signal away from the neuron to its next selected destination. Unlike the phone line (which is simply electrical), the transmission of information is an electrochemical process.

Each neuron resembles a plant root, with the spindly bits that are called dendrites, these receive information from other neurons, via their axon or dendrite. The signal travels from the neuron, along the axon, where it branches and interfaces with more dendrites of another neuron. However, where these interface, there is a gap, much like the gap in the spark plug of a car, this gap is called a synapse.

An electrochemical message is transmitted across synapse. This will either have a stimulating or inhibiting effect on the next neuron. Depending on inter-relationship of chemicals, will depend on where it goes and what instruction is given when it reaches its destination. The chemicals transmitters are called neurotransmitters, and a knowledge of their actions and interactions are important in understanding the principles of their use in mind manipulation.

There are numerous types of neurotransmitters, so we will just take a few examples here: Endorphines, minimise pain; Norepinephrine (noradrenalin) giving us

The use of drugs and chemicals in mind control experiments is an undeniable fact



Dr Albert Hofmann pictured in 2003. He discovered LSD in 1938

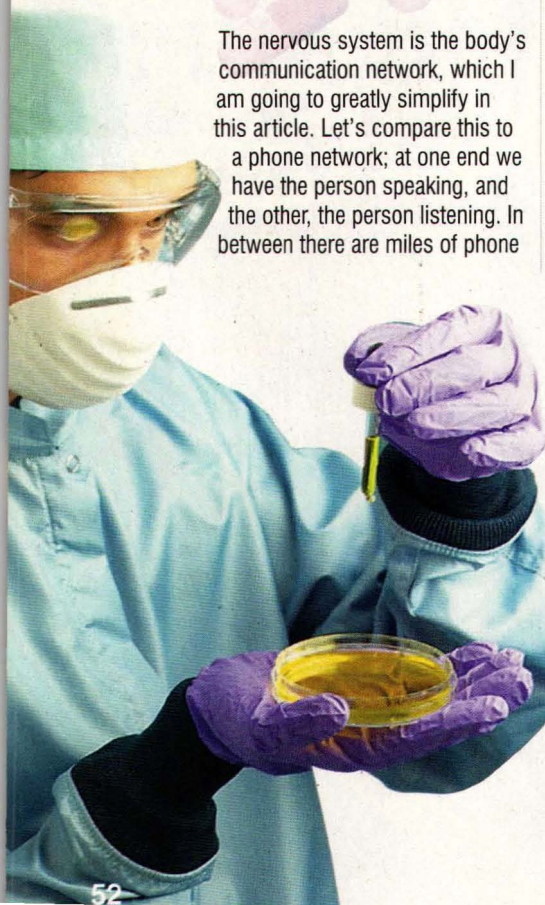
the fight or flight potential; Dopamine affects movement and has a feel good factors. Now if for example there is a deficit of norepinephrine and serotonin, this can lead to certain kinds of depression. The drug reserpine can decrease the supply of these two neurotransmitters and thus actually create depression. Another example are panic attacks, an excess of sodium lactate can increase blood carbon dioxide, and thus respiration rate, reducing serotonin levels, thus minimising its calming effect, and setting the scene for panic attacks.

In mind manipulation, various drugs will affect these neurotransmitters and alter our states of consciousness. Dexedrine for example, is a derivative of amphetamine, used by the military to keep key personnel awake and alert. After a mission Temazepam can be give to encourage sleep and counteract the effects of Dexedrine. Amphetamines allow stored adrenaline (no-radrenaline) to be released, along with feel good dopamine and serotonin.

Hallucinogenics such as LSD, Peyote, and Psilocybin (magic mushrooms), can create sensory overload by binding neurotransmitter receptors. Whilst another drug called Ketamine (often used during the Vietnam war) can leave the recipient helpless for anything up to a day, without even being aware of their surroundings, as a "date rape drug" it is illegal.

Knowing what drug or chemical brings what response, the mind and body can be tricked into responding to a situation that in fact does not exist. This is one of the principles behind the use of drugs for mind manipulation. I will deal with the application and motivation in later articles, but it can clearly be seen that for example: someone making a public statement could be unwittingly made to appear confused; a person making an important decision could suffer from an induced panic attack; the onset of depression could inhibit enthusiasm while effecting an important project, there are many permutations. Unfortunately for the target, there is no indication that this is any more than a natural mind and body reaction to a stress situation. In the next article we will look at these parameters from the perspective of hypnosis.

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SPIES IN CAMERA

The stunning spy photographs of a most creative and gifted London photographer

Quoc-Huy, or 'Huey' to his friends, is a Vietnamese-born Londoner who grew-up in Noumea, New Caledonian, a French island next to Australia. He is a photographer, but the pictures he creates are far from ordinary. Last year we were informed by Snapperjack of London, whose work frequently features in this magazine, that Huy, 31, had embarked upon a most interesting project involving espionage. But what had stirred his imagination? Eye Spy investigates.... ➤

SPIES IN CAMERA

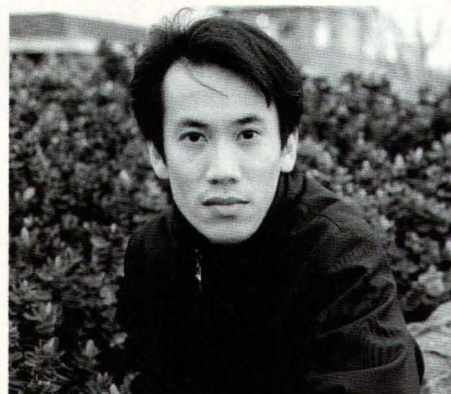
Two years ago, a friend invited Huy to his London home to take a portrait of his family. Little did he know then, that the job would take him into the shadowy world of spies and espionage. After the photo

shoot, his friend confided that he had recently retired from the "intelligence community". Huy recalled his surprise: "I was gobsmacked, I had always imagined a spy as a 'James Bond'-type, and I think most of us do. I decided to research the subject of spies from around the world and to do what I do best - photograph any former spy that would be willing to sit as my subject." Huy clearly didn't feel his friend fitted the "archetypal image" of a spy... but then most "spies" don't. And in any event, by way of his constant tramping around London's pavements in search of his prey, Huy's probably figured out by now that most spooks look just like everyone else and come in all sorts of colours, shapes, age groups and sizes.

"It rained during the whole session and I had to wipe out the lens every few minutes. The darkness of the place and the rain made it difficult to focus. But I had to deliver, and finally used the rain to give a mood to the pictures"

A few years ago another London artist created some stunning imagery showing the skulls of several 'spooks'. The work was subsequently featured in an exhibition. However, trying to convince anyone associated with intelligence to feature in the "visual arts" is difficult, but Huy found his way to several people via a former British agent. And with a promise that their identity would be obscured by a special technique he has mastered, the spies came. "Obviously, they do not wish their identities to be fully revealed, so I shoot using light and shadows, this gives great atmosphere to the subject," said Huy.

The quiet-spoken young man wanted his exhibition to be different, so decided to shoot his subjects at various locations around London. These locations are significant in that they all have an historical espionage background and form part of the London spy story; to qualify, they must have been used by spies from MI5, MI6, KGB, SOE, and other organisations. To add more interest to the photo-



© FRANK WILLIAMS

Quoc-Huy has embarked upon a very difficult task, but such is the quality of his work, the intelligence world is coming to him

graphs, Huy is using small and portable off-camera speed lights to create moody and dramatic effects. "Indoors or outdoors, rain or snow, these little companions have never disappointed me," said Huy.

His growing portfolio of photographs explores the issue of identity, of hiding and revealing. Huy set about taking pictures that were intended to make people think... the intention being to inspire thought - are the subjects really what we see outwardly? What part of a



© QUOC-HOC - QHPHOTOGRAPHY



spy is real? And which is simply a deceptive mask? "The portrait reveals the literal identity, but what does it conceal - another, more essential one?" said Huy. "Are the identities of spies amorphous, in a constant state of flux? Which is the 'real' spy? The face or what lies beyond the face?" One suspects many counter-espionage agencies would like the answer to that question, but perhaps Huy might be able to provide an insight.

Though Huy acknowledges that an exhibition of 'spy photos' will likely be popular with the public, he feels his work will reflect more than just a spy, noting that "mood" and "light" are significant. "It's an industry that has always been with us and continues to intrigue to do

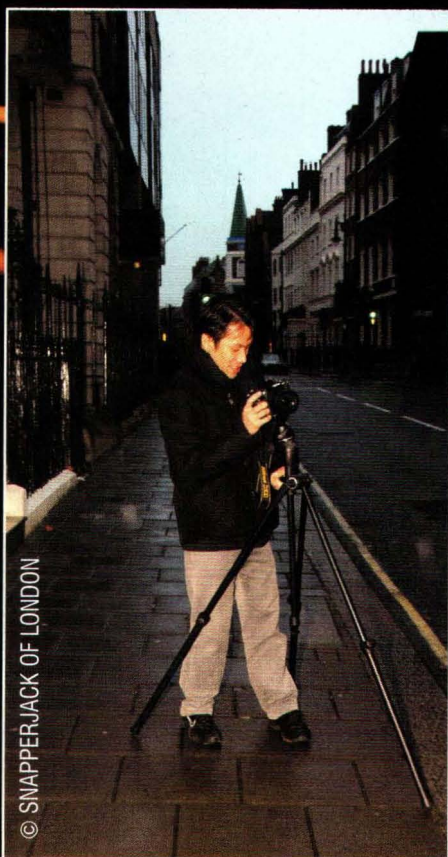
this day," said Huy, whose depiction of one subject as a spy would probably sit nicely with the intelligence fraternity of Monte Carlo or Casablanca. Nevertheless, his camera captured effortlessly the vision his imagination created (opposite below).

Huy admits that shooting the 'perfect' spy photo can be as difficult to create as the British weather is to predict. He reflected on a stunning series of night-time photographs taken at Audley Square, next to the famous lamp post used by Russian spies in the mid-1950's. After researching the area in depth, and preparing his equipment, he felt comfortable that all would run smoothly. The plan was for the subject to pose by the lamppost allowing Huy an opportunity to capture the street, the lamppost, as well as obtaining close ups and full body length shots. Simple? Perhaps not. The London weather suddenly

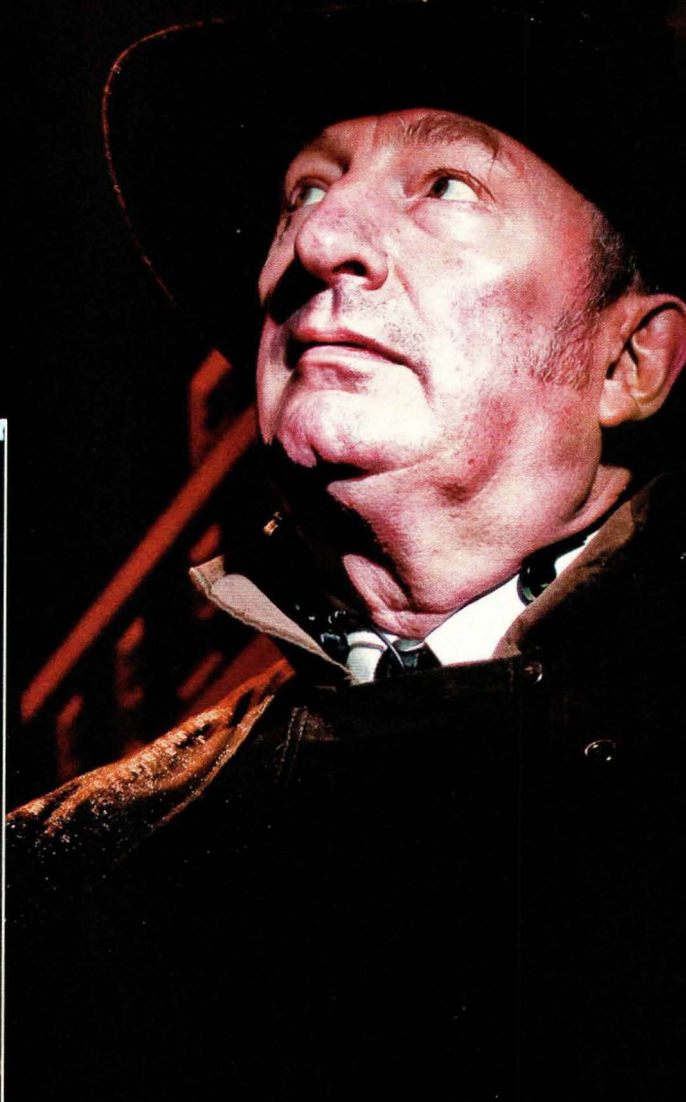
turned up but it did conspire with the location to create quite an atmospheric scene. Huy said: "It rained during the whole session and I had to wipe out the lens every few minutes. The darkness of the place and the rain made it difficult to focus. But I had to deliver, and finally used the rain to give a mood to the pictures." The results were outstanding, and Huy learned a difficult lesson - "always be prepared for the worst situation and improvise if necessary," he said, probably recalling what one of his spy's had told him about their own work.

New security laws surrounding photography in London have impacted many people in the city, and Huy is no different to fellow photographers frustrated and ever conscious they will be confronted by police.

Continued on page 82



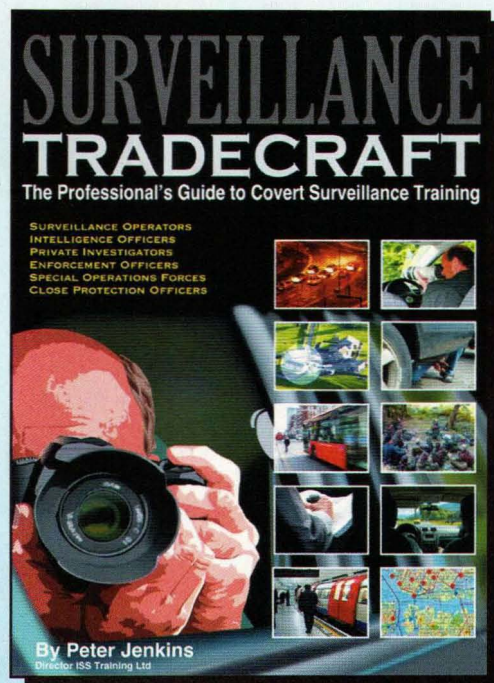
© SNAPPERJACK OF LONDON



Alan Titchard is the 'spy in the shadows' standing under the famous lamppost used by the KGB as a liaison point in Audley Square. Alan runs the hugely successful 'London Spy Walks' (see page 80) for further details

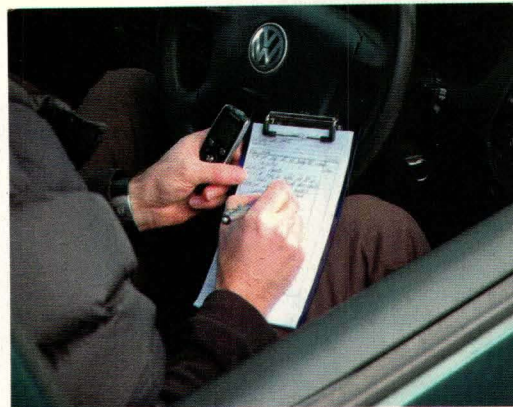
SURVEILLANCE

Interview by D Anne Kohl



Eye Spy talks to international surveillance authority Peter Jenkins about the release of his new book

TRADECRAFT



split it into two as the tactics cover just about every situation possible. I have significantly expanded the chapter on surveillance detection (anti & counter surveillance), this will be beneficial to close protection officers. Many of the tactics in the foot and mobile chapters have really been expanded. Even though the methods don't change, there is a large section on carrying out foot surveillance on the London Underground, for example. Debriefings and intelligence are also important, especially if you are working in expanded teams, at a higher level or for the government. With this in mind, I have included these subjects in a legal section.

Eye Spy: Your favourite chapter?

PJ: Probably Rural Surveillance. It's ideal for military personnel carrying out OP work. I'd go as far as saying it is the most advanced on this type of surveillance ever published.

Eye Spy: You've included a section where you admit mistakes.

PJ: Yes, there's an important section on single-handed surveillance and compromises. We carried out a survey whereby operatives were invited to explain failures, and how they were exposed. There were lots of interesting

Eye Spy: This is a fascinating, and some might even say scary book. In this day of heightened homeland security and 24-hour surveillance, it seems no one is immune from this subject. Why did you write this book and who do expect to read it?

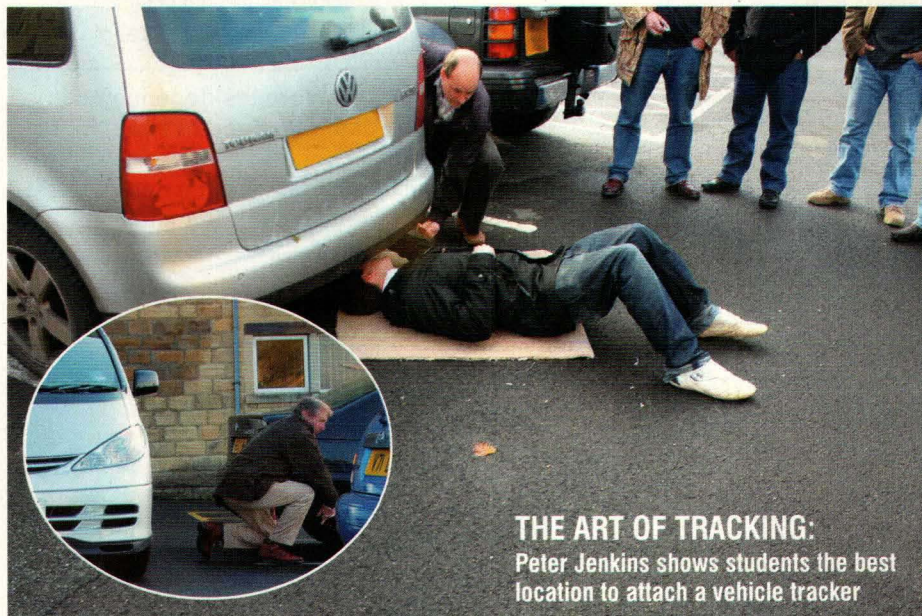
PJ: First and foremost it is a training manual. Much of Surveillance Tradecraft's content is taught on our courses. But, as you say, the world is constantly changing to keep pace with evolving threats and the techniques in the book apply to the professional as well as any person involved in the subject. People attending our training courses are from very diverse backgrounds and have varying levels of experience.

Eye Spy: How long did it take you to produce the manual?

PJ: This has been a two-year project, with lots of late nights and a serious amount of time and research devoted to the book's imagery. Hopefully the end product will be viewed as the ultimate surveillance manual.

Eye Spy: Your first two books, Covert Surveillance and Advanced Surveillance are favourites in the surveillance industry. How is Surveillance Tradecraft different?

PJ: Firstly, the book has been produced in full colour, and contains well over 1000 photographs and graphics. This makes the commentary much easier to follow. The book also contains an additional 50,000 words to its predecessor - Advanced Surveillance, with more aspects and topics covered. Similarly, just about every skill is explained in far more detail. The chapter on mobile surveillance is a good example. It was so large that I decided to



THE ART OF TRACKING:
Peter Jenkins shows students the best location to attach a vehicle tracker



From photography tips, to GSM bugs and counter-measures, the book is packed with information

responses, including one where an investigator actually 'door knocked' the target house. Unfortunately he was dragged inside, tied to a chair, had a bag put over his head and threatened with a machete. Training is serious stuff, and I have included several case files in the hope that no one else makes the same mistakes.

Eye Spy: Surveillance often relies on technology - technology which is constantly changing. Have you addressed this?

PJ: The chapter on photography has been revamped and concentrates on digital SLR's and how to get the most out of your camera; shooting in low light - especially with telephoto lenses, for example. Many people go out and buy an expensive camera. I wanted to illustrate that if used correctly, you can get good results with something more reasonably priced. The technical surveillance chapter has been updated to include digital devices and

cameras for remote deployment in rural areas. 'Buried' and concealed devices have come a long way over the past few years.

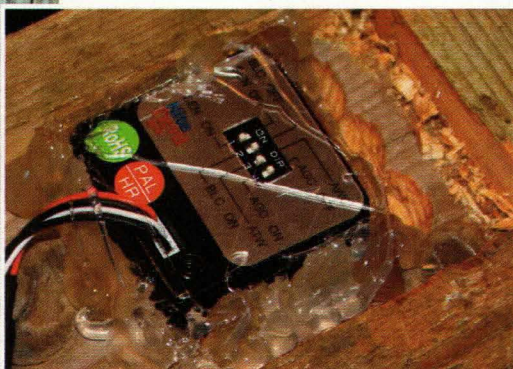
Eye Spy: What has changed in the way that surveillance is carried out?

PJ: Not the basics. But operators now rely on tracking equipment more and more. Not only are they inexpensive, but they are easy to conceal and are a very valuable tool, especially against aware targets. I think that more operators are also working in teams rather than individuals as they did a few years ago. It requires additional skill sets and is very valuable in that it inspires confidence with the client.

Eye Spy: From a security stance, do you not think the information contained in the book contains too many "trade secrets"?

PJ: No, I don't think so. The book contains material that is covered on our training courses and I'm sure other training providers give out similar content. There are a few tactics that I've mentioned in the book that were purposely held back from my previous books. However, the information has since appeared on the Internet and in other books. Tradecraft skills in the book, probably

Covert camera inside fence post. For those interested in espionage, the book contains superb chapters on the latest bugs, cameras and concealments methods



originating with the intelligence services, have also been published via the media. Everything is already in the public domain, so I am happy with that.

Eye Spy: Will this book be of help to someone looking to change professions?

PJ: The book compliments the BTEC qualifications in surveillance and should be used as a reference by anyone taking such training courses. There is also a list of questions that you are likely to be asked in an assessment test. There is also a section on obtaining work, CV writing and attending an interview. Naturally I would consider the book essential to anyone wanting to work in the surveillance industry.

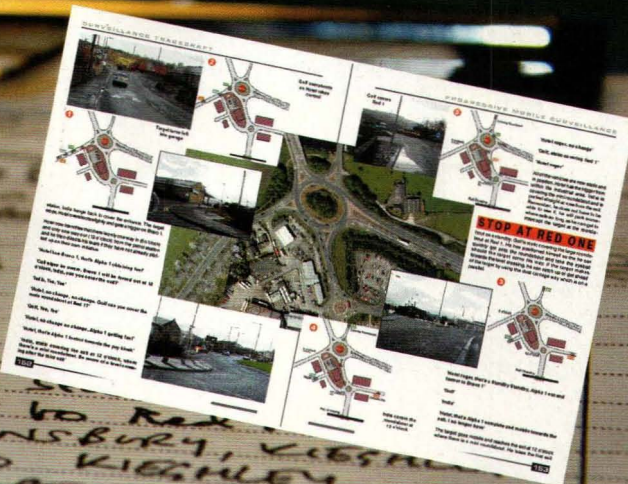
Eye Spy: Since the book is based on your course content, can you explain what type of person takes your course?

PJ: We have our 'open' courses where anyone can attend and we also have the 'closed' courses for various agencies and organisations in the enforcement sector. The open courses account for about 20% of our training, but they are very popular for investigators, close protection officers and those interested in getting into the industry.

Eye Spy: There is a stereotype in many minds of what constitutes the 'typical' surveillance operator. Is there a 'typical' type?

PJ: The less "James Bond" the better. Remember, the key is NOT to be seen. I think most people would be surprised to know that

Do not cross in front of headlights - you will be illuminated



we normally get two women on each course. There is a big demand for female operators and over the past two years some of the best operators we've had have been female. It's also important to be able to multi task. There are so many things going on at once - maybe that's why women do so well. You have to think tactically behind the target; give an accurate radio commentary to colleagues, and react to the target accordingly. If the target stops, you have to get in the best position possible so that you aren't noticed; a position from where you can video, then identify any hazards from third parties and plan to get out on foot all in a split second. Doing all those things correctly at once can be very stressful. To minimise the stress and mistakes we developed a systematic way of teaching in the classroom before going out on the ground to practise. After learning the basics, its just practise and more practise.

Eye Spy: Will taking a training course assist people who want to applying for a job with one of the services, MI5's A4 for example?

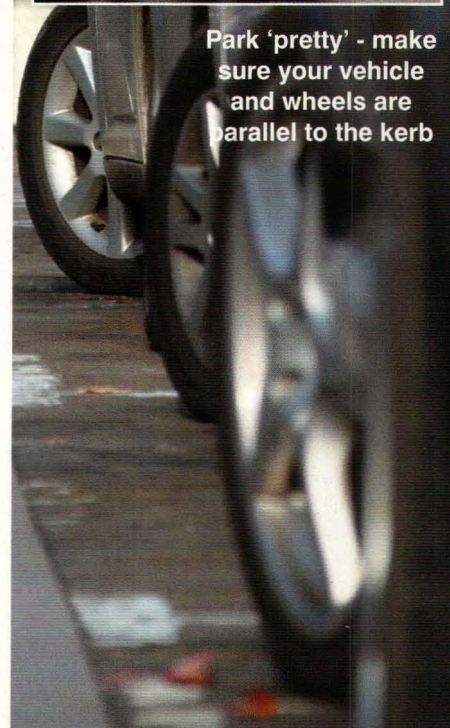
PJ: I don't know. I am sure that any training gives a person experience which they can put towards future work but I wouldn't say that anyone coming on our courses will be given any preference to joining an organisation like MI5. It probably wouldn't help them get in, but if an applicant gets through the selection and interview stage to start surveillance training, then it should help. Last year a police officer attended a course. He subsequently applied and was selected for surveillance training at his service's base in Wyboston. He knew that some people would pass and some would fail and so he came on a course of ours to give him the edge. He got in touch a few months ago and said that he did extremely well on his course and is now operational.

Eye Spy: It's often reported by officials that MI5 uses at least 20 operatives to conduct a surveillance? Many commentators have asked why such a high number?

PJ: The answer is long term intelligence gathering. In the commercial sector, surveillances are normally brief affairs, the longest maybe a week or two and against low threat/unaware targets and conducted with a limited budget which usually involves a three man team. When you have a target under constant surveillance who is or might be aware, you need to have as many resources available and that means personnel, vehicles and technology. One of the riskiest parts of carrying out surveillance is having the target see you on multiple occasions. Too many sightings gets you noticed which



Park 'pretty' - make sure your vehicle and wheels are parallel to the kerb



leads to compromise. Therefore intelligence agencies have the budgets and resources to carry out surveillance with a rotation of teams over long periods.

Avoid using sunglasses and conceal equipment at all times

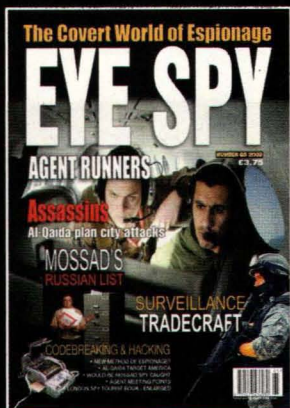
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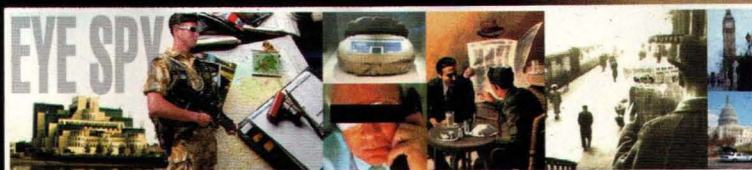
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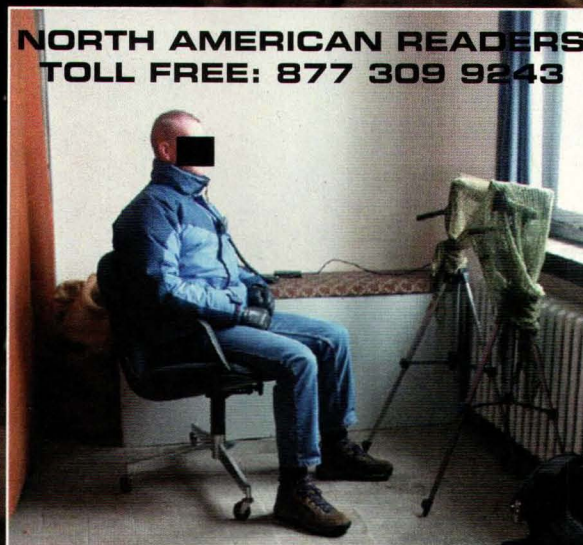
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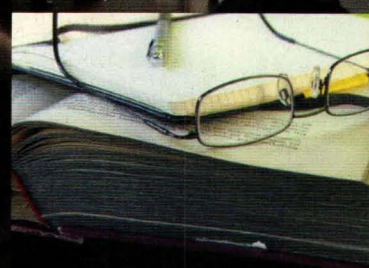
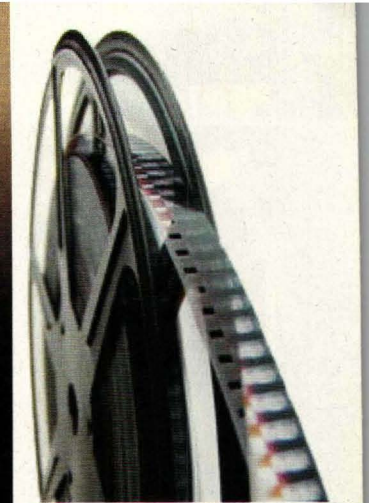
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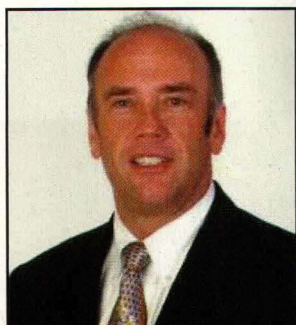
PENTAGON MUSES TAKE DOWN OF AL-QAIDA WEB SITES

CONNECTIONS

Pre-emptive Cyber Strikes



Osama bin-Laden may not have been seen publicly in nearly a decade, but his followers know he is always just a 'click' away



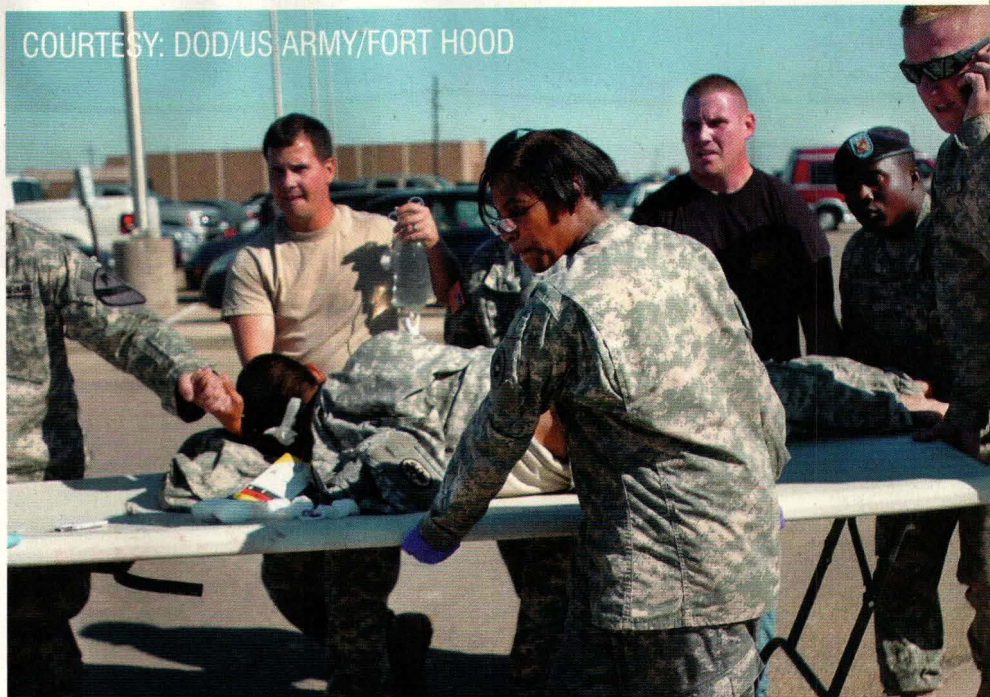
Kevin Coleman

Eye Spy's senior US editor Kevin Coleman examines the Internet intelligence that links several individuals with recent terrorist activities across the world, and asks should web sites supporting terrorism be attacked and shut down?

The use of the Internet now plays a key role in military and terrorist activities throughout the world. More and more nation states, terrorists and extremist groups are using the Internet to fund their activities, recruit, covertly communicate and coordinate activities with their followers and their assets that are in place around the world. In the past few weeks three significant events have taken place that raised concern about the way terrorists leverage the Internet to further their cause.

EVENT 1 The investigation of the Delta Flight 253 attempted terror attack by 23-year-old

COURTESY: DOD/US ARMY/FORT HOOD



A US soldier is helped to hospital after being shot by a colleague at Fort Hood. Major Nidal Malik Hasan's 12-month liaisons with a senior al-Qaida facilitator in Yemen were either missed or ignored

Nigerian Umar Farouk Abdulmutallab uncovered Internet activity including viewing a blog and web site of al-Awlaki. In fact, sources have stated that the suspected terrorist used the Internet for "counselling and companionship." Intelligence organisations have stated that al-Awlaki, a cleric in Yemen with a popular jihadist web site and ties to 11 September hijackers, may have played a key role in the attempted bombing.

EVENT 2 Five young Americans all from the State of Virginia stand accused of planning terrorist attacks. Pakistani officials have said the Taliban had planned to use them to carry out attacks inside Pakistan. A joint investiga-

tion team has concluded that these five individuals contacted militant groups over the Internet in an effort to wage holy war. Pakistani law enforcement will seek life sentences under anti-terrorist laws.

EVENT 3 US Army Major Nidal Malik Hasan, the Fort Hood shooter, used the Internet to communicate with the radical cleric al-Awlaki before the attack that left 14 soldiers dead in November. In fact, the web-based interaction was said to have occurred for over a year. Electronic intercepts and other supporting information show a connection between terrorism, the Fort Hood suspect Umar Farouk Abdulmutallab and Anwar al-Awlaki. It should be noted that Anwar al-Awlaki is commonly referred to as the "Bin Laden of the Internet" and has amassed a substantial following. Sources report that there were nearly three million on-line visitors of al-Awlaki's YouTube Videos. The visitor list included the Christmas Airplane Body-Bomber, the Fort Hood Shooter, a 7 July London Bomber, and would-be Fort Dix Bomber.



A SWAT team arrives just a little too late at Fort Hood to stop an al-Qaida supporter shooting dead 14 base personnel. US Army Major Nidal Malik Hasan had liaised with a man dubbed the 'Internet's bin-Laden' as had the Detroit aeroplane bomber - 23-year-old Nigerian Umar Farouk Abdulmutallab - and other suspects currently in custody





Anwar al-Awlaki dubbed the 'bin-Laden' of the Internet pictured in Yemen, October 2008. Al-Awlaki's Internet addresses have made him somewhat of a cult figure with al-Qaida's global following. The FBI regard him as an utterly ruthless recruiter of terrorists using the Internet as his primary tool

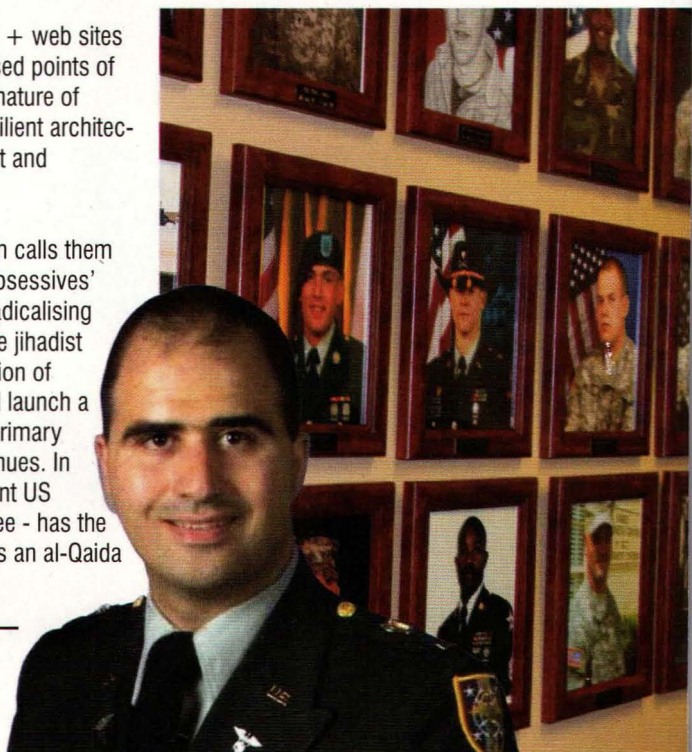
15,000 'DISTRIBUTION WEB SITES'

Cyber warfare analysts at Technolytics say these cases reflect a strategic shift where terrorists and extremists are forming social networks and have focused on using the Internet to further their global influence. These events have clearly illustrated the ease for which anyone who wishes to pursue joining militant groups and participate in jihad can do so through the Internet. This is a very troubling reality for counter-terrorism efforts around the world. Many radical web sites include clips of jihadist sermons, lectures, and other types of videos that spread the message of jihad. Cyber intelligence analysts estimate that there are approximately 30 primary cyber jihad web sites that generate and initiate over 90 percent of the communications, content and activity

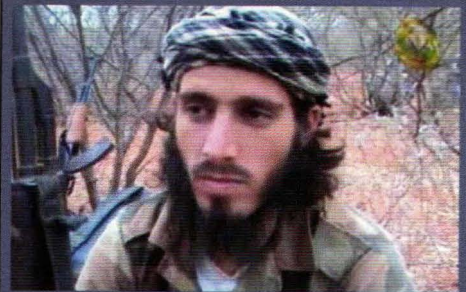
direction to an estimated 15,000 + web sites that serve as localised and focused points of distribution. The interconnected nature of these primary sites creates a resilient architecture for the distribution of content and coordination of activities.

Terrorism expert Jarret Brachman calls them 'Ji-hobbyists' - young, on-line 'obsessives' and warns of these individuals radicalising themselves by ingesting hardcore jihadist web content. Recently, the question of whether the United States should launch a cyber attack and "take out" the primary sites has come up in multiple venues. In fact, the question arose in a recent US House Armed Services Committee - has the time come to view cyberspace as an al-Qaida battlefield?

Far Right: Lt. General Bob Cone, commanding general, III Corps and Fort Hood, looks at pictures honouring those who paid the ultimate price - those pictured here were gunned down by their Fort Hood colleague Major Nidal Malik Hasan (right)



SUPPORTING INTELLIGENCE



INTEL: Abu Mansour al-Amriki, 25 (above) nicknamed "The American," has been one of the most outspoken voices of terrorist propaganda and a reported leader of the Shabaab.

INTEL: On 9 November, al-Awlaki posted on his web site (Anwar-alawlaki.com) that called the Fort Hood Shooter a "hero" as well as "a man of conscience who could not bear living the contradiction of being a Muslim and serving in an army that is fighting against his own people."

INTEL: Two middle-class young men in Atlanta went from rhetoric to plotting jihad influenced by overseas terrorists.

INTEL: The 38 year-old Awlaki quickly became a subject of intense interest and a significant concern to counter-terrorism officials and US government after authorities discovered he had been a spiritual leader of several of the 11 September 2001 hijackers.

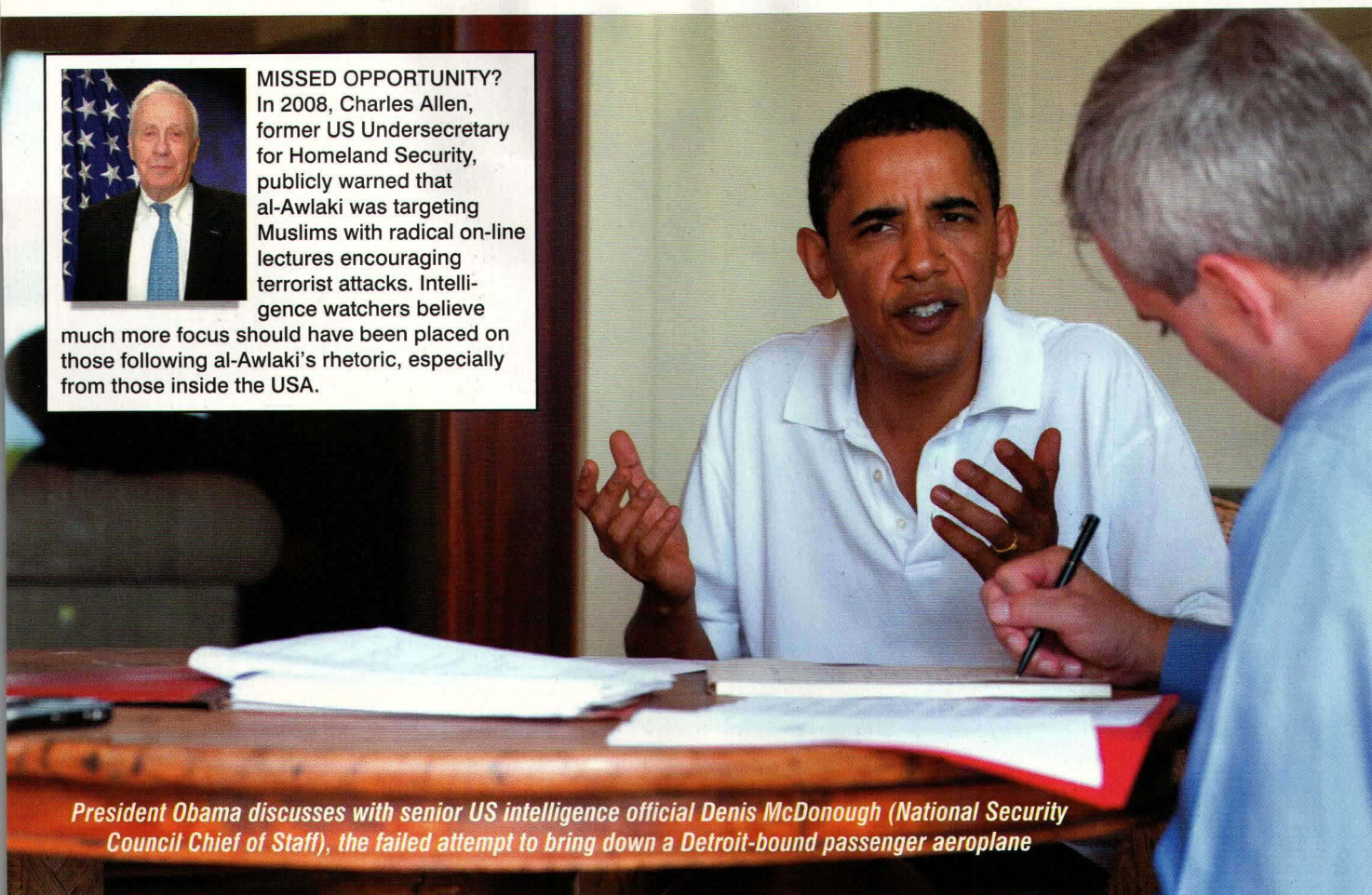
INTEL: Several authorities have found that the suspects in the three events identified above needed **NO** face-to-face contact with their jihadist recruiters.

INTEL: Ali Hamza Ahmad Suleiman al-Bahlul, al-Qaida's 'digital media director', was convicted by a US military tribunal. He is serving a life sentence.

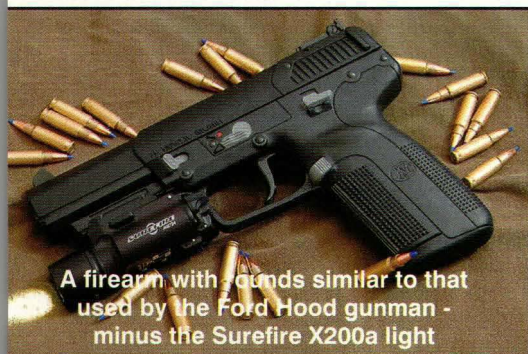


MISSED OPPORTUNITY?
In 2008, Charles Allen, former US Undersecretary for Homeland Security, publicly warned that al-Awlaki was targeting Muslims with radical on-line lectures encouraging terrorist attacks. Intelligence watchers believe

much more focus should have been placed on those following al-Awlaki's rhetoric, especially from those inside the USA.



President Obama discusses with senior US intelligence official Denis McDonough (National Security Council Chief of Staff), the failed attempt to bring down a Detroit-bound passenger aeroplane



A firearm with rounds similar to that used by the Ford Hood gunman - minus the Surefire X200a light



The use of the Internet by terrorists has given rise to a number of complex questions. The most controversial question being that of the use of cyber strikes as a preemptive measure. Examining the current discussion about taking out terrorist web sites to decrease terrorist threats, numerous concerns have been raised and the following these concerns are perhaps the most troubling.

CONCERNS

If the United States were to launch preemptive cyber strikes against terrorist web sites, those acts could inadvertently establish a global precedent for acts of cyber aggression, and accidentally create a standard definition of what constitutes grounds for a cyber response.

If the United States launches preemptive cyber strikes against terrorist web sites that recruit members, could our cyber adversaries make the claim that US web sites, like college ROTC web sites (just one example) are fair targets that fall into the same category, thus being subject to attacks by terrorist organisations?

Internationally sentiment and opinion could claim these acts are in direct opposition to freedom of speech that is a fundamental principal and belief within the United States.

The blur between terrorist organisation and legitimate organisations including that of a

political party create another complexity. Hezbollah is one of the two main parties representing the Shia community, Lebanon's largest religious bloc and is considered a "political party". This further complicates the issue of crafting cyber warfare doctrine that addressed preemptive cyber strikes.

CONCLUSION

There are a large number of potential targets that are clearly being eyed by terrorists. The threat of cyber terrorism is real and immediate. The likelihood of a cyber terrorism attack that disrupts portions of the Internet or activities of targeted infrastructure increases each and every day. What is even more concerning is the potential impact of a cyber terrorist attack is also increasing at a rapid rate. The complexity of the cyber threat environment coupled with the ill-defined boundaries of the web in general combine to make the creation of a cyber attack doctrine extremely difficult. Clearly terrorist organizations are using the Internet as a powerful tool to spread their message of jihad, coordinate activities and create malicious capabilities to launch cyber terrorism attacks. It is critical the United States Government and Department of Defense carefully establish a cyber warfare doctrine that clearly defines the rules of cyber engagement including the use of preemptive cyber strikes.

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DETROIT'S CHRISTMAS DAY PLOT

Continued from page 27

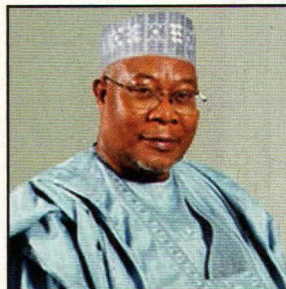


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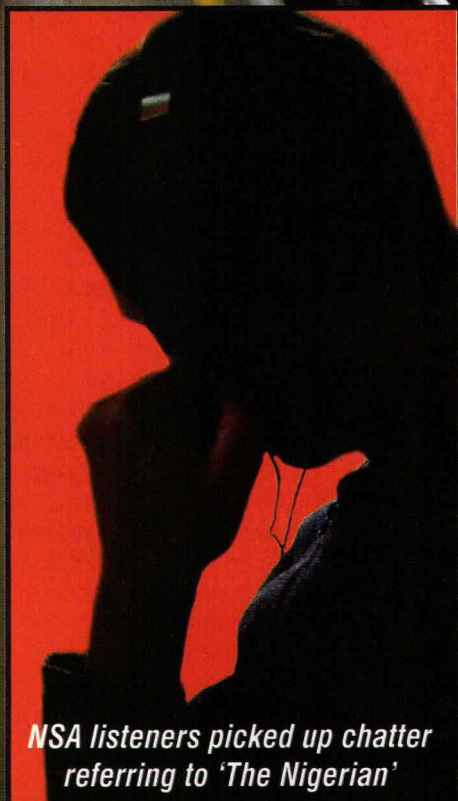
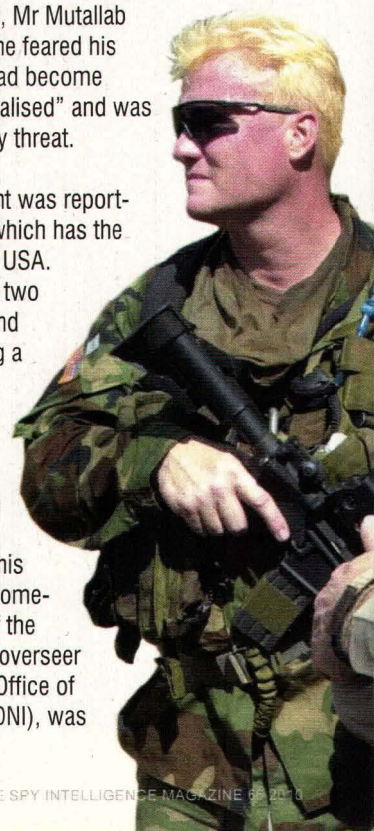
CNN international reporter Nic Robertson prepares to deliver news from outside the building which housed Abdulmutallab's luxury basement flat - the location of which is identified by the cameraman in the centre of the photograph. Most intelligence watchers believe the suspect "found" al-Qaida in London

intelligence was forwarded to various bodies for action. CIA intelligence gleaned from Yemen further pointed to this information being central to AQAP. Langley analysts warned that the group would respond to recent operations performed by the Trans Sahara unit. Seven days before Christmas, the CIA gathered more direct intelligence from sources in Africa that AQAP had chosen "The Nigerian" for a special operation. Equally important, a Langley Station Chief (country not known), received a file on 19 November containing a

document prepared from a conversation between a US government official, and Abdulmutallab's father - Dr Alhaji Umaru Mutallab (left), who retired a few months ago as head of the First Bank of Nigeria. In this, Mr Mutallab says he feared his son had become "radicalised" and was a likely threat.



Amongst other agencies, that document was reportedly passed to the State Department, which has the overall power to revoke any visa to the USA. Abdulmutallab, it transpired, had made two previous trips to the country in 2004 and 2008 - one of which saw him attending a religious event that the FBI had monitored. In 2008, while still in the UK, Abdulmutallab had reportedly been issued a "multi-entry" visa that was still active in 2009. Someone along the way, or the "system", failed to link the NSA, CIA, FBI and MI5 intelligence to this man and the fledgling Department of Homeland Security was seemingly left out of the loop altogether. However, the reported overseer of the US Intelligence Community, the Office of the Director of National Intelligence (ODNI), was



NSA listeners picked up chatter referring to 'The Nigerian'

meant to stop intelligence simply melting away - this by way of a clever filtering system that is meant to channel relevant intelligence to ALL agencies. Such intelligence gleaned on Abdulmutallab, was definitely suitable for ALL the agencies. Indeed, at this moment it does not look like the intelligence was compartmentalised or "hidden", but analysts simply failed at various levels to understand its importance. Similarly, Eye Spy understands various Pentagon-based elements had supplied data as well. Bomb plot intelligence is received everyday in the USA, it seems this planned event was stored along with many other terror operations that simply fail to materialise.

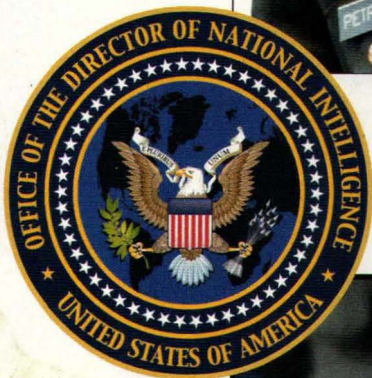
Commenting on the intelligence effort surrounding the Abdulmutallab affair, President Obama was openly critical: "A mix of human and systemic failures allowed Mr Abdulmutallab, a Nigerian student, to board the plane to Detroit," he said. "I consider that totally unacceptable... lives are at stake." He insisted on "accountability at every level" and went on to say that warnings by Abdulmutallab's father about a potential attack were ignored, and intercepts of communications not acted upon. "There were bits of information available within the intelligence community that could have - and should have - been pieced together. The suspect would have never been allowed to board that plane for America."

TERRORISTS SEEK PASTURES NEW

Senior military chief highlights al-Qaida in Yemen

Commenting on the threat of al-Qaida in Yemen, **GENERAL DAVID H. PETRAEUS**, chief of US Central Command, said: "The Yemeni president and parliament take this threat very seriously... that is of enormous significance, especially in a country facing such challenges." He referred to the reported scaling down of the group's operations in Iraq and Saudi Arabia, but warned it was seeking pastures new. "Al-Qaida is always on the lookout for places where they might put down

roots. Some years ago... we could see the development of cells of al-Qaida in Yemen. This past year, this was recognised by al-Qaida's senior leadership by designating al-Qaida in the Arabian Peninsula." The US and UK has sent special counter-terrorist officials to Yemen to help train the country's security forces.



ODNI intelligence chief Dennis Blair (left) has taken much criticism over the Detroit affair, but his office reportedly never received information on Abdulmutallab that would have been shared - thus stopping the terrorist flying to the USA in the first place



Airport security has been stepped-up significantly since the failed bomb plot

COURTESY US SECRET SERVICE

CHRISTMAS DAY PLOT

The FBI has performed many interviews with Abdulmutallab who at time of publication, is still receiving treatment for the injuries sustained during his failed attack. He told a Bureau interrogator, that he was but one of "many" operatives in the Yemen arm of al-Qaida planning attacks on America and Britain - some of these will occur in 2010. Eye Spy has learned one CIA estimate puts the number of active operatives in Yemen at 300 - with a support base running into tens of thousands. The FBI has already liaised with MI5 about a security file that suggests the terror cell has several UK nationals amongst its ranks - some with ties to London.

For its part, MI5 is now retracing the past five years of Abdulmutallab's life and his associa-

tion with several suspected al-Qaida plotters in the UK. Indeed, it already has in its possession over 300 Internet postings dating back to 2005, which reveal how he felt himself moving closer to the ideology of the terror group.

As for Britain being connected to yet another international terrorist plot, security analysts say a most dangerous underworld exists in the country, with senior al-Qaida men seeking and finding willing operatives to create chaos. The CIA has produced a top secret and damning intelligence report which says the UK has become the central gathering and recruiting hub of al-Qaida in the Western world. Following the failed transatlantic airliner plot in 2006, Langley analysts predicted that the terror group would use Britain as a

"springboard" to attack America again - even more reason for the intelligence services to liaise more closely on who is flying where and discover from whence they came. Similarly, set aside emotions and political posturing, Abdulmutallab found al-Qaida in London - despite what ministers say. A State Department official summed up the mood: "The level of al-Qaida activity in Britain is becoming a major source of concern."

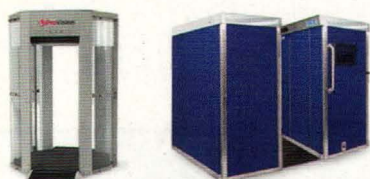
An Arab friend who knew Abdulmutallab when they studied together in Yemen, warned about the growing menace of al-Qaida in London: "We have to ask ourselves why a young man like Umar Farouk would do this, what were the factors in London that drove him to violence."

INTELLIGENCE IN CAMERAS

US loses patience as security services turn to technology to outsmart would-be bombers. Passengers themselves dismiss privacy concerns...



Following the latest attempt to cause mass casualties by way of an airplane bomb, America's security services have introduced new security measures that have been mooted for years, stalled only by a few misguided civil liberty groups concerned with human rights' and 'personal privacy'. One piece of technology is the millimeter wave scanner that provides far greater detail than conventional x-ray machines. This alone, however, might not have



MILLIMETER WAVE TECHNOLOGY

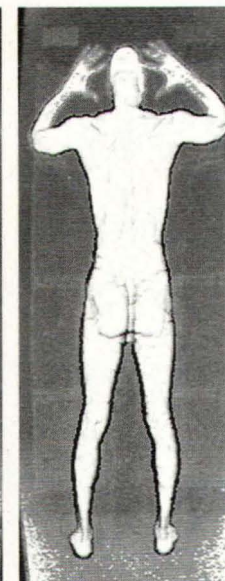
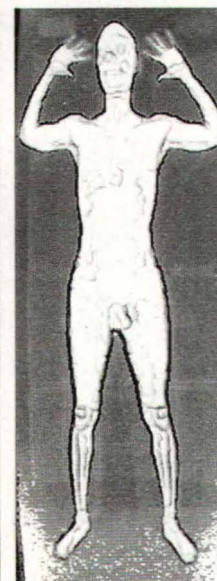
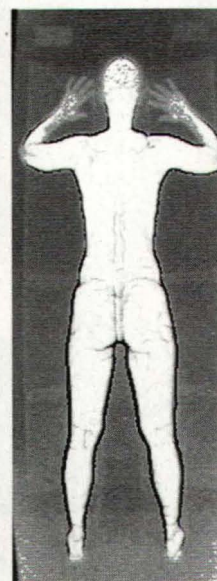
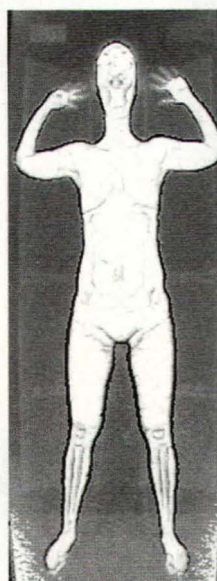
Millimeter wave technology beams millimeter wave radio frequency (RF) energy in the advanced imaging spectrum over the body's surface at high speed from two antennas simultaneously as they rotate around the body.

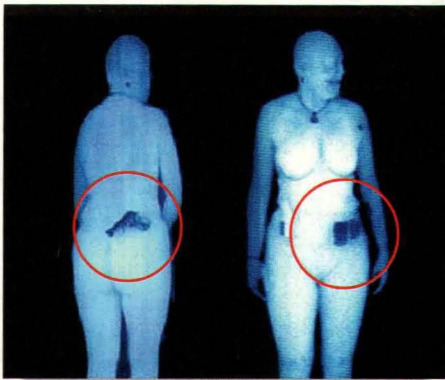
The energy reflected back from the body or other objects on the body is used to construct a three-dimensional image.

The three-dimensional image, with facial features blurred for privacy, is displayed on a remote monitor for analysis.

BACKSCATTER

Backscatter technology uses low level X-ray to create a two-sided image.

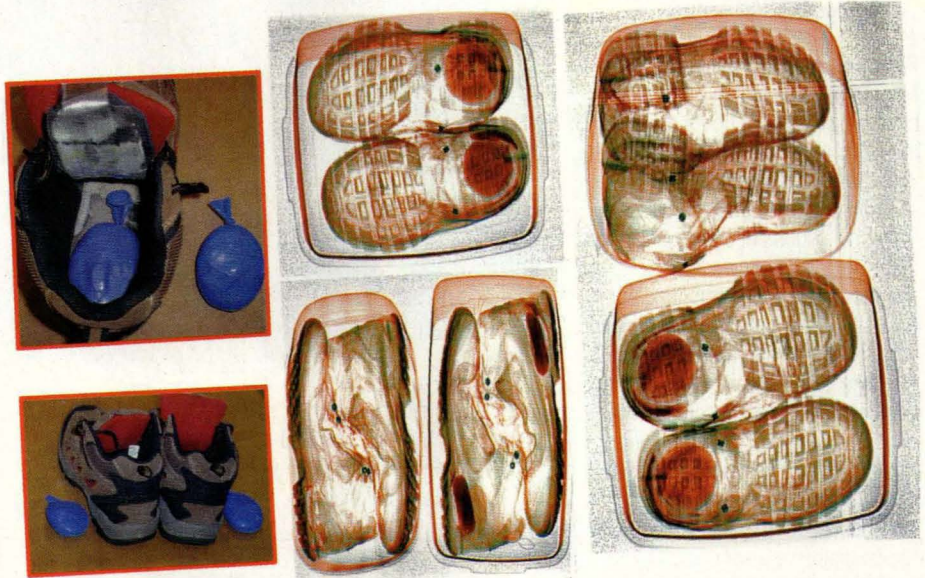




Airport X-ray revealing firearm

prevented Abdulmutallab from passing through Schiphol Airport unnoticed. The UK's chief security man - Lord West, said he wants to see more "sniffer dogs" at airport check-ins. "The dogs would have been alerted to Abdulmutallab by way of the explosives he was carrying," said Lord West. "It's unlikely x-ray machines would have picked him out." As for delays caused by additional security checks, including going through the "see all" millimeter wave scanner, most passengers were concerned only in safety.

Millimeter wave scans, also known as whole-body imaging, is regarded as an alternative to pat-down searches for passengers. The extremely high-frequency radio waves pass through clothing and are reflected by the body



Advanced airport technology has been introduced to combat al-Qaida's use of hiding explosives in everyday objects - such as these shoes



Lord West believes more dogs should be used to "police" check-in lines at airports



Al-Qaida bomber Richard Reid's boot - note the open heel section

THE MILLIMETER WAVE SCANNER

Reports in Holland say the Dutch authorities wanted to install millimeter wave scanners at Schiphol Airport over a year ago for US-bound passengers only. However, Washington said that passengers travelling to all destinations should go through the machine. Dutch Interior Minister Guusje ter Horst said that had Abdulmutallab passed through the millimeter wave scanner, he would have been stopped. "From the moment that you put in millimeter wave scanners then you would have been able to detect that he was carrying something on his body. We didn't have this at the time and we know that metal detectors can't detect explosive materials. The US didn't want these put in exclusively for American flights but as a general rule across the airport. But we have discussed with the US so that all passengers will go through these body scanners before they board." His comments about the effective

-ness of the scanners seem at odds with Lord West's.

PETN: PENTAERYTHRITOL TETRANITRATE

When Richard Reid tried to blow up a Miami bound airliner in 2002, he had been given a pair of boots packed with the common explosive Pentaerythritol Tetranitrate - better known in the security and mining industries as PETN. The substance had been pushed tightly inside a hollowed-out sole, and his shoe laces were fashioned as a detonator. Reid bent down in his seat, struck a match and tried to set fire to his shoe lace, one end of which had been inserted into the sole. Like Abdulmutallab, his bomb never ignited and it would have been a miracle if a simple match had tripped the PETN.

Many terrorist organisations favour PETN, one for its explosive power, and two because of its availability (it is also relatively easy to manufacture from various materials), but in reality, it is quite difficult to ignite. The white-coloured powder, can, however, deliver a devastating explosion even in the tiniest of quantities, if ignition can be achieved - and usually via a chemical reaction, henceforth Abdulmutallab's syringe mixture which was likely to be nitroglycerin. PETN is often used in detonator cords, in this case to ignite other compounds.

With the fluid mix in Abdulmutallab's syringe, al-Qaida's bomb makers were looking for a "hot

US security specialists train to combat suicide bombers on the ground. However, once on board an airliner and at altitude, the chances of defeating a suicide bomber decrease immensely. Therefore much more emphasis should be given to stopping bombers before they reach the aircraft.

Al-Qaida will continue to target airliners until they are successful



As for the amount of PETN carried by Abdulmutallab, an explosives' expert told Eye Spy had the PETN ignited, it would have blown a hole in the side of the aircraft.

Abdulmutallab passed through Schiphol's security checks with ease, and the PETN and syringe would have been almost impossible to detect using ordinary X-ray machines. However, a simple swab test might have detected residue from the PETN which is easily identified. Many security personnel use the swabs to brush over luggage and other items. Similarly, Eye Spy believes there is much work being conducted by the intelligence world on a device that spots micro PETN particles in the hair.

AQAP IN YEMEN

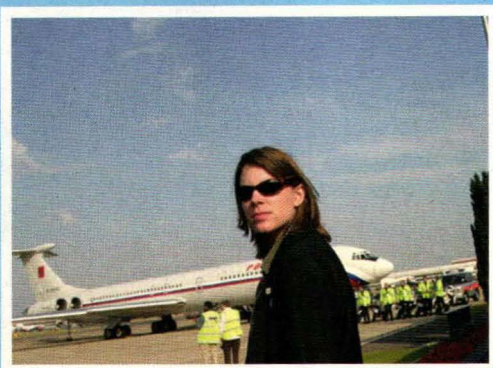
Many of the 300 or so operatives of Al-Qaida in the Arab Peninsula have clashed with US forces in the past. Indeed, US intelligence helped put the group's leader Nasser al-Wahayshi, behind bars. He escaped from prison with 22 fellow terrorist cohorts in 2006. Another "interesting" character thought responsible for providing Abdulmutallab with guidance for the Christmas Day plot is Saeed al-Shihri. He travelled to Yemen in 2008 after being released to Saudi Arabia from Guantánamo Bay.

As for Abdulmutallab, he has pleaded "not guilty" to the charge of trying to blow up an aeroplane.



AIRLINE INTELLIGENCE

COUNTERMEASURES



The intelligence and security world is facing a rather disturbing scenario after the CIA uncovered a new type of 'airline bomber' trained in Yemen. More worrying, is the fact that over a dozen operatives from the Detroit Bomber's cell have simply melted away...



An El Al passenger flight takes to the skies. The airline has an array of security measures in place to keep it safe... including one controversial passenger programme

Much has happened regarding airline security over the past few months, anyone who has recently flown will testify to that. Longer paperwork and ticket checks, detailed questioning, bomb detection procedures, scanning, etc., all have conspired to add more time to our journey, but tellingly, one of the most controversial measures long since used by Israel's national carrier, El Al, has been all but ignored - passenger profiling. Since the Christmas Day attempt to blow up a Detroit-bound passenger jet, intelligence chiefs have set about introducing a range of programmes that are intended to make flying safer. Why travellers should have had to wait until now for this move is somewhat baffling, and due entirely to a young man who almost succeeded in causing another terrible airline outrage.

Various airports have purchased and installed new screening machines to stop people secreting items through to the departure gate. However, it's unlikely such scanners would have seen the explosives hidden away under the Detroit bomber's pants.

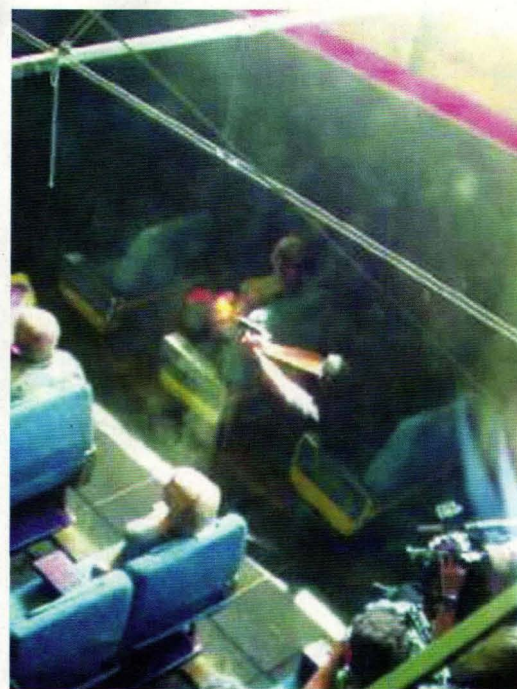
What's not widely known is that al-Qaida has set about recruiting people who will swallow tubes of explosives, or insert them into body orifices and then board the aircraft. Once airborne the bombs are keyed in such a manner that they can be detonated using a cell phone. The CIA has also learned of another proposed detonation method that involves drinking a substance, but for security reasons can't be divulged here. Most regulations surrounding the carrying of cell phones in hand luggage have long since been dropped and passengers are allowed to take such devices on board, indeed many airlines even allow their use. It's the same with plasticated

bottled fluids. These are facts that the public are entitled to know.

Abdulmutallab, the Detroit plane bomber was part of a Yemen-based terror cell consisting of about 25-30 active operatives who have spent much time with terror planners to design "human bombs" to beat the security system at airports. The terror cell in Yemen has sought to mimic the actions of drug gangs who use 'human mules' to ingest large amounts of narcotics to thwart narcotic countermeasures. The CIA know this only too well.

ACTION BY GOVERNMENTS

Within days of Abdulmutallab's arrest, Prime Minister Gordon Brown announced all flights between the UK and Yemen have been cancelled (these are few and far between anyway). He also said a "no fly" list was to be



Air marshals have been used on El Al aeroplanes for decades - today most international flights to and from America carry at least one armed security officer



Alan Johnson

created. Forgive the scepticism, but didn't the bomber circumnavigate Yemen by flying via Nigeria and Holland towards his US destination? And doesn't a 'no fly' list of sorts already exist? No fly lists are fine if all nations cooperate and the terrorist decides to use his proper name - the one that has been entered on the list - but that rarely happens. And what about staff who work at airports and within the industry? Al-Qaida's support is international.

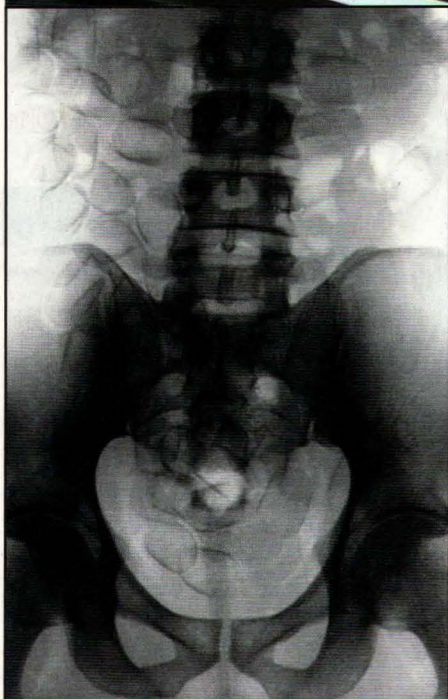
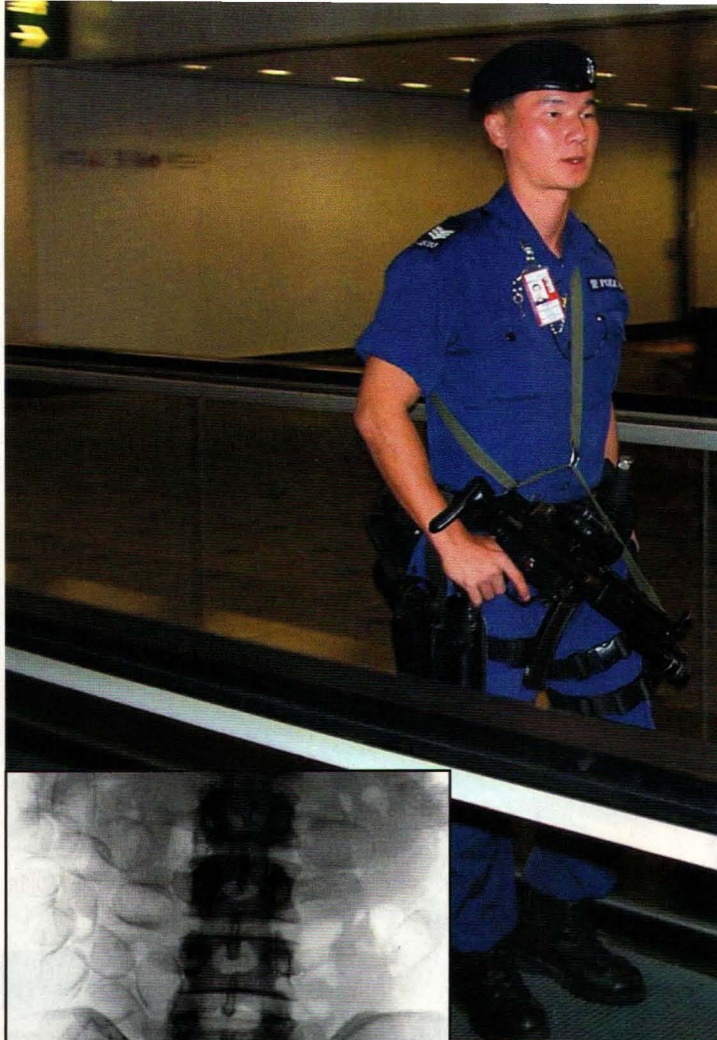
On 22 January 2010, the UK raised its security level to Severe - the second highest on the country's threat matrix. Home Secretary Alan Johnson said he had no intelligence that suggested an attack was imminent. There were a spate of reasons given by security analysts for the move, from a rogue Irish Republican group planning an attack, to a gathering of officials in London to discuss the Yemen problem.

Eye Spy believes the primary reason was a telephone call made several thousands of miles away in India and linked to information given to FBI interrogators who have been quizzing Abdulmutallab since his arrest. He told Bureau agents that al-Qaida has trained several females to act as suicide bombers on aeroplanes - because they do not fit the "typical profile" of someone that might be perceived as a terrorist.

Indian Intelligence believed that al-Qaida had planned to hijack an airliner flying from India to the UK or USA, and either blow the plane up or crash it into a city. It's understood that Yemeni-trained al-Qaida female operatives were part of the plan. To complicate matters, in January 2010, the CIA discovered six attempts by al-Qaida supporters on a US 'no fly' list to try and board airliners destined for US cities - two of those were made at London Heathrow. Interestingly, two other "probes" were launched in the United States itself. This has led to further speculation the terror group has embedded itself in the USA - thus raising the spectre of a domestic flight being used to create havoc. Other counter-terrorist specialists believe the six individuals could have been "probing" - looking for weak spots in the US security shield which has been widely criticised since the Abdulmutallab incident. Of equal interest, Abdulmutallab himself was not spotted due to him using a slight change in the



Heavily armed airport security guard. Below: Ben Gurion Airport - "gateway to Israel". Israel's domestic intelligence service Shin Bet has a permanent presence at the airport



If al-Qaida bombers do ingest explosives - they will be seen if the subject undergoes an x-ray. This UK Border Agency photograph shows dozens of capsules inside a drug smuggler's stomach

spelling of his name - and that's precisely what happened with at least two of the individuals who tried to fly to America.

Abdulmutallab has given Bureau agents accurate descriptions of the women who attended his training camp in Yemen, and now several agencies from a number of countries have launched a huge international search for these operatives.

EL AL SECURITY MEASURES

Though the new security issues highlighted by the governments of America and Britain will provide an additional level of security, some observers believe they do not go far enough. And

in any event, no flight is ever going to be 100% secure. One airline more than any faces constant danger - and that is El Al, (meaning 'To the Skies' in Hebrew) Israel's national carrier. Since its creation in 1948, the airline has tackled numerous security issues, most associated with direct threats of terrorism. Controversially, (though El Al does not see it that way), it does carry out racial profiling: specialist staff trained in psychology and other areas do ask a plethora of additional questions. This has led to much criticism, but Israel is unrepentant.

Other deterrents are in place, but it's what goes on behind the scenes that makes El Al such a difficult target for terrorists. Undercover agents (you'll never spot them) line up with their baggage waiting to board flights to monitor suspicious behaviour, and even the slightest drop of perspiration will be noted. There's also a computer programme that is geared to sensing fear and anxiety. Outside and inside airports, at cafe bars and lounges, the company has operatives looking for any possible threats. Others seek out clues in respect of where and how tickets were purchased, destinations and connecting journeys. Luggage and passengers are meticulously swept for all signs of explosives. Bags are then inserted into a decompression chamber that would trigger bombs that are set to explode at certain heights. And at El Al terminals in most countries, if not all, the company employs trained firearms' officers, many coming from a military or intelligence background. When a ticket is purchased the name and other data goes through a rigorous

multi-national check, and is set against intelligence registers created by New Scotland Yard, Interpol and the FBI to name but a few organisations. There's also a clever name checker programme to identify deliberate changes in the written name submitted by the passenger. All of these measures are designed to raise red flags.

El Al aeroplanes used on international routes are fitted with military-standard counter-measures to thwart incoming missiles. It's probably what saved a 2002 holiday flight returning to Israel from north Africa after it had taken off. In this case an al-Qaida terror cell hid away at the end of the runway and fired an RPG. Inside the cockpit - pilots, flight engineers and navigators have all undertaken military training. They are secure behind a double "key-logger" door. No identification, no pilot recognition - no entry. Covert cameras monitor toilet doors and staff are trained to note suspicious behaviour, movements and questions that are not answered coherently. A mumbling response could trigger a security alert.

It's unlikely 'profiling' will ever be adopted by other carriers in future years, it's too sensitive an issue. But some of the El Al security measures should be looked at again. The airline has used armed sky marshals for decades - that at least is one tactic copied by larger international airlines. Yet despite all the efforts at the airport, pre-flight research, and on-board surveillance, an El Al operative told Eye Spy that the best way to thwart terrorist fliers, is to identify them at source - at the very earliest possibility - long before they have even journeyed to the airport.



IN THE PRESIDENT'S SECRET SERVICE: Behind the Scenes with Agents in the Line of Fire and the Presidents They Protect
 Ronald Kessler
 Crown Publishing Group

Never before has a journalist penetrated the wall of secrecy that surrounds the US Secret Service, that elite corps of agents who pledge to take a bullet to protect the president and his family. After conducting exclusive interviews with more than one hundred current

and former Secret Service agents, bestselling author and award-winning reporter Ronald Kessler reveals their secrets for the first time.

Secret Service agents, acting as human surveillance cameras, observe everything that goes on behind the scenes in the president's inner circle. Kessler reveals what they have seen, providing startling, previously untold stories about the presidents, from John F. Kennedy and Lyndon Johnson to George W. Bush and Barack Obama, as well as about their families, Cabinet officers, and White House aides.

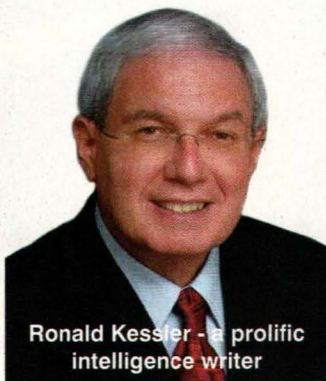
Kessler portrays the dangers that agents face and how they carry out their missions - from how they are trained to how they spot and assess potential threats. With fly-on-the-wall perspective, he captures the drama and tension that characterise agents' lives.

In this headline-grabbing book, Kessler discloses assassination attempts that have never before been revealed. He shares inside accounts of past assaults that have put the Secret Service to the test, including a heroic gun battle that took down the would-be assassins of Harry S. Truman, the devastating day that John F. Kennedy was killed in Dallas, and the swift actions that saved Ronald Reagan after he was shot.

While Secret Service agents are brave and dedicated, Kessler exposes how



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Secret Service management in recent years has betrayed its mission by cutting corners, risking the assassination of President Barack Obama, Vice President Joe Biden, and their families. Given the lax standards, "It's a miracle we have not had a successful assassination," a current agent says.

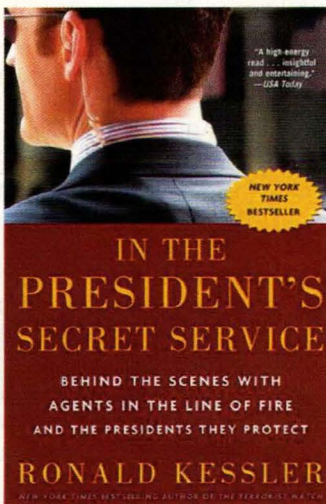
Since an assassination jeopardises democracy itself, few agencies are as important as the Secret Service - nor is any other subject as tantalising as the inner sanctum of the White House. Only tight-lipped Secret Service agents know

the real story, and Ronald Kessler is the only journalist to have won their trust. Hardback 288pp

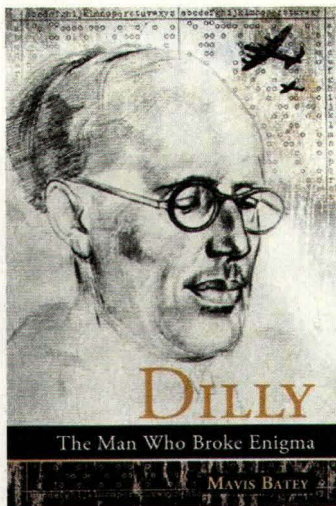
Available from Eye Spy Ref: ES/1368
 UK £21.00 USA \$33.00

DILLY: The Man Who Broke Enigma
 Mavis Batey
 Dialogue

Dilly is the little known story of the man who did more than anyone else to break the German Enigma code, an event key to the allies ultimate victory in the Second World War. Alfred Dillwyn Knox, known as Dilly, was Britain's leading wartime codebreaker, a famously eccentric and temperamental genius who cracked German ciphers in both wars. The son of a famous religious scholar, Knox worked in the Admiralty's Room 40 codebreaking operation during the First World War, breaking the German Admirals Flag Code, and between the wars he deciphered the text of the Herodas papyri and broke the Enigma cipher machine used by Franco's royalist forces in the Spanish Civil War. During the Second World War Knox became Britain's chief cryptogra-



Mavis Batey pictured in WWII and more recently at a Bletchley Park reunion



pher, working in a cottage at the world-famous Bletchley Park assisted only by his girls, the best of the young female codebreakers available to him. Knox's work would eventually provide the solution to German secret service Enigma cipher, playing a key part in the Double-Cross deception system which ensured the success of the 1944 D-Day landings. Knox himself, however, never saw the triumph, sadly dying of cancer in 1943. Hardback 246pp

An enduring tribute to a true hero written by a woman who worked on Knox's codebreaking team.

Available from Eye Spy Ref: ES/1369
UK £22.99 USA \$48.00

SIX: Part 1: The History of Britain's Most Secret Service 1909 to 1939
Michael Smith
Dialogue

This first part of acclaimed author and Eye Spy consultant Mick Smith's epic history of Britain's external intelligence community begins with the creation of the Secret Service Bureau in 1909, which was charged with controlling intelligence within Britain and overseas - in particular, establishing through spies the strength of the Imperial German army and navy. This naturally came to the fore during World War One. Between the wars the service really established itself, restyling itself the

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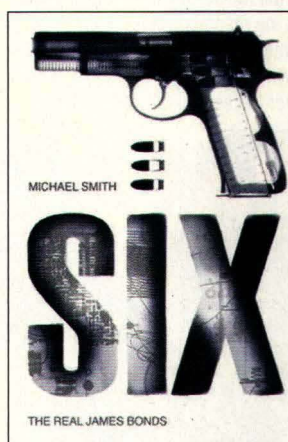


Secret Intelligence Service. Under the aegis of the diplomatic service, the SIS expanded its network of European spies in order to counter the threat of Russian Bolshevism. In 1918 an operation to overthrow the Bolshevik government by SIS agents failed badly. With the ascent of the Nazis, the SIS switched its focus to the threat of German aggression, recruiting sources within the German government and admiralty.

This first part of SIX takes us up to the eve of the conflict, using hundreds of previously unreleased files and interviews with key players to show how one of the world's most secretive of secret agencies originated and developed into something like the MI6 we know today. The second part, published in Spring 2011, will tell the story from the outbreak of World War Two to the present, showing the development of the agency into the model for the world's spies during the Cold War, and detailing the work of MI6 in Afghanistan and Iraq today.

Few writers have a better grasp of the history and current role of this most famous intelligence agency. Hardback 400pp

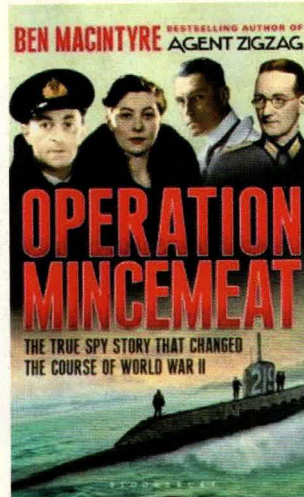
Note this is an Eye Spy advanced notice of a June 2010 publication



OPERATION MINCEMEAT: The True Spy Story That Changed The Course Of World War II

Ben Macintyre
Bloomsbury Publishing Company

One April morning in 1943, a sardine fisherman spotted the corpse of a British soldier floating in the sea off the coast of Spain and set in train a course of events that would change the course of the Second World War. Operation Mincemeat was the most successful wartime deception ever attempted, and certainly the strangest. It hoodwinked the Nazi espionage chiefs, sent German troops hurtling in the wrong direction, and saved thousands of lives by deploying a secret agent who was different, in one crucial respect, from any spy before or since: he was dead. His mission: to convince the Germans



that instead of attacking Sicily, the Allied armies planned to invade Greece. The brainchild of an eccentric RAF officer and a brilliant Jewish barrister, the great hoax involved an extraordinary cast of characters including a famous forensic pathologist, a gold-pro prospector, an inventor, a beautiful secret service secretary, a submarine captain, three novelists, a transvestite English spymaster, an irascible admiral who loved fly-fishing, and a dead Welsh tramp. Using fraud, imagination and seduction, Churchill's team of spies spun a web of deceit so elaborate and so convincing that they began to believe it themselves. The deception started in a windowless basement beneath Whitehall. It travelled from London to Scotland to Spain to Germany. And it ended up on Hitler's desk. Ben Macintyre, bestselling author of 'Agent Zigzag', weaves together private documents, photographs, memories, letters and diaries, as well as newly released material from the intelligence files of MI5 and Naval Intelligence, to tell for the first time the full story of Operation Mincemeat.

Another accomplished work by Ben Macintyre. Hardback 416pp

Available from Eye Spy Ref: ES/1371
UK £16.99 USA \$38.00

THE KGB'S POISON FACTORY: From Lenin to Litvinenko

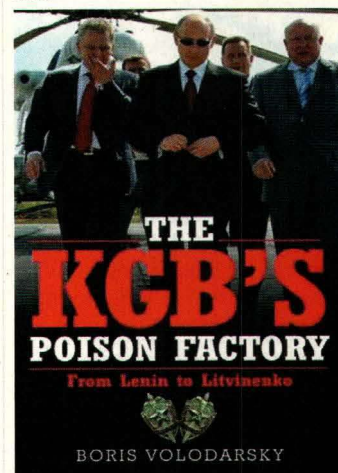
Boris Volodarsky
Frontline Books

In late November 2006 the world was shaken by the ruthless assassination in London of Alexander Litvinenko, a former Lt. Colonel of the Russian security service (FSB). The murder was the most notorious crime committed by the Russian intelligence on foreign soil in over three decades. The author, Boris Volodarsky, who was consulted by the Metropolitan Police during the investigation and remains in close contact with Litvinenko's widow, is a former Russian military intelligence officer and an international expert in special operations. His narrative reveals that since 1917 beginning with Lenin and his Cheka the Russian security



Bulgarian dissident Georgi Markov assassinated by the KGB in London

services have regularly carried out bespoke poisoning operations all over the world to eliminate the enemies of the Kremlin. The author proves that the Litvinenko's poisoning is just one episode in the chain of murders that continues until the present day. Some of these assassinations or attempted assassinations are already known, others are revealed here for the first time.



Uniquely Volodarsky has had a personal involvement in almost every each of the 20 cases, from the radioactive thallium poisoning of the Soviet defector Nikolai Khokhlov in Frankfurt in September 1957 to the ricin umbrella murder of the Bulgarian dissident Georgi Markov in London in 1978. Hardback 288pp

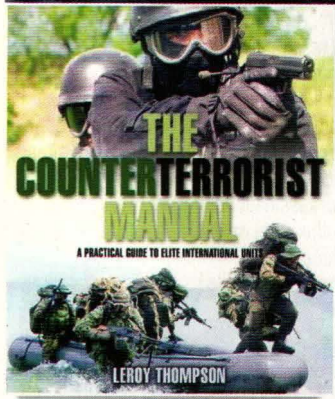
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THE COUNTERTERRORIST MANUAL: A Practical Guide to Elite International Units

Leroy Thompson
Frontline Books

In the past thirty-five years, counter-terrorist units have been deployed to deal with airplane, ship, train, and bus hijackings. They have rescued hostages in various types of buildings and have dealt with barricaded bank robbers, prison rioters, and assorted dangerous criminals. Thousands have been rescued and millions have been safer because terrorists were aware that elite antiterrorist units were poised to take action should they take hostages.

Following the 11 September 2001 attack on the World Trade Center, the mission of many anti-terrorist units has expanded. Some units now track terrorists to their lairs in other countries and strike them there. Despite the



significant and growing role of these units, little is known about the way they operate. The selection, training, structure and principles of maintaining such units, together with basic theories of asymmetric warfare are the subject of Thompson's latest work.

In a practical, step-by-step guide he analyses the necessary organisation of such elite teams, the arming and equipping of units, and methods for a variety of missions from hostage rescue and high-level dignitary protection to securing foreign embassies and counter-WMD strikes. Open the pages of this book and enter the world of the counter-terrorist operator. Hardback 256pp

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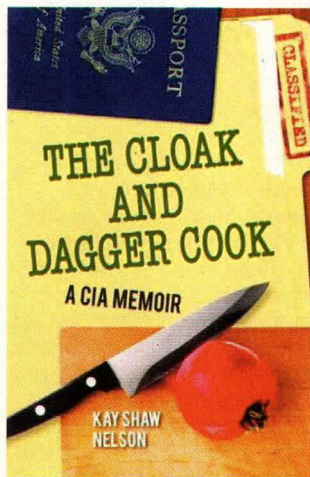
THE CLOAK AND DAGGER COOK: A CIA Memoir

Kay Shaw Nelson
Pelican Publishing Co

This is a compelling account of one woman's life of excitement and espionage in the CIA - under the cover of a cookbook writer! After graduating from college in 1948, Kay Shaw Nelson, a bright young woman with a yearning for international travel, joined the newly founded Central Intelligence Agency. There she met her future husband, discovered her passion for food, and began her life of espionage and excitement. At times under the cover of a cookbook writer, the husband and wife team sailed from one exotic locale to another, each more incredible than the last. With humour and panache, Nelson tells of her exploits gleaning intelligence while gathering recipes and sampling the local cuisine - from kebabs in Turkey and kimchi in Korea, to spargel in Germany and eels in Spain. Filled with dozens of unusual recipes and amazing anecdotes, this is



an irresistible memoir of fascinating events, extraordinary corners of the globe, and clandestine culinary pursuits. Hardback 368pp

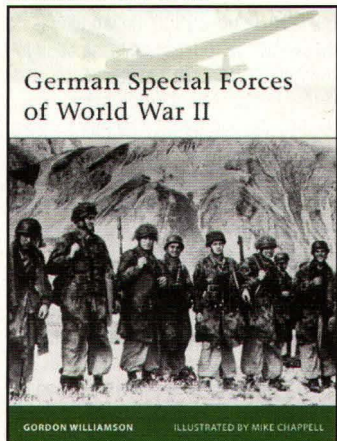


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GERMAN SPECIAL FORCES OF WORLD WAR II

Gordon Williamson
Osprey

This is a fascinating and long overdue study of the troops that made up Germany's elite special forces of World War II. Such forces included the legendary Skorzeny Commandos who carried out audacious tasks such as the glider-borne rescue of Mussolini, and the kidnapping of the son of the Hungarian regent, Admiral Horthy. This book also includes details of lesser-known units such as the



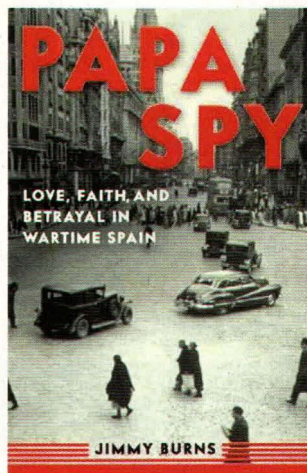
Brandenburgers, who operated behind enemy lines in captured uniforms, and the Kleinkampfverbände who were the forerunners of modern-day naval combat troops like the US Navy SEALs. Complete with uniform and kit detail together with action accounts of many of these daring operations, this book is a must-have for any special forces enthusiast. Paperback 164pp

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PAPA SPY: Love, Faith and Betrayal in Wartime Spain

Jimmy Burns
Walker & Company

With the declaration of war in 1939, dashing young publisher, Tom Burns, left his business for the Ministry of Information, the propaganda arm of the British secret services, and found himself in Madrid as press attache at the British Embassy. Spurred on by his deep love of Spain, he threw himself into the propaganda war against the Nazis, who broadcast freely to the Spanish press. Spain was officially 'nonbelligerent' during the war. But nonbelligerent doesn't mean unimportant: Spain held Gibraltar, and so controlled the western Mediterranean. Germany desperately wanted Gibraltar and the Mediterranean for itself, and it was the responsibility of Tom Burns and the rest of the British Ministry of Information to do everything in their power to keep that from happening.



Executing that simple objective became complicated as Burns found he was making enemies in England, not least among them Kim Philby and members of MI6. In *Papa Spy*, Jimmy Burns tells the extraordinary story of how his father overcame the odds, helped carry out the decoy plot called 'The Man Who Never Was', arranged what turned out to be actor Leslie Howard's fatal propaganda trip to Portugal and Spain, and remained true to his faith while loyally serving his country. Hardback 416pp

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Cyber Co LEADERSHIP FO

Kevin Coleman
Technolytics
Colour Softback 190pp



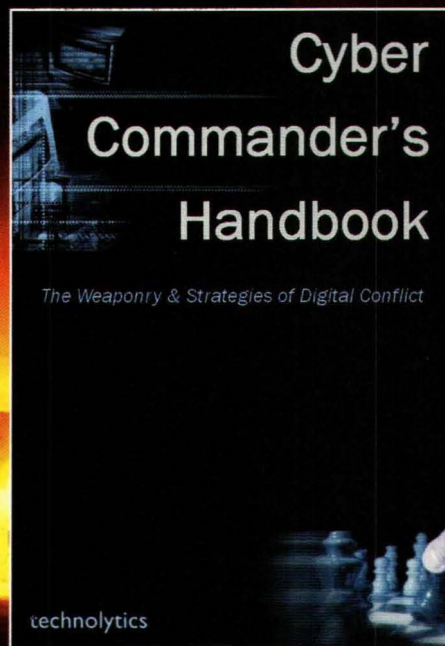
The global reliance on computers, networks and systems continues to grow. As our dependency grows so do the threats that target our military's command, control, communications, computers, intelligence, surveillance, reconnaissance (C4ISR) systems, as well as the operational components and electronic controls for our critical infrastructure. Over the past decade we have experienced a substantial rise in the complexity and sophistication of cyber attacks, as well as a frightening increase in the impact of some of the attacks. Every computer is a potential cyber weapon waiting to be loaded and used by extremists, criminals, terrorists and rogue nation states.

As the world becomes more and more dependent on computers and information technology, the greater the

Commander's Handbook **SPECIAL FEATURE**

CYBER MILITARIES

Please note export of this book is prohibited to some countries - Eye Spy readers in the UK, North America, Europe and Australasia are unaffected by this ruling



risk of cyber attacks. Government and military leaders now face this fact and our critical systems and infrastructure remain at great risk! This risk has made the ability to defend these critical systems and direct cyber attacks core capabilities required for the modern military. In a very short period of time cyber attack capabilities have increase in sophistication and effectiveness to the point where they are considered a viable weapon in the modern military arsenal. In fact, cyber attacks are in third place and are viewed just behind nuclear weapons and weapons of mass destruction. While a significant amount has been published about the technical aspects of these digital weapons, far less is available to assist those who are in command of the digital battlefield.

Late in his second term President George W. Bush was said to been awakened and briefed about cyber attacks and their implications. In November of 2008 an attack on the Pentagon and DoD systems was able to impact the communications networks in the Iraq and

Afghanistan theatres of operations. From that point forward, the issues of cyber security, cyber preparedness, and cyber warfare weighed heavily on the minds of the White House Defense Department, Homeland Security and Federal Law Enforcement leaders. Similar occurrences took place in the UK and member states of the European Union. This new class of weapon requires no special materials, virtually no infrastructure to produce, and the knowledge and skills required to create cyber weapons is widely available and taught in most schools. Every country, extremist group, criminal enterprise, terrorist organization and military is pursuing offensive, defensive and cyber intelligence capabilities. Some call it a new arms race. While that is indeed the case, I would add that the cruising speed for this race is at light speed.

If global conflict was not complex already, cyber conflict that use compromised computers in unwilling and unknowing intermediary countries to obscure the point of attack origination has taken international complexity to an unprecedented new level. A recent document coming out of the United Nations begins to address the international agreements and cooperation needed to address the ever increasing threat of cyber war.

UN General Assembly Document
Issued: 20 November 2009

Second Committee: Globalization
and interdependence: science and
technology for development

Subject: Creation of a global culture of cyber security and taking stock of national efforts to protect critical information infrastructures.

Sixty-fourth session Agenda
item 55 A/C.2/64/L.8/Rev.1

Today's commanders are so far removed from the classical form of military conflict, that we cannot compare the role of the military leader in those conflicts with the situation leaders will face in the blur of digital conflict. Cyber researchers and military analysts must rapidly learn the main principles and the operational modalities of leadership in the age of cyber warfare. It is critical for military leaders to understand the weapons and strategies used to wage this rapidly evolving type of modern warfare. The Cyber Commander's Handbook is a first step in addressing the issue of educating leaders of cyber militaries. This handbook provides the background needed to understand the new world of cyber warfare, define the tools and techniques for offensive and defensive action, and provide insight into the strategies behind building a dynamic and relevant cyber warfare capability. The current state of cyber weapons is presented along with a cyber capabilities estimate for numerous countries and terrorist groups.

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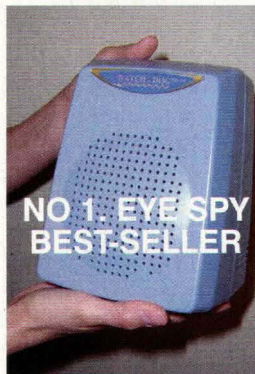
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With a simple click of the multi-function button, you can record video or take still photos covertly. This recorder looks like an ordinary Bluetooth hands-free device, is light weight but durable, and made of moulded plastic. Perfect for law enforcement professionals, surveillance operators or private investigators. The long life internal high capacity Polymer Li-ion battery affords up to an hour of recording time on a single charge. Records in AVI format and with the included USB cable, uploads footage to your PC in seconds.

• 4GB internal memory • earphones and all cables included
hands-free operation • record video at 640 x 480 at 30 FPS.
More specifications at www.eyespyimg.com (shop)

NEW!

Order Code: LS-SM1 UK £79.99
USA \$119.00 ROW £89.99

GSM TRADE INFINITY BUG

HALF PRICE!

GSM infinity bug comprises of the very best components and materials for superior listening quality. When called, the unit does not ring, vibrate or reveal the device has opened-up a twin-microphone listening channel. Can be concealed in ordinary objects - simply call from your cell phone or land-line



GSM Trade Bug: Order code: ES-GSM-T
UK £99.00 USA \$200.00 ROW £110

USUAL PRICE UK £199.00 US \$399.00 ROW \$220.00

Eye Spy provides an interesting range of custom built GSM bugs (Global System for Mobile Communications). Unlike UHF transmitters, these fully functioning everyday devices contain a concealed SIM card allowing you to call them from anywhere in the world and listen-in via two powerful microphones.

RECORDING COUNTERMEASURES

VIDEOTEK & MINI LOCATES AND VIEWS ANY SECRET TRANSMITTING CAMERA

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Besides displaying what the covert camera sees, it also sounds an audible alert tone. Selectable antenna sensitivity allows lock-in on sources up to 500ft away (depending on power of source transmitter). Durable all-metal case. **EYE SPY RECOMMENDED** for countermeasures.



NEW LOWER PRICE!

Standard: Order code: TX-VIDTEK
UK £350.00 USA \$485.00 ROW: £370.00

Mini: Order code: TX-VIDTEKMINI
UK £375.00 USA \$525.00 ROW: £400.00

SPY FINDER

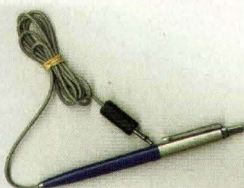


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ROW £95.00

EYE SPY PEN MICROPHONE



Contained inside the ordinary pen is a powerful microphone. Simply plug the lead into a recorder and record any conversation without the worry of trying to hide a body-worn microphone. Can be hidden in a desk, pocket, vehicle etc.

Order code: L-PN1 UK
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UHF KEY RING TRANSMITTER



Range upto 500 metres.
Requires just one 3V lithium battery (included) for power.

Order Code: LSSKR
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ROW £199.00

USA - UHF ADAPTOR TRANSMITTER



A conventional fully mains-working double plug adaptor conceals UHF transmitter.
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Minimum range 850ft.
Sound pick-up - superb.

Order code: LH-1
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UHF CALCULATOR TRANSMITTER

Working desk calculator conceals a tiny UHF transmitter. The unit can be left in an office environment without raising suspicion. Range 850ft. Battery - 15 hours.



Order code:
LS-TX-6
\$350.00
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calculator model may differ from photo

UHF ROOM OR BODY WORN TRANSMITTER

Tiny room or bodyworn transmitter with excellent pick-up. Powered by 9V battery. Easily concealed.
Range 1000ft

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Image light-blasted to show microphone 'A' flag channel sticker removable

10-CHANNEL METAL UHF RECEIVER

Eye Spy's superb 10-channel UHF receiver can be used to pick up transmissions from any of the transmitters listed here. Powered by a 9V battery, the unit has a range of 400 metres - comes with jack-plug so you can record transmissions and luxury earphones for privacy - all contained in a solid case.

Order Code: L-SS-12CR
USA \$285.00
ROW £160.00



10-channel UHF receiver

EYE SPY UHF 'CREDIT CARD' TRANSMITTER



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

BALLPOINT PEN UHF TRANSMITTER

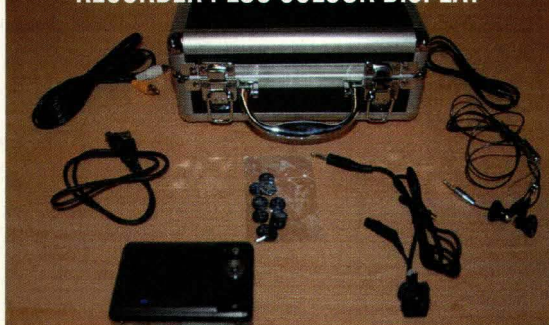
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PI-CAMCORDER STICK Miniature Digital Video Camera

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PI-CAMCORDER STICK - Ref: PICAM

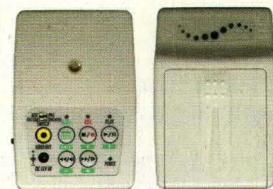
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Order code: TX-HOMEGUARD



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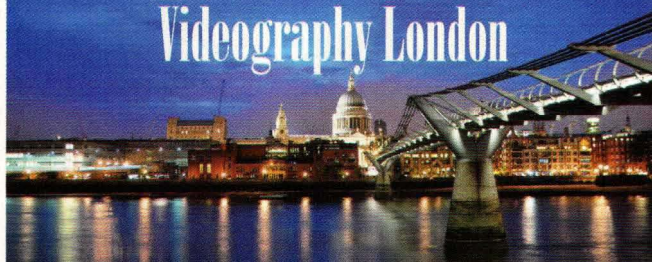
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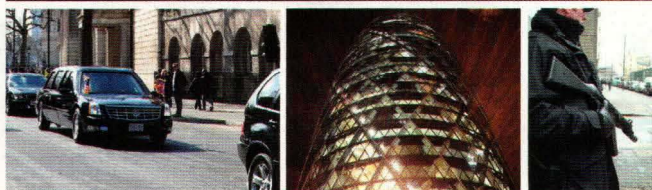
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Spies and Spycatchers' London

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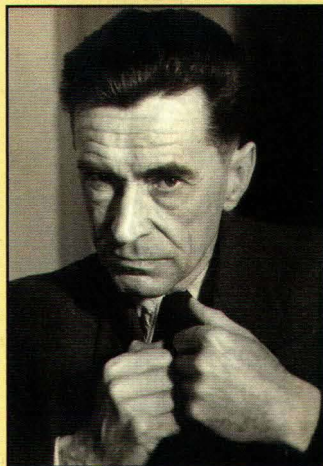
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Dr. Paul Rosbaud (1896-1963)

The RIPA Tribunal recently decided that government records of Dr Rosbaud's wartime activities should remain closed to the public. Those with knowledge or documents about them are nevertheless encouraged to contact his nephew, Dr Vincent C. Frank (frank.basel@freesurf.ch) or Bindmans LLP, Solicitors (j.halford@bindmans.com).



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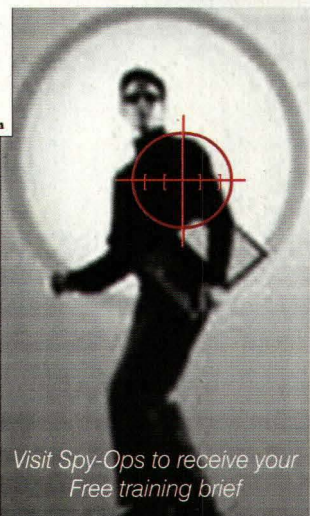
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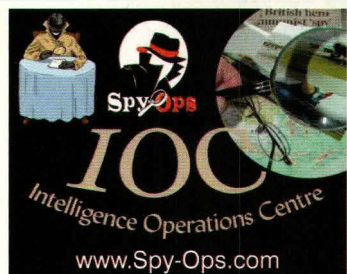
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SPIES IN CAMERA

Continued from page 55

Indeed, this has happened on a number of occasions. "I was shooting in a private place but where the public was allowed," said Huy. "I was prepared and worked fast and managed to get a few decent pictures in 10 minutes. On both occasions, the security officers were very gentle and polite; they just asked me to stop shooting if I didn't have a permit."

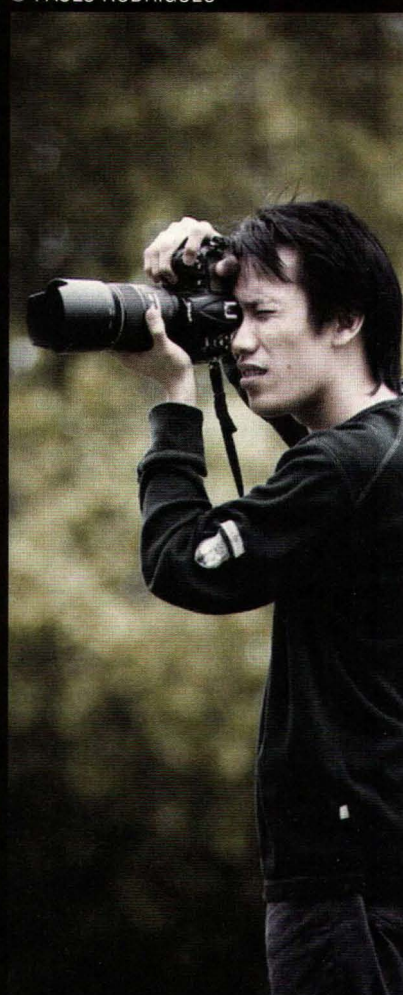
Though Huy was fortunate on this occasion, he knows several

colleagues who have been stopped and searched by police officers while working in London. Photography is Huy's passion, but he admits that he doesn't feel comfortable: "I'm always expecting to be stopped at some point, not everybody is lucky and others have had bad experiences so I do understand their anger." He's not alone, on 23 January 2010, over 2000 photographers gathered in Trafalgar Square to challenge Section 44 of the Terrorism Act

2000. But perhaps there may be room to manoeuvre here as the European Court of Human Rights has ruled Section 44 is a breach of human rights. Balancing security with a person's right to create art is clearly a difficult problem for the authorities, and New Scotland Yard has tried to explain its stance. Hopefully common sense will prevail, indeed, Eye Spy has learned a new police directive has been posted so officers can explain more about their actions if a person is stopped.

Huy's espionage, spy and intelligence photo exhibition will probably take place sometime early in 2011, as he says his research will take up much of the year. However, one glance at what he has already created is a clear indicator that this will be no ordinary exhibition, and he is grateful to Eye Spy, its readers and some of the magazine's London-based contacts, including former MI5 agents, for their support and knowledge. As for displaying his work, Huy, who is extremely excited about the project, has written to The Camera Club in Kensington, and asked for permission to use its exhibition room. "It's one of the oldest and most distinguished photographic societies in the world, so it would be an honour to display my work there," said Huy.

© PAULO RODRIGUES



• Eye Spy expects to feature several of Huy's photographs in future issues - but you can see more of this brilliant Londoner's work by visiting

www.qhphotography.com

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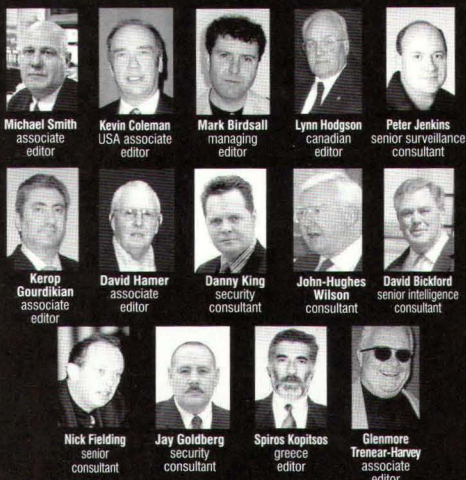
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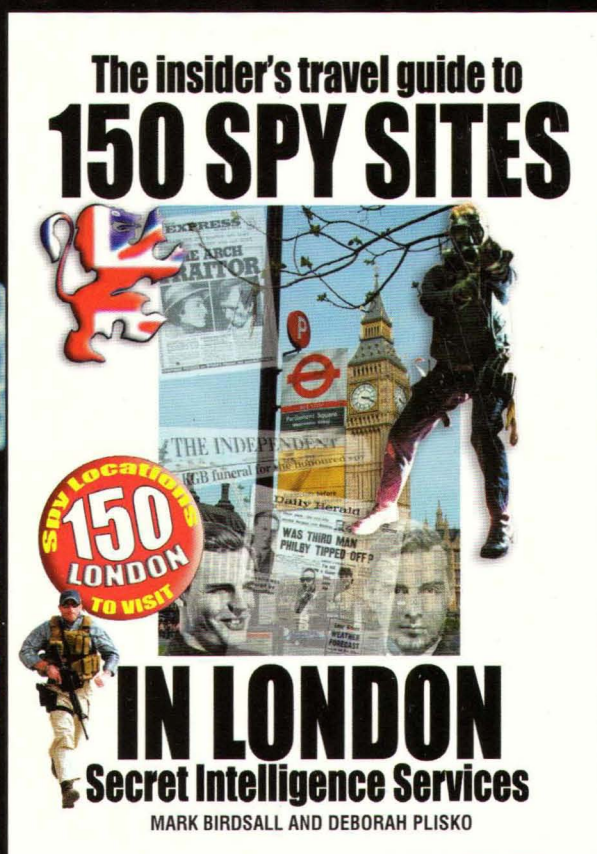
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