

The Covert World of Espionage

EYE SPY



US SEALS

AND DEMISE OF BIN-LADEN

MI6-CIA

MUSA KUSA

LIBYAN SPY OPERATIONS

GADDAFI'S SPYMASTER

**New Twist
in MI6 Spy
Death**



**Hackers
Deadly
Games**



USA \$6.50 CANADA \$7.99

• NUMBER 73 2011

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CIA's Dream Factory

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Robotic fish, spy cameras, silk maps and tiny surveillance insects... the CIA release a brilliant picture library containing tradecraft products...

All Our Yesterdays

Assassins,
Coffee and
Poison Powders

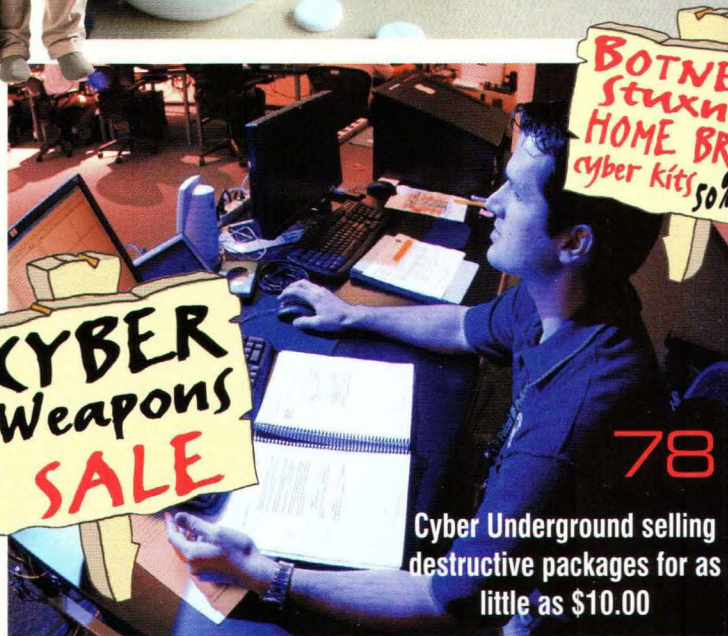
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CIA SKY SPIES

CIA-led operation brings down the world's most notorious terrorist

EYE SPY



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MAJOR CONTENT GUIDE

"...we were sometimes reluctant to pass intelligence to Israel [Mossad] - we didn't always know how it was going to be used..."

Sir Richard Dearlove
Former Chief of MI6



FIRST WORD

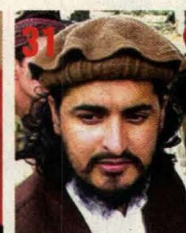


OSAMA BIN-LADEN - THE TRUTH WILL OUT

Ten years ago Eye Spy reported on a secret British Intelligence signal to the US that warned Osama bin-Laden's terror outfit - al-Qaida, was on the verge of carrying out a major attack in a Western city. MI5 did not know where, or when, or even how it would be performed. Yet the intelligence world was shaken by events in September 2001, especially the CIA. Some 3,000 people suffered a cruel fate, but the Agency vowed it would bring those responsible to book - especially bin-Laden. And so it was that in the early hours of 1 May that a joint US Navy-CIA operation in northern Pakistan resulted in the death of the world's most notorious terrorist. Few will shed a tear for bin-Laden, but the news stories regarding his demise will rumble on for years to come. So too, I suspect, why his presence in Pakistan remained a closely guarded secret. It seems inconceivable that officials there didn't know he was living just yards from the country's most prestigious military academy. The truth will out, I'm sure.

When an MI6-SAS team was rumbled in the Libyan desert - many commentators felt agast that such an elite unit could have been captured by farm hands and a few security men. "Shocking failure" ... "bungling MI6" are two phrases which appeared in newspapers; but the fact is the operation showed just how far the intelligence Service was prepared to go in an effort to - first create a proper communication channel with the rebels - and then do what MI6 has always done better than anyone else: obtain first-hand HUMINT (human intelligence) from high quality and multiple sources.

Mark Birdsall, Managing Editor



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intelligence choice

There is an intelligence war being fought across the deserts of North Africa and a number of countries in the Middle East. From Damascus and Tehran to the gates of Tripoli, events are occurring every day that are likely to change the political landscape for years to come. In this edition of Eye Spy we examine a plethora of extraordinary case files - from Libyan spymaster - Musa Kusa's 'defection' to the UK (an event that surprised no one) to the greatest gathering of surveillance aircraft not seen in years over Libya.

Musa Kusa is an MI6 contact man and has been for the best part of a decade. That he chose Britain as his first destination after escaping from Libya is evidence of that. Was he aided by British Intelligence? It's a question that probably doesn't need answering. However, he has now left the UK, and it's highly unlikely he will ever return.

During his five week stay in the UK at an MI5 safe house, Kusa provided background to many unanswered questions: Lockerbie, the Berlin nightclub bombing and the shooting dead of WPC Yvonne Fletcher outside the Libyan Embassy in London. However, those opposed to the presence of Gaddafi's 'angel of death' want to know what role he played in three decades of Libyan operations, including the relatives of many victims in the Troubles in Northern Ireland. It was Libya's JSO that created weapons pipelines that crossed thousands of miles to Ireland. Crates of Libyan Semtex were used in numerous attacks.

But for sure, Kusa's fingerprints are everywhere, and there is much unease at MI5 and MI6.

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"Whatever you think of Gaddafi and Musa Kusa
they were good counter-terrorism partners

Former D/CIA Michael Hayden



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CIA's OBL Desk outflank terror chief

HIDING IN PLAIN



US Navy SEALs Kill Osama Bin-Laden

In the early hours of 1 May 2011, four Black Hawk helicopters carrying US-Navy SEALs (Naval Special Warfare Development Group [Navy SEAL Team Six]) and specialist officers from the CIA landed in a high-walled compound just yards from a major military barracks in Abbottabad about 40 miles north-east of Islamabad, Pakistan. Their target was America's most wanted - Osama bin-Laden.

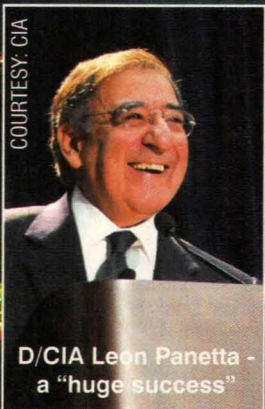
The operation was the end game of a near 10-year hunt for the man held responsible for the killing of 3,000 civilians on 11 September 2001. It was one that began at exactly 8.46am on that fateful day as al-Qaida terrorists led by Mohammed Atta crashed American Airlines Flight 11 into the north tower of the iconic World Trade Center.

For the CIA, and especially those members of the OBL Desk who were charged with bringing bin-Laden to book, it was a special moment - a major success - a time to reflect on so many near misses or flawed intelligence. It was also a time to remember all those who perished in a nightmare scenario that still consumes and haunts so many Americans.

This was not the first occasion the OBL Desk had had to capture or kill bin-Laden. And prior to 9/11, in Afghanistan, the Agency requested permission to strike - this after the al-Qaida leader was monitored escorting associates in Afghanistan. President Clinton dithered as Langley chiefs warned the window of opportunity to attack was narrowing. In the end the White House asked the Agency to step down as those bin-Laden accompanied were

believed attached to a 'friendly nation'. A US Navy cruise missile even had the ground coordinates inserted and was ready to go. So it was somewhat ironic that in the summer of 2010, the US Navy, albeit a 'ground' element, was instructed to train for a very special mission. And this time the CIA was defiant - OBL had been found and the CIA was not going to miss another chance to capture him.

Eye Spy understands a meeting took place in Washington last August between White House officials and D/CIA Leon Panetta. Mr Panetta described how for years the SEALs have been active across the region in their pursuit of bin-Laden. Indeed, many SEAL operatives have died trying to do so. In 2005, for example, Operation Red Wing (a SEAL search and capture mission) saw many commandos die



COURTESY: CIA

D/CIA Leon Panetta - a "huge success"

The scene which greeted special US Navy SEAL teams as they sought to capture the world's most wanted man - the city of Abbottabad at night

© BK2006

WTC issues smoke after Osama bin-Laden's terror group attacks America

SIGHT

© UPSTATENYER



COURTESY: US NAVY

Admiral Gary Roughead
Chief of Naval Operations

in Kunar Province as their helicopters were downed by heavy AQ and Taliban fire. They were very close to capturing Taliban chief Mullah Omar - who could have provided details of the whereabouts of OBL.

GHOSTS AND FLAWED INTEL

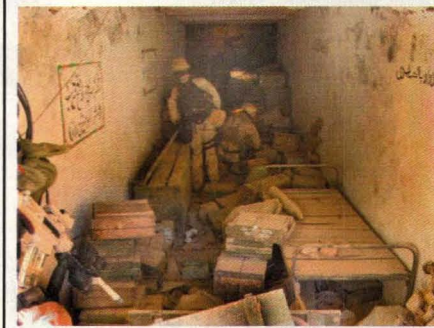
The Agency had for years followed phantom reports of OBL. Some were probably authen-

tic, but most were spurious and had been provided for by persons simply seeking cash rewards. This time it was different.

On learning of the CIA intelligence, President Obama green-lighted a most dangerous mission. From that day forth, there followed top secret meetings between US intel people and a few of the Agency's associates in other US intel services. And though it seems inconceivable that such an operation could have been conducted without the cooperation of Pakistan officials and ISI elements, this appears to have been the case. We understand the ISI was told only as the US SEALs were arriving at the compound. Designated a Beyond Top Secret operation any leak of intelligence would have found its way to some elements in the ISI that are Taliban friendly. Even the faintest hint that OBL had been located, would have seen him tipped-off.

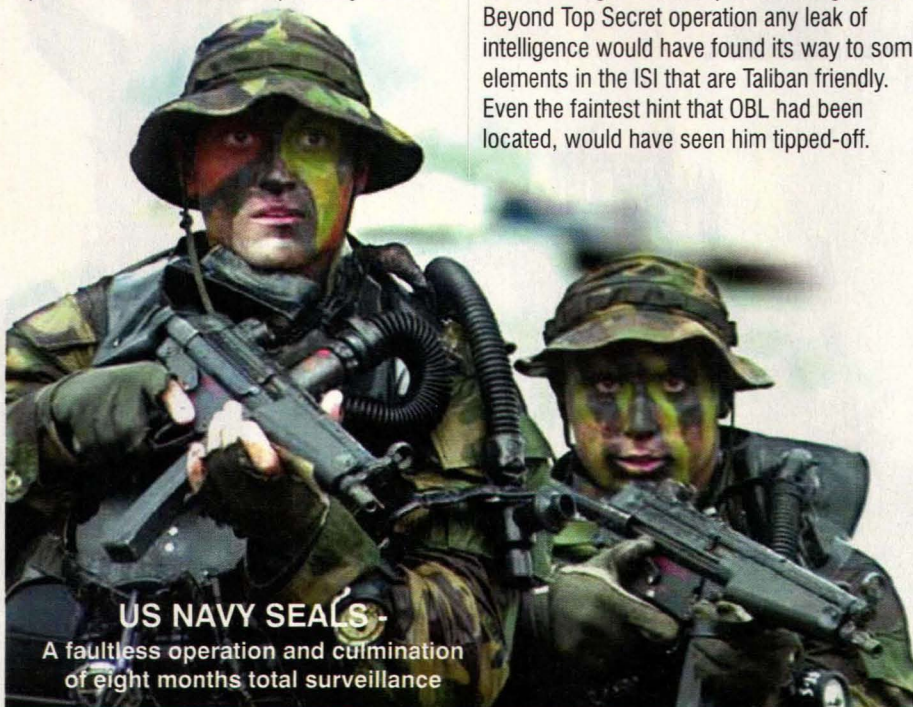


A US Navy SEAL team enters one of 70 caves discovered in the Zhawar Kili area of Afghanistan. The caves were extensively used by al-Qaida and the Taliban to conceal weapons and explosives



COURTESY US NAVY

The target house within a 12-18ft-walled compound had been under NSA and NRO satellite surveillance for the best part of eight months. Of that there is absolutely no doubt. Valued at around \$1 million the house within was a relatively new build and strangely had no telephone lines - an indication the occupants were using cell or satellite phones. It didn't take the NSA and GCHQ in the UK that long to discover it also had no Internet connection - at least not from a land-line. However, as DOD sources state, the building had been under observation since last July, and there are methods available to the NSA to



US NAVY SEALs

A faultless operation and culmination of eight months total surveillance

COURTESY US NAVY



US Navy SEALs on exercise



secure communications issued from the location if need be. With satellite footage being streamed 24-hours-a-day into Fort Meade and Langley, voice communications constantly accessed, visitors to and from the area noted and high-quality intelligence provided by a special ground element inside the town, there was little doubt the CIA had found its man.

Eye Spy also understands the building or compound did have a city 'due for demolition' order against it. This may have been a ruse to further secure the site against prying CIA eyes. However, it only intensified speculation.

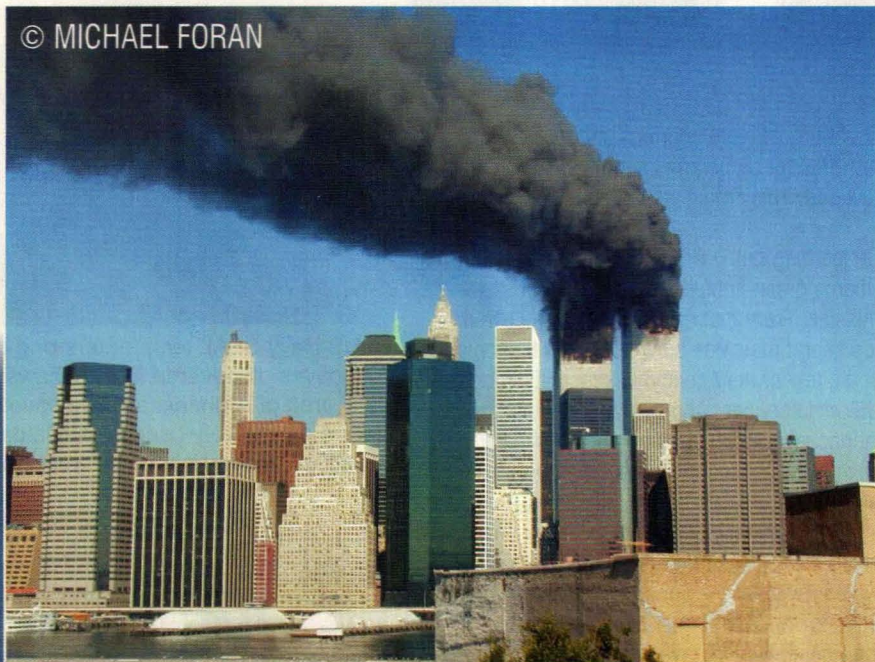
Why should a new build valued at a \$1 million be demolished?

THE CIA ANALYST

Despite silly reports that the al-Qaida leader was "holed up" in a mountainous cave, Langley chiefs always believed he was somewhere in Pakistan. After years of searching the badlands, suburbs of towns, cities and villages, Eye Spy understands a Langley analyst from the OBL Desk decided OBL had almost certainly chosen a residence next to the one location he believed US forces

would dare not attack - a Pakistan military base. As it transpired the CIA researcher was correct - but this was not just any old base. This one hosts the Pakistan Military Academy - the country's equivalent of Sandhurst in the UK or West Point in America. The general area has been likened to a garrison town - Catterick in North Yorkshire, for example. Abbottabad's academy spills out Pakistan's finest officers and regularly receives the country's most senior officers for graduation parades. In greater Abbottabad, called Bilal Town, live many retired military officers. And at first the CIA conjectured this large house might belong to a former military man. However, undercover

© MICHAEL FORAN



President George Bush and his communication chiefs pictured just hours after the attack

© PRESTON KERES



Symbolic images from a fateful day: Main: A New York fireman shouts to colleagues atop the wreckage of the WTC. Inset: The towers ablaze



Bin-Laden's hideaway in Abbottabad - just yards from the military academy



CIA agents in the area soon learned it had been dubbed the 'Waziristan Haveli' or 'Mansion' by locals. Waziristan is of course the mountainous border region between Afghanistan and Pakistan where many intel watchers believed bin-Laden was hiding.

Eye Spy was informed that in 2007 a senior al-Qaida prisoner had mentioned an Abbottabad AQ courier in an interview at Guantanamo Bay. This was deemed unusual at first, but when the CIA analyst who had been part of the team trying to identify where OBL was located saw the intelligence, he became even more interested. The CIA hastened a few more operations in the region, including obtaining additional intelligence on the compound. The house had actually been built around 2000 or as late as 2001. Watch-

ers monitored the comings and goings of people to the compound, and the CIA's burgeoning spy network in the region ascertained some of the individuals were almost certainly AQ couriers. On top of the unusually high barbed-wire walls of the compound, NSA satellites picked out a surveillance camera. Further detail such as a tall extra-strong gate was also noted. Other intelligence was gleaned, and no doubt this will emerge in future months as Langley provides more background. But by the summer of 2010, the CIA had enough intelligence (including imagery) to confirm they had positively

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A US Navy SEAL wearing land/jungle camouflage



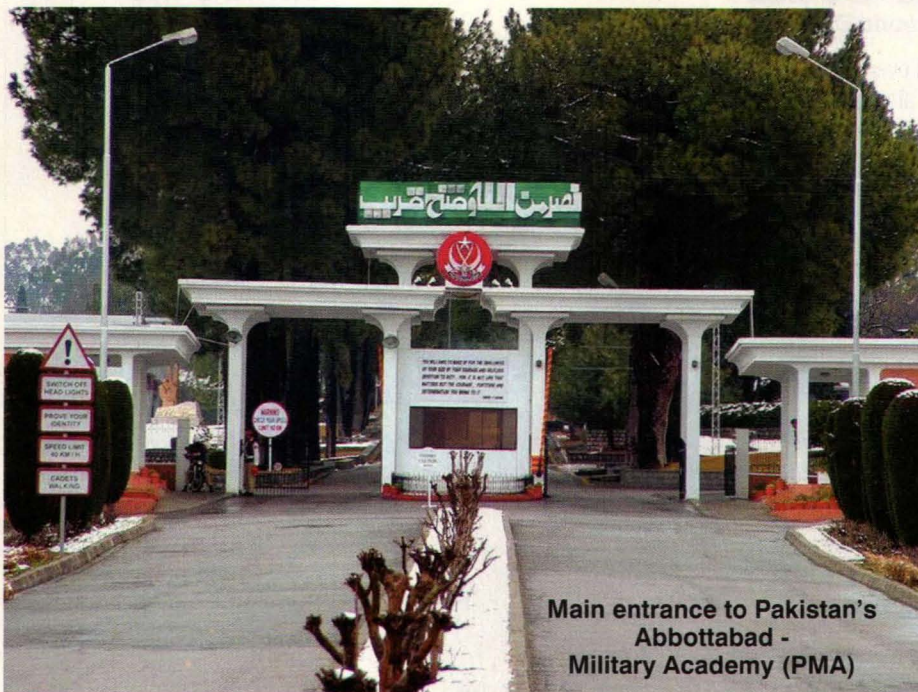
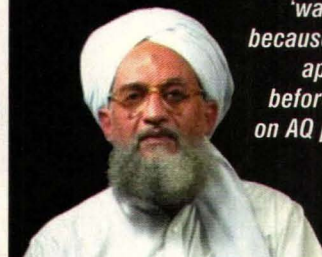
SEALs from - Sea, Air and Land

THE 'WARM-UP MAN'

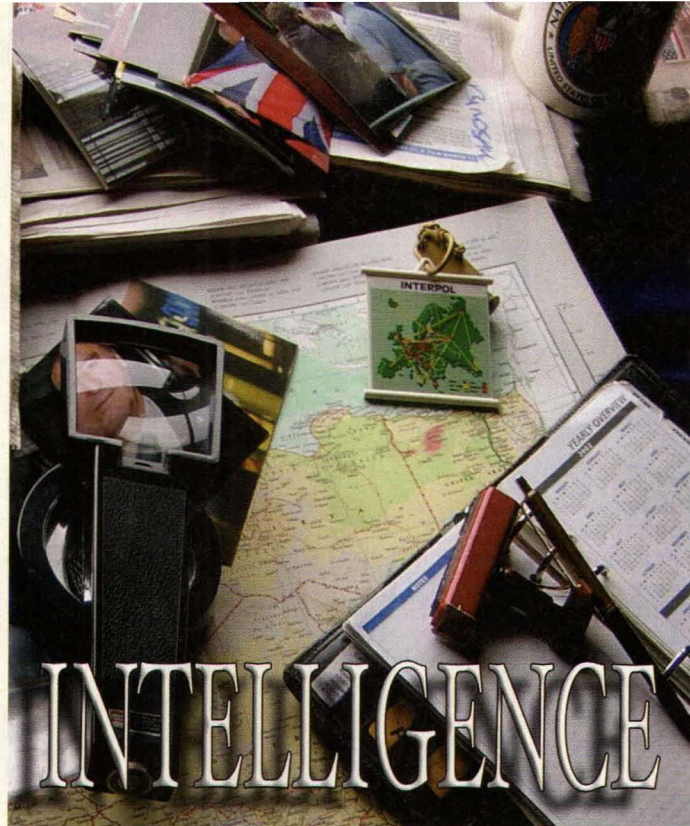
FEW INTELLIGENCE OFFICIALS believe the death of Osama bin-Laden will hasten the demise of al-Qaida. Indeed, the deceased terror leader was but a symbolic figure head rather than its coordinator of operations. MI5 and MI6 recognise that supporters of OBL will almost certainly try and avenge his death, thus security has been heightened at various strategic locations in the UK. The same has happened in America, though US interests abroad, including embassies are thought most vulnerable.

Bin-Laden's deputy Ayman al-Zawahiri is the natural "successor" to bin-Laden, though his location may now also be known to the CIA.

The CIA dubbed Ayman al-Zawahiri the 'warm-up man' because he always appeared just before bin-Laden on AQ propaganda video tapes



Main entrance to Pakistan's Abbottabad - Military Academy (PMA)



MIRROR OF 9/11

MI5 STOP BRITISH AIRWAYS AIRLINE PLOT

Coming just a little too late for Eye Spy 72, a judge sent an al-Qaida operative to jail for 30 years, after he was found guilty of plotting to launch a 9/11-type attack on a US-bound passenger airliner.

Rajib Karim, 31, a British Airways computer operative, used his position to help finalise a most fiendish plot orchestrated by America's most wanted - Anwar Al-Awlaki. Al-Awlaki is a notorious radical preacher and communications link man central to al-Qaida and responsible for organising many murders and large scale terrorist operations.



Rajib Karim

MI5 secured invaluable intelligence on Karim at the height of industrial action proposed by BA staff. Karim

COURTESY: NEW SCOTLAND YARD

ISI-Taliban Liaisons Concern CIA

CIA DRONES AND OPERATIONS DISCUSSED BY INTEL CHIEFS

One of America's most powerful military intelligence chiefs has voiced his concern that

Pakistan's Inter-Services-Intelligence Agency (ISI), has links to a particular faction within the Taliban. Admiral Mike Mullen, Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, made his comments as relations between the CIA and ISI continue to deteriorate.

As the controversy over a recent shooting incident involving Raymond Davis - a CIA contact man and two armed Pakistan surveillance operatives continues, Mr Mullen warned that the Agency will continue to tackle terrorists across the globe. "We have strong reservations over the relationship of elements of the ISI with the Haqqani network," he said. He also described the US IC (intelligence community) relationship with the ISI as "complex" and insisted there was "no magic solution."

Mr Mullen, who recently visited Pakistan with other intel officials, was warned Pakistan might reduce the number of CIA operatives allowed in the country. Besides the Raymond Davis affair, there has



Raymond Davis

been concern over Langley's use of unmanned attack vehicles which have undoubtedly wreaked havoc on Taliban and al-Qaida terrorist cells and training camps. Pakistan

officials are unhappy about civilian deaths.

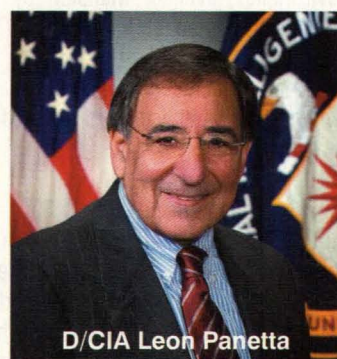
The Haqqani terrorist outfit is particularly active in the North Waziristan region and has been responsible for countless attacks - many of them involving young teenage suicide bombers - some female. It was also the "controlling" group which helped a bomber kill six CIA officers at Forward Base Chapman last year.

Eye Spy understands a powerful Pakistan intel delegation held secret talks in April with the CIA in Washington in an effort to improve relations. Even ISI Director General Ahmed Shuja Pasha and D/CIA



Admiral Mike Mullen (far left) and ISI Director General Shuja Pasha (far right)

COURTESY: US NAVY



D/CIA Leon Panetta

Leon Panetta, who are in constant touch and have met on several occasions, didn't always agree on how best to tackle the problem.

COURTESY: CIA

TIME'S TOP 100



ISI Director General Shuja Pasha was recently voted as one of the top 100 most influential people in the world by Time Magazine.

Interestingly, his profile was written by former CIA and NSA chief Michael Hayden. In part of the feature, Mr Hayden notes Mr Pasha has "grown progressively more suspicious of US motives and staying power."

COURTESY: PAKISTAN ARMED FORCES



hoped he could use gaps in staffing levels to join cabin crew and help detonate a bomb on a Heathrow Airport - US-bound flight. After much surveillance work and the interception of invaluable communications, MI5 invited New Scotland Yard Counter Terrorism Command to plan Karim's arrest. He was detained at the office complex where he worked in Newcastle as a computer software developer. The plot may have been hatched as early as 2006.

At Karim's home, MI5 computer forensic specialists retrieved his personal computer. It is understood the names of several contacts in Bangladesh, Pakistan and Yemen were uncovered. This will almost certainly lead to further arrests in future months.

Talk to Al-Qaida Former MI5 D-G Sparks Controversy

Baroness Eliza Manningham-Buller, MI5's former Director General, called upon the British Government to create and open a communication channel with al-Qaida and its Taliban cohorts. Her controversial comments were aired on a BBC production - *The Secret War on Terror*.

She said: "I would hope that people are trying to do so... it's always better to talk to the people who are attacking you than attacking them, if you can. I would hope that people are trying to reach out to the Taliban, to people on the edges of al-Qaida, to talk to them."

Ms Buller said "hearts and minds" are critical in combating terrorism.

It's not the first time senior officials have mentioned opening a dialogue with terrorists. In 2008, Sir Hugh Orde, head of the Police Service in Northern Ireland sparked uproar when he spoke of "negotiations" with al-Qaida. And Jonathan Powell, a top aide to former Prime Minister

A digital photograph created by the FBI that depicts how Osama bin-Laden might have looked

COURTESY: FBI



TROUBLES RISING? UK POLICE OFFICER KILLED IN CAR BOMB ATTACK

The security services in Northern Ireland along with colleagues in the Republic, have for some time warned that terrorist operations are on the increase. Attacks, plots, disputes and recruitment have all resulted in hefty secret documents sent to London that note an upturn in violence. Strangely, the UK press hardly ever cover incidents that had they occurred on the mainland, would have been front page news. The situation changed somewhat on 2 April.



A tarpaulin covers PC Kerr's vehicle

PC Ronan Kerr, was killed after a terrorist bomb weighing about 1lb exploded under his car as he was about to go to work in Omagh, County Tyrone. The young PSNI (Police Service Northern Ireland) officer, 25, stood no chance as a tilt mechanism on the bomb - a UVIED (under vehicle improvised explosive device) tripped the detonator as he sat down. Government officials in London and Dublin quickly condemned the attack.

The incident is being likened to the lucky escape of PC Peadar Heffron who was seriously injured when a similar device exploded under his car in West Belfast in January 2010.

Intelligence analysts warn that the incident could be a precursor to attacks on the mainland. There is genuine concern within MI5 that Republican terrorists could target the 2012 London Olympic Games. Already the Security Service has



PSNI Officer Ronan Kerr

planned to counter al-Qaida threats, this endeavour may now be widened to include elements from a number of small, but resurgent and dangerous groups.

COURTESY: PSNI

NSA Billion Dollar Brain



The NSA is searching for almost a billion dollars to build the world's most powerful super-computing complex called the 'High Performance Computing Center'.

The state-of-the-art project will be situated at the Agency's current site at Fort Meade, Maryland. Intel watchers believe the computers housed within will be the world's fastest and most advanced ever built, capable of storing a mind-boggling amount of data with respective search and analysis programmes running alongside. Other on-going NSA projects include the NSA Cyber Security Data Center at Camp Williams, Utah (\$250 million).

Eye Spy also understands that some \$70 million has been set aside for new power sources/generators at the NSA's biggest communications/intercept base at Menwith Hill in England.



Eliza Manningham-Buller

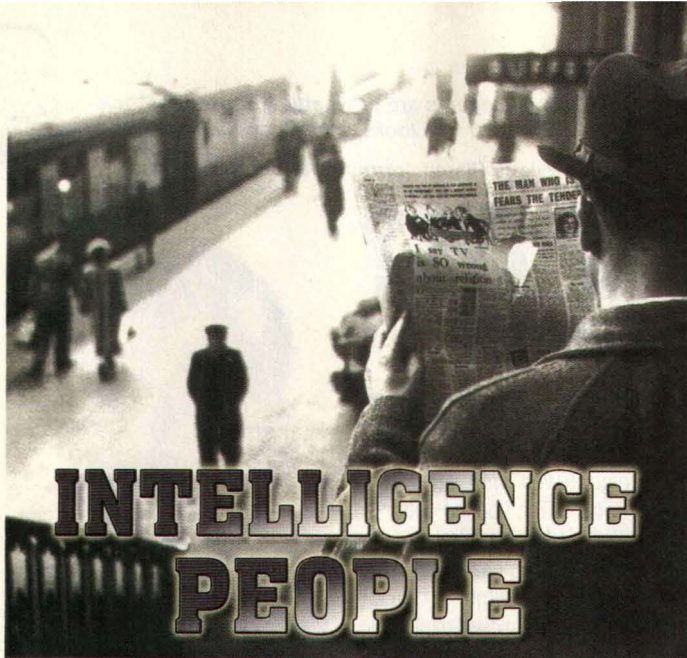
Tony Blair said something similar. "If I was in government now I would want to have been talking to Hamas, I would be wanting to communicate with the Taliban and I would want to find a channel to al-Qaida."

These comments were dismissed by the Foreign Office then and sparked furious condemnations from colleagues and intelligence watchers.

• In the same programme, US intelligence chief General Michael Hayden felt confident that the CIA's crippling drone attacks on AQ and the Taliban has "shifted the battlefield."



Field Station - Menwith Hill

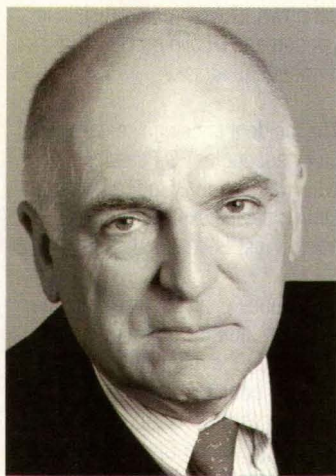


MI6-MOSSAD

FORMER MI6 CHIEF'S INSIGHTFUL COMMENTS

Speaking at a conference to mark the 60th anniversary of UK-Israel diplomatic relations, former MI6 Chief Sir Richard Dearlove explained that his Service were at times "reluctant" to share intelligence with Israel. "I was quite frequently in discussion about what should or shouldn't be passed to our Israeli colleagues," said Sir Richard, pointing out that MI6 could never be "quite sure" how that intelligence would be used.

He also attacked the notion that the 'Muslim Brotherhood', an emerging entity in some Middle Eastern countries, does not have any dark



Sir Richard Dearlove

secrets: "I, for one, have absolutely no illusions about what the Muslim Brotherhood is, or can be. It can be social, it can be political... but it is at heart, in my view, a terrorist organisation."

SURPRISE SPY

EX-CIA AGENT VALERIE PLAME WILSON TO WRITE SUSPENSE BOOKS

Armed with the 'intelligence knowledge', former CIA officer Valerie Plame has announced she is writing a series of international suspense novels - this after her published memoirs (2007) were turned into a powerful Hollywood spy film.



Valerie Plame

Plame, whose career was effectively ended when she was outed as a CIA officer following the Iraq-Niger 'yellowcake affair', has reportedly signed a book deal with the Penguin Group. Interestingly, she commented that she is frustrated that CIA female agents are popularly portrayed for their looks rather than their brains.

Plame's first novel, which is set for release in 2012, is being co-authored with mystery writer Sarah Lovett, and features.... a fictional spy!



General Petraeus and the CIA

SPECULATION RIFE THAT MILITARY MAN SET FOR TOP LANGLEY POST

General David Howell Petraeus, 58, the US commander of Coalition forces fighting al-Qaida and the Taliban in Afghanistan, is being lined up as the next Director of the CIA. Informed sources say Petraeus has met with senior Washington officials who were keen to ask him about taking on the role. Current CIA chief Leon Panetta, is being touted as the next US Defense Secretary after Robert Gates announced he was stepping down in Autumn.

Sceptics say Petraeus has a limited civilian intelligence background, but his supporters say that as a "consumer of intelligence" he has great awareness of what is required in the field.

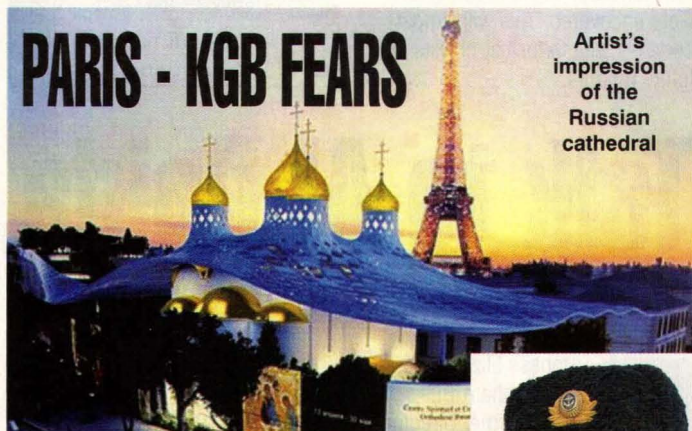
Ten years ago such a move would have been thought unusual, in that military personnel are rarely



David Howell Petraeus

considered for civilian intelligence posts. However, this "rule of thumb" was broken when Air Force General Michael Hayden was made D/CIA in 2006. Before that, Hayden was Director of the super secret NSA and Chief of its intel offshoot - the Central Security Service, both based at Fort Meade in Maryland.

Eye Spy sources say Petraeus, if offered the post of D/CIA, will accept. However, friends close to Mr Panetta say he has no intention of stepping down.



Artist's impression of the Russian cathedral

Plans have been approved to build a spectacular £30 million domed Russian Orthodox cathedral close to the Eiffel Tower. The decision is worrying senior counter-espionage officials in Paris, for its location is extremely close to a number of essential and important organisations. These include known French foreign intelligence buildings, the Elysee Postal Service and key



addresses of a plethora of important ministries and apartments - some directly connected to President Sarkozy (left).

Vladimir Putin - still playing Russian spy games



French counter-intelligence has been waging an 'underground war' with Russia's SVR since 2008, and espionage has increased dramatically in Paris following President Putin's order that his country's spy agencies become more active. France is concerned because the man overseeing the construction of the cathedral is Vladimir Kozhin, head of the Kremlin's property department and allegedly a KGB spook from Putin's old spy school days. He is also a personal friend.

DEATH OF MI6 MAN

A Strange Twist

There is a growing belief amongst some in the intelligence community that the death of MI6 officer Gareth Williams may be the work of a professional... of additional interest, a former London cafe worker said she recognises one of two people being sought by New Scotland Yard murder detectives...



As coroner **PAUL KNAPMAN** adjourned the inquest into Gareth Williams indefinitely, a growing number of intelligence watchers suspect the codebreaker was murdered by a 'professional', this as new evidence emerges from a variety of people either connected to the case, or involved on the periphery, such as friends and eye-witnesses.

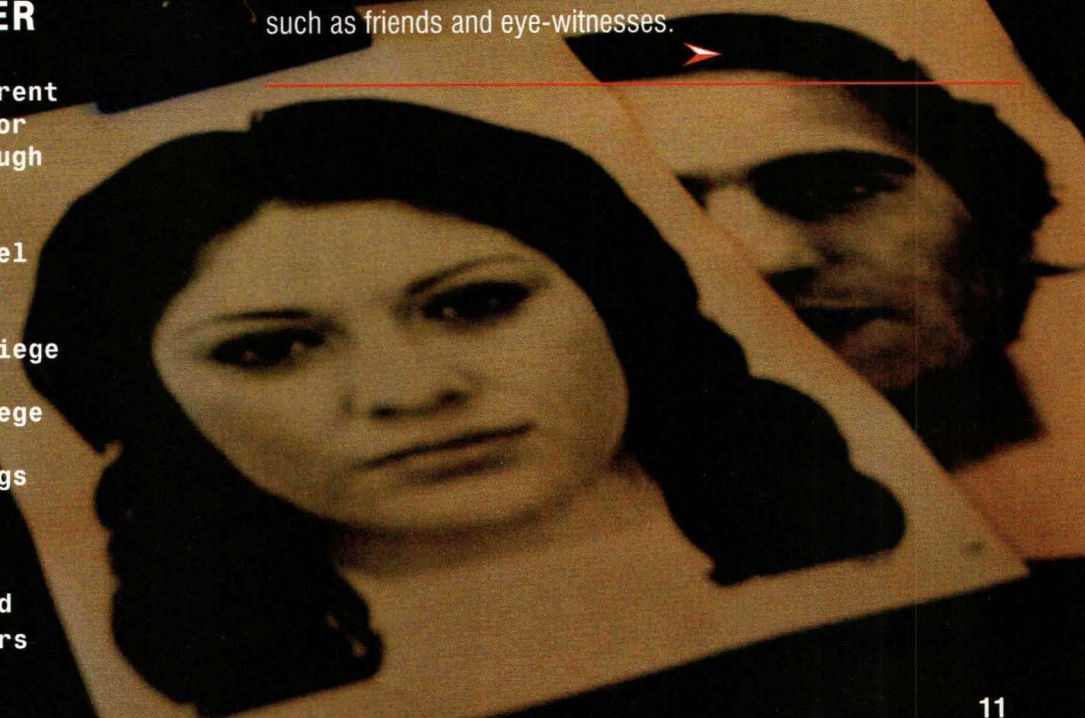
MEET THE CORONER

Paul Knapman is the current Her Majesty's Coroner for the Central London Borough of Westminster...

Amongst his notable intel related cases are:

- The Iranian Embassy Siege 1980
- The Libyan Embassy Siege 1984
- The 7/7 London bombings (Lead Coroner) in 2005

He has presided over 10 other fatal bombings and approximately 500 murders





Friend Sian Lloyd-Jones believes New Scotland Yard should widen its investigation beyond Gareth Williams personal life

© BBC WALES

Eye Spy recently helped an investigate team from the BBC (fronted by Iolo ap Dafydd - BBC Wales correspondent) in a recent production that casts even more doubt on suggestions his death was accidental - a result of a sexual experiment which went badly wrong. Mr Williams body was discovered in a sports holdall in his MI6-rented flat in August 2010. Early press reports based on information which could only have come from informed sources, suggested Williams had a dark adventurous side that involved cross-dressing, bondage and sexual experimentation. Some senior New Scotland Yard detectives were not convinced, thus an extended investigation is on-going. There is a genuine belief in some quarters that the intelligence man was murdered by an absolute professional. This raises belief that his death was indeed more likely to be associated with his work, rather than his private life.

So what has happened to change the minds of many professionals?

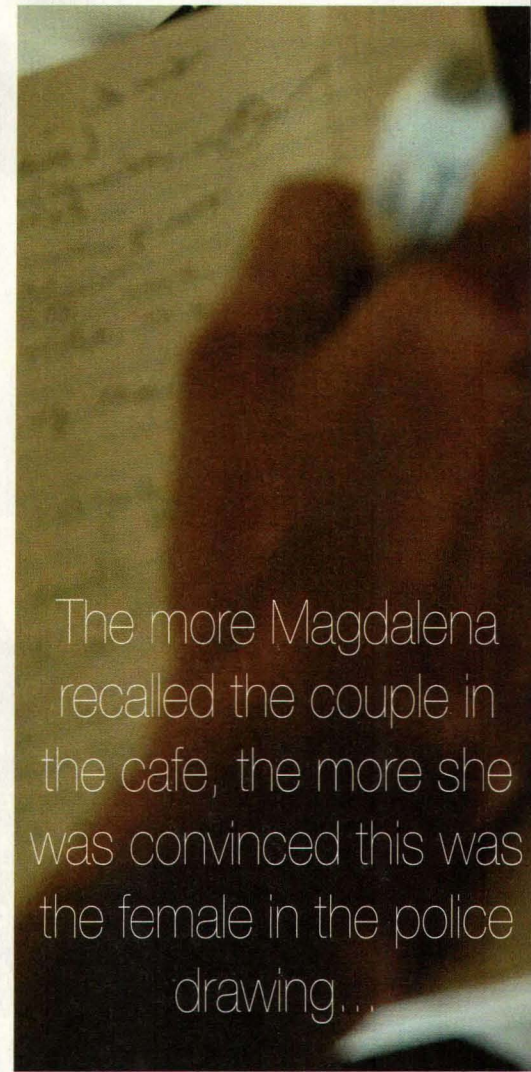
PATISSERIE VALERIE MEETINGS

Eye Spy learned that Williams was a regular visitor to the Patisserie Valerie in Holland Park,

London where he would enjoy a drink and an occasional bite to eat. The location is about four miles away from his two bedroom flat in Pimlico. On a number of occasions he was joined by a male and female couple in their late twenties - early thirties. More often than not, it was just the male who joined Williams. The liaisons never lasted for more than a few minutes.

Eye Spy (as did others) considered the possibility they may have been the same people who police want to question in connection with a strange incident at his address just weeks before he died. Here, two visitors told another resident in the building that they were visiting a person with a name sounding like 'Pier Paolo', and though they had a key to Williams flat, they did not have access to the actual building. New Scotland Yard then released a very detailed drawing of the couple, described as 'Mediterranean' in appearance. Now, it was always believed that the two female workers at Patisserie Valerie were shown the images, thus ruling out the possibility they were the same people who regularly met with Williams in the cafe.

One of the workers, a Pole, has since left the cafe, but she was traced by the BBC team. Her name is Magdalena Kolakowska, 24. Shown the artist's impression Kolakowska made a quite astonishing admission. The more Magdalena recalled the couple in the cafe, the more she was convinced this was the female in the police drawing. However, even more remarkable, when asked if the police had themselves shown her the images of the couple seen at Williams flat, she said "no." As for the meetings in the cafe, Williams always sat in the corner of the establishment.



The more Magdalena recalled the couple in the cafe, the more she was convinced this was the female in the police drawing...

Ms Kolakowska said the couple would walk in and seem "surprised" to find him there. They would never sit down and order a coffee - and they stayed but two or three minutes. This happened about eight times - the conversations were quiet. The staff at Patisserie Valerie were convinced Williams was a local because of his frequent visits.

As to how these "witnesses" were traced - Patisserie Valerie sits next to Holland Park



© SNAPPERJACK OF LONDON

Two people wanted for questioning by New Scotland Yard



COURTESY: NEW SCOTLAND YARD



police for assistance, she duly reported her observations.

CALL TO WIDEN INVESTIGATION

A close friend of Williams, Sian Lloyd-Jones, said the investigation should be widened "outside his private life." In the BBC film she again poured scorn on suggestions that Williams was a cross-dresser or even gay, insisting some 15,000 pounds worth of female designer clothes found at his flat were intended as gifts for herself and his sister Ceri. "I felt the police did wrong around Christmas time when they released information about the clothing," said Jones. Interestingly Jones, who has examined every piece of the clothing, said the police had failed to mention that there was £10,000 of mountaineering equipment in the apartment. "'Selective' is a word that comes to mind here," an intelligence source told Eye Spy. And once again, Jones confirmed the clothes (plus two wigs), all unworn and still in their original boxes and wrappers, would not have fit Williams.

The BBC covered a report concerning an unconfirmed and spurious alleged sighting of Williams at the gay bar - the 'BarCode', noting the club is just a few hundred feet away from MI6 headquarters. However, the Vauxhall district of London is known for its many popular gay clubs and bars. Eye Spy has yet to find any member of the gay community in this area who recalled seeing Williams (this

Tube station. Here CCTV picked up Williams on 14 August - just hours before the last sighting of him in London. Eye Spy understands the last time he visited the cafe was on 11 August, shortly after he returned from a trip to the United States. However, he also visited other cafes in the Holland Park area and the nearby Hilton Hotel. A resident who

lives close to the Tube station saw reports of Williams' death on television. She remembered him visiting the cafes and meeting with people. Thus when the call came from the

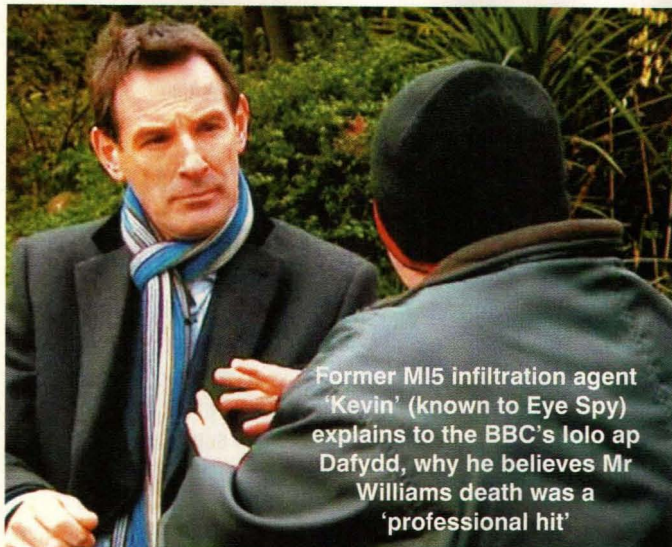
Support for the theory that Williams was murdered has come from many individuals, including former intelligence analyst for the government's Joint Intelligence Committee (JIC) Crispin Black

© SNAPPERJACK OF LONDON



Magdalena Kolakowska is shown New Scotland Yard drawings of two unidentified visitors to Gareth Williams flat by BBC correspondent Iolo ap Dafydd. She recognised the female...

© BBC WALES



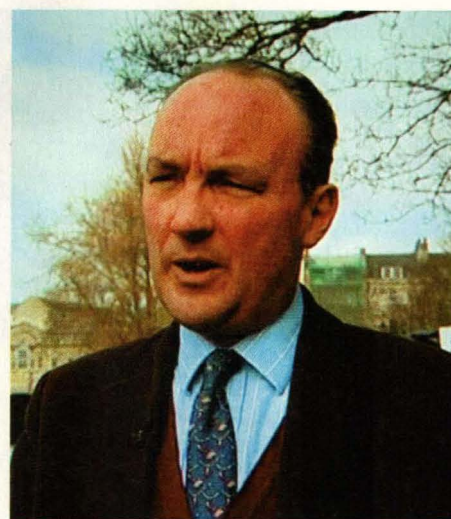
Former MI5 infiltration agent 'Kevin' (known to Eye Spy) explains to the BBC's Iolo ap Dafydd, why he believes Mr Williams death was a 'professional hit'

examination which would have covered many aspects about his personal lifestyle. This includes actions that could lead to external pressure; behaviour patterns etc. EV would allow him access to material marked secret, and supervised access to top secret if part of his job.

Because of the security and intelligence threads

which run through this case, two sets of investigators are asking questions. In other words, police murder squad detectives from the Homicide and Serious Crime Command are having to supply questions to counter-terrorist officers who then have the task of relaying these to Williams colleagues and other security officials. As many as 40 people (intel and security) may have already provided information. It's hardly the way New Scotland Yard would want to work, when the collection of investigative data often depends on eye and person-to-person contact.

Support for the theory that Williams was murdered has come from many individuals, including former intelligence analyst for the government's Joint Intelligence Committee (JIC) Crispin Black. Black's comments should be treated with respect, if only for his vast experience in the world of intelligence and counter-terrorism. He told BBC investigators: "The thing has a professional air... it's neat, tidy and organised." Like Eye Spy, he believes the discovery of the bag in the bath is



Intelligence watcher Crispin Black believes the death of Gareth Williams has the "feel" of a professional

revealing. "A bath is where you put things if you don't want any forensic residue left behind. Because you know where the body's been and you can clear up after it." In effect, Mr Black suspects Williams was murdered in a professional operation.

In an earlier news posting, Black says of the two unidentified visitors: "Maybe it was them. Maybe not. Maybe it's related to intelligence. Maybe not. But one thing is for sure: whoever killed Williams has killed before."

As for Lloyd-Jones and many of Williams friends and family back in Wales, they remain unconvinced about the lurid stories surrounding his personal life. Officially, and after three detailed medical examinations, New Scotland Yard continue to refer to the incident as "unexplained and suspicious". Perhaps just as interesting, medical specialists are still carrying out forensic tests on several samples - this eight months after his body was found in flat 2 at 36 Alderney Street, Pimlico.

does not mean the police have not). Why this bit of uncorroborated information was leaked to the press is unclear, perhaps it was felt this might generate other eye-witness accounts of Gareth from the gay community? It has not so far.

ENHANCED VETTING

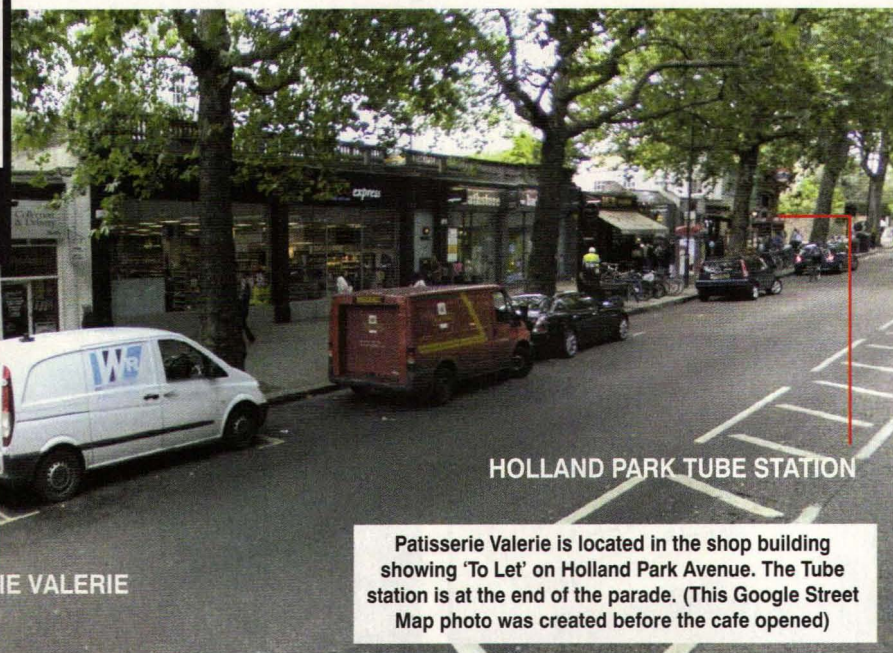
We have always believed that had Williams private life been a concern to MI6 or his parent intelligence organisation - GCHQ, then it would have been raised by colleagues, his line manager or specialist personnel who oversee the well-being of employees. Eye Spy has now learned Williams received 'Enhanced Vetting' (or Security Check Enhanced - SCE), a broader, more detailed, more inquisitive



Gareth Williams is caught on CCTV at Holland Park Tube Station. It was the pen-ultimate sighting of the intelligence man



PATISSERIE VALERIE



HOLLAND PARK TUBE STATION

Patisserie Valerie is located in the shop building showing 'To Let' on Holland Park Avenue. The Tube station is at the end of the parade. (This Google Street Map photo was created before the cafe opened)

TOP SECRET CIA FILES SET FOR RELEASE?

Bay of Pigs

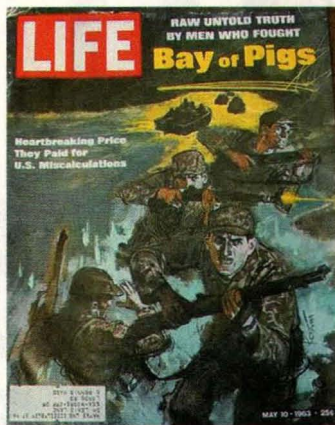
By Nick Fielding

Fifty years after the failed CIA-led assault on Cuba, the National Security Archive has filed a Freedom of Information Act lawsuit to compel the Agency to release its Official History of the Bay of Pigs Invasion.

The lawsuit argues that the CIA has "wrongfully withheld" the multi-volume study, which the Archive requested under the FOIA in 2005. As the "official history," the court filing noted, the document "is, by definition, the most important and substantive CIA-produced study of this episode."



The Top Secret report was researched and written by CIA historian Jack Pfeiffer (left) and is based on



dozens of interviews with those involved and a review of hundreds of CIA documents. It was compiled over the nine years that Pfeiffer served as the CIA's in-house historian.

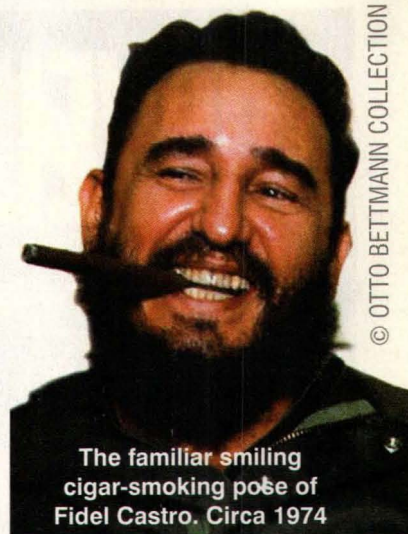
His study is divided into five volumes: I, Air Operations; II, Participation in the Conduct of Foreign Policy; III, Evolution of CIA's Anti-Castro Policies, 1951-

Left: Life Magazine - May 1961 says 'Heartbreaking Price They Paid For US Miscalculations'

January 1961; IV, The Taylor Committee Report; and V, Internal Investigation Report. Volume III was released by the CIA in 1998 under the terms of the Kennedy Assassination Records Act.

In 1987, Pfeiffer himself filed a FOIA lawsuit seeking the release of Volume 5 but the CIA convinced the court that it could not be declassified.

"The CIA is holding history hostage," says Peter Kornbluh, who directs the Archive's Cuba Documentation Project. Kornbluh called on the CIA to release the report under President Obama's Executive Order 13526 on Classified National Security Information. This states that "no information may remain classified



The familiar smiling cigar-smoking pose of Fidel Castro. Circa 1974

indefinitely." He noted that "fifty years after the invasion, it is well past time for the official history to be declassified and studied for the lessons it contains for the future of US-Cuban relations."



Bay of Pigs monument, Miami

CIA-WHITE HOUSE BLAME GAME CONTINUES AFTER 50 YEARS



President Kennedy pictured in Ireland

The Bays of Pigs invasion that began on 17 April 1961, was a CIA inspired operation that took place at the beginning of John F. Kennedy's presidency. It had been devised and approved earlier by former President Dwight Eisenhower. The plan was to land exiled Cuban military forces and end the regime of Communist Fidel Castro.

Some 1,400 exiles took part in the landings. However, the battle lasted only 48 hours and failed. Most of the force were taken prisoner, but 100 died.

Though the White House blamed the CIA for ill-planning, many intelligence officials thought Kennedy had dithered and was never really behind the plan anyway.

Intel analysts at Langley had hoped once the Cuban public realised an invasion was afoot, they would rise up and help defeat Castro. It was a miscalculation.

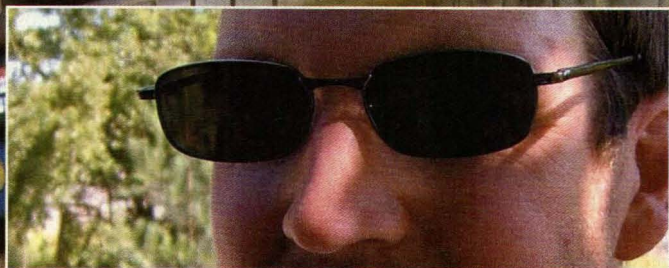
For Castro and his backers in Moscow it was a massive victory. However, a year later Kennedy would have the last laugh when he forced away Soviet ships carrying nuclear missiles bound for Cuba in an event known today as the 'Cuban Missile Crisis'.



A US surveillance aircraft tracks a Soviet missile-carrying freighter enroute to Cuba

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SIPDIS

SIPRNET DISTRIBUTION



AND THE CAS

It's a word that features on many communication documents passed around the world by America's diplomatic, military and intelligence corps. SIPDIS stands for Siprnet Distribution which in itself is an abbreviation for Secret Internet Protocol Router Network (SIPRNET). It's also the programme or operation that allows accredited users to intelligence share. It holds, routes, and cross-references millions of bits of information, from military advances in Afghanistan, to security concerns regarding politicians. It is an inter-agency 'island', albeit a very big one, which is joined to the 'mainland' by US missions of every type. It is the classified programme from where WikiLeaks acquired so many diplomatic cables.



Bradley Manning



Protest rally in Quantico, Virginia, 2010. Manning was transferred to a military prison in Kansas in April

The film which initiated a major hunt for a mole in the US armed forces



Stills from an AH-64 Apache gun-camera showing an airstrike on suspected terrorists in Baghdad on 12 July 2007. The attack killed a dozen civilians and two Reuters-trained journalists. The controversial film clip was allegedly viewed by Manning in late 2009, and thereafter found its way into the public domain. The film was released by WikiLeaks under the banner of 'Collateral Murder' in 2010

E OF BRADLEY MANNING

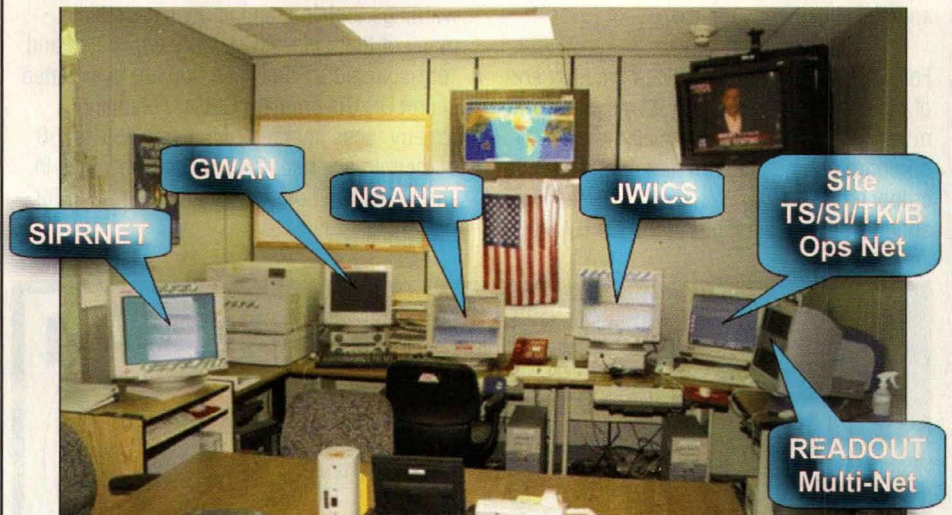
Pentagon officials vent fury at military intelligence specialist who allegedly provided WikiLeaks with years of material

SIPRNET was enlarged in an effort to allow more inter-agency intelligence sharing following 9/11



When first envisaged, and in theory, it was an excellent method to pass and search for information and to store important files. The problem is, SIPDIS got big, very big and became swollen by new users all keen to insert relevant intelligence and commentary, including military secrets both written and visual. After 9/11, there was a real feeling that the attack might have been prevented or the plot damaged to lessen the impact on the United States, had information been pooled. New protocols and programmes were introduced to stop intelligence falling into 'black holes', or never getting the chance to enter the system in the first place. In recent years, many American embassies have plugged in, and the rise in active feeds has increased. For example, just after 9/11, there were about 120 diplomatic missions using SIPRNET. By 2005, that had risen to 180. The figure today is unknown. Other channels to SIPDIS exist and it's important to remember

SIPRNET within a typical Secure Department of Defense communications' room

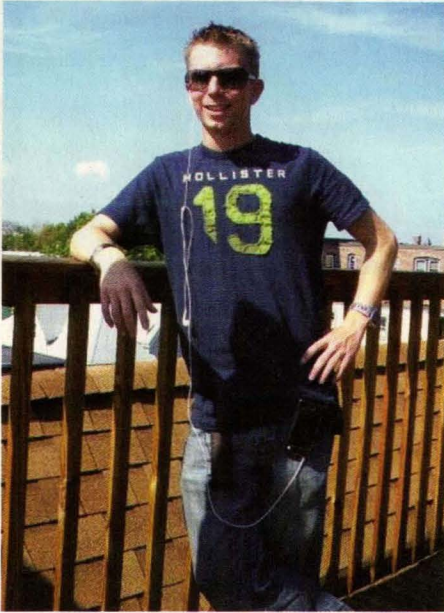


The Secret Internet Protocol Router Network or SIPRNET for short, connects various important US government organisations and allows users access to classified information (including that designated 'Secret') for a variety of purposes, including intelligence sharing and analysis. It is one part of a range of security measures used by US officials and agency staff during the course of their duties. SIPRNET was enhanced after 9/11 following much debate about intelligence sharing. It is alleged Manning extracted an astonishing 700,000 files using the service as a means to enter supporting programmes and storage systems.

Eye Spy understands that until the Manning affair went public, some 2.3 million people had both the ability and authority to use the mechanism.

"Manning's health won't have improved on learning that his grave folly also earned him another 22 charges, including Aiding the Enemy"

© DANIEL JOSEPH BARNHART CLARK



Bradley Manning photographed in September 2009

SIPRNET is but one. However, the other programmes parallel SIPRNET and all are intended to keep Washington's operational intelligence flowing, and accessible to a vast number of foreign and domestic government offices. The UK and other countries also have access to SIPRNET. It is a vast concern and an intelligence treasure trove.

For one young soldier, who had the right sort of clearance to take a peek, it was simply too much of a temptation, especially when boredom got the better of him during long empty nights in Iraq. We are of course talking about Bradley Manning, 23, the US soldier

who sparked a furore by reportedly copying and then transmitting hundreds of thousands of official documents whilst listening to pop music. He seems set for a very lengthy spell in jail.

Manning, who has been held behind bars for over a year at the maximum security jail on Quantico marine base in Virginia, is said to be suffering from various illnesses, this as 'human rights' supporters say his mistreatment is causing much suffering. His health won't have improved on learning that his grave folly also earned him another 22 charges, including 'Aiding the Enemy'. However, in April he was relocated to the US military prison at Fort Leavenworth in Kansas.

The soldier, who is accused of accessing one of America's most important intelligence-sharing systems, inexplicably decided to copy, transmit and pass on a plethora of uncensored documents. For WikiLeaks, it was "manna from heaven". But just how many documents were forwarded in this and other transmissions to WikiLeaks? Intelligence sources told Eye Spy that some 722,000 pages of correspondence, including briefing notes, analysis, warnings, opinion, and various case files, many of them classified, were duplicated and "out-sourced". Some 150,000 are designated secret US Government Cables. Manning already faces charges of handing at least 50 of them to an "unauthorised person". This in itself carries a possible sentence of up to 52 years in prison.



© ANDY MCGEE

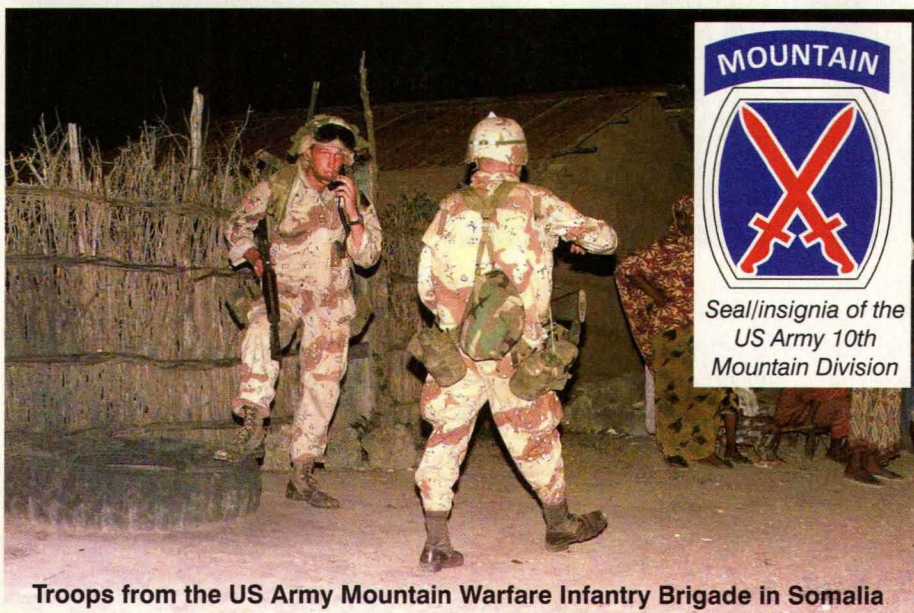


Julian Assange founder of WikiLeaks pictured with Daniel Domscheit-Berg at the 2009 Berlin 'Chaos Communication Congress'

Manning's lawyer, David Coombs, said that the most serious of the new charges was the Article 104 offence of "aiding the enemy". This charge alone carries a potential death sentence, but it won't be pursued by officials.

The problem for Manning is that the Pentagon sees the unauthorised publication of many of its files as "giving intelligence to the enemy". Taken further a government file related to this case notes: "Providing intelligence to organised opposing forces in time of war but also other hostile bodies that our forces may be opposing such as a rebellious mob or a band of renegades".

Several Afghan agents and contact men were identified in a number of files published by



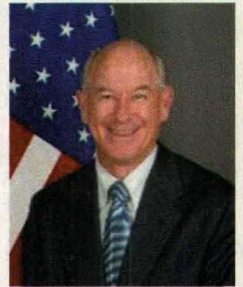
Troops from the US Army Mountain Warfare Infantry Brigade in Somalia



An AH-64 Apache gunship prepares to take off from the USS Nassau. It was an Apache that attacked a group of people in Iraq which the pilots believed were terrorists... the incident was caught on the aircraft's gun-camera and found its way onto SIPRNET. The Pentagon says Manning accessed the system and passed the controversial imagery and intelligence to WikiLeaks

Ill-advised comments leads to resignation

State Department spokesman Philip J Crowley resigned after he called the Pentagon's treatment of Bradley "ridiculous... counter-productive and stupid." Crowley's remarks, made in March at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, caused much discomfort with politicians and military officials alike. Pentagon and intel chiefs immediately called the White House and President Obama was "forced" to accept the experienced politician's resignation.



P J Crowley



© ADRIAN LAMO | PHOTO BY MATHEW GRIFFITHS

Adrian Lamo (far left), Wired magazine's Kevin Mitnick and former hacker Kevin Lee Poulsen pictured in 2001. It was Lamo who first reported Manning had leaked documents

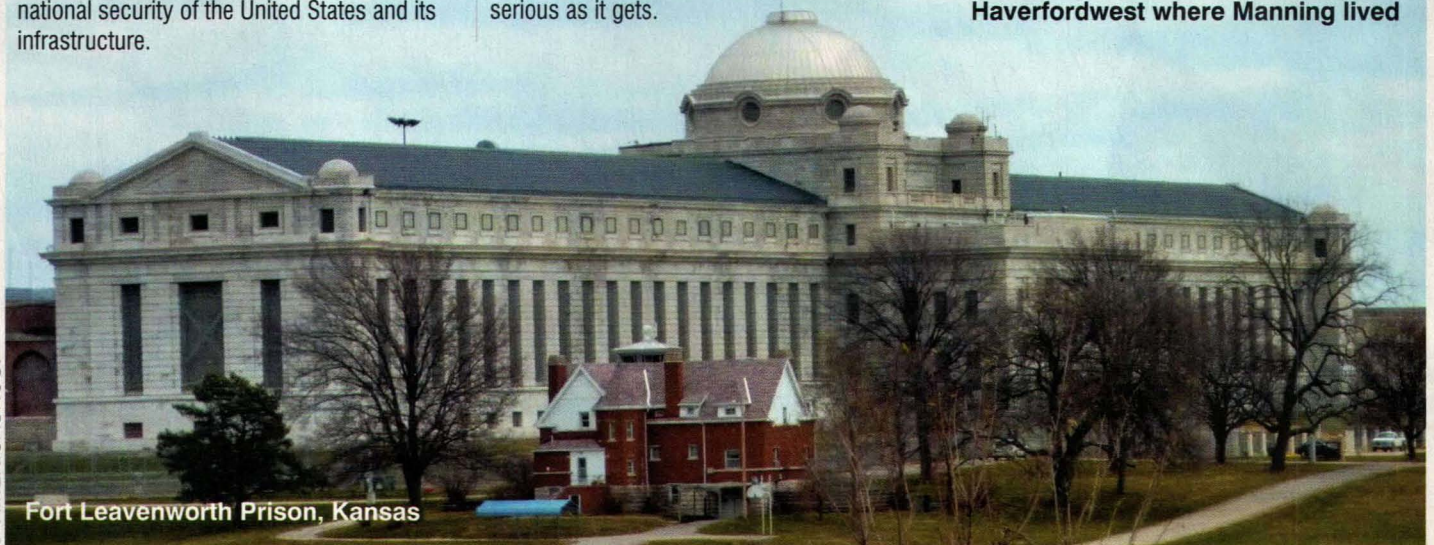


© MANFRED HEYDE

Haverfordwest where Manning lived

WikiLeaks, and this resulted in a furious response by the US intelligence community. Other documents are related directly to the national security of the United States and its infrastructure.

Intelligence officials believe the affair represents the biggest leaking of intelligence material in US history. For Bradley, this is as serious as it gets.



Fort Leavenworth Prison, Kansas

MI6 NIGHT GAMES

Criticism over a failed MI6 operation to secure a secret communication channel to Libyan rebels is unjustified. This is the opinion of many senior intelligence analysts who recognise that nothing supersedes the importance of obtaining human intelligence (HUMINT) and an avenue to talk...



In the early hours of 5 March 2011, an urgent government inspired memo was sent to the editors of a number of newspapers and television channels, including Eye Spy. An incident was being widely reported in the Middle East that detailed the detention of several British Special Forces (SF) soldiers and a "diplomat" in eastern Libya. The advisory urged caution when disclosing the identity of the group.

However, within hours it transpired that a top secret UK intelligence operation had been exposed, and that the diplomat was in fact a

senior MI6 officer with much experience in Libyan matters, and with an apparent contact on the ground. Indeed, Eye Spy understands that at least two MI6 men made up the group.

THE INCREMENT

This dangerous "back-channel" operation was green-lighted by Downing Street in an effort to cement a proper liaison with officials in the anti-Gaddafi movement. The MI6 officer was part of a SF unit that combined both SAS (Special Air Service) and SBS (Special Boat Service) personnel. When these units are drawn together and either head-up or support

an MI6 operation, they usually form what is known in British Intelligence as 'The Increment'.

MI6 Station Chiefs have access to The Increment only in the event of "extraordinary circumstances" or when national security is threatened. Other elements involved in the creation of such a unit may involve the Joint Support Group (JSG), Joint Special Forces Aviation Wing (JSFAW), and the Strategic Reconnaissance Regiment (SRR).



MOST DANGEROUS:

MI6 Chief Sir John Sawers was called upon to use the Service's worldwide network to make contact with central figures opposed to Colonel Gaddafi

MI6 Station Chiefs have access to The Increment only in the event of "extraordinary circumstances" or when national security is threatened

The team were secreted into the desert during the dead of night by way of at least one Chinook helicopter flying from Malta. Reports from Libya state two helicopters were involved. Their destination was a sprawling illuminated desert farm complex near the rebel held city of Benghazi. Indeed, the site called 'Farmco' covers nearly 40,000 acres. Eye Spy understands that MI6 did have a contact man on the ground who had alerted a local rebel commander about the flight. He was supposedly called 'Tom Smith', a Welsh man, though there has been a great deal of speculation this is but a pseudonym. He was listed on a Foreign Office web link and reportedly played a role in the rescue and coordination of Britons wanting to leave Libya.

However, in the heart of the desert, other forces, notified by farm hands observed the SAS-MI6 group land and were angry about their presence. Not wishing to make a tense situation worse, the group decided to cooper-

ate with the rebels and laid down their arms. From inside the helicopter, a large quantity of explosives, ammunition, maps, fake identity papers and passports were allegedly seized. Eye Spy also understands personal tracking devices were recovered from various objects.

TIME-LINE AND TELEPHONE INTERCEPTION

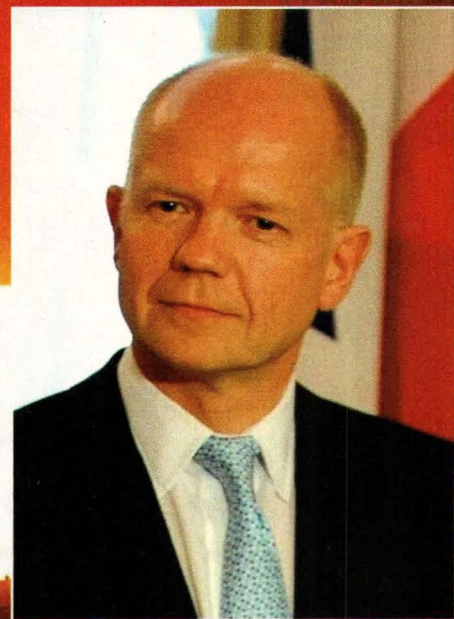
It seems clear that Tom was MI6's ground contact at the Farmco plant, owned by the Al-

Khadra Farm Company, about 18 miles southwest of Benghazi. Some reports state Tom, who had worked for about five months as an administrator at the company, intended to use a locked room to support the mission. Though the operation had started well in Malta, Tom's night-time activities had caught the eye of at least one colleague. At 3.00am a farm guard watched him drive out of the complex; minutes later the sound of a helicopter could be heard. A short while later the Special



Happier times... Colonel Muammar Gaddafi and Spain's President Jose Luis Rodriguez Zapatero

Eye Spy examines the British Intelligence precursor mission to OPERATION ELLAMY



CALCULATED RISK:

Britain's Foreign Secretary William Hague assembled senior intel and military officials and decided to launch a night-time operation that Downing Street considered "absolutely essential"...

President Obama does not want US troops to enter Libya, but at least a dozen special CIA elements have been inserted...



Forces arrived and assembled close to Tom's apartment on the complex. It was here that locals noticed the liaison and called in rebel commanders. The UK "delegation" was treated very well but stripped of their arms and communications gear.

Once the incident had been mentioned by the local media, Britain's Foreign Office (the overseers' of MI6), tried to diffuse the situation. The UK's ambassador to Libya, Richard Northern, made contact with Mustafa Abdel Jalil*, via a senior spokesman for the rebels by telephone. He explained that there had been a "misunderstanding" and asked that the men be released. Unbeknown to both caller and recipient, Libyan Intelligence were listening and intercepted the telephone call. This supposedly secret discussion was duly played out on national television with added commentary that "foreigners were interfering in Libyan affairs".

With the story making headline news across the world, Foreign Secretary William Hague

admitted that a "small British diplomatic team" were in Benghazi. He did not mention the intelligence angle. The incident was proving an embarrassment for the UK Government, but intelligence watchers were not surprised that MI6 had sought to create a communication link. The team's mission was almost certainly backed by the CIA.

CIA-MI6 COOPERATION

Both UK and USA special units have been coordinating Allied no-fly operations since the United Nations issued Resolution 1973. Though Washington insisted no US ground troops would be landed in Libya, at least a dozen special CIA elements have been inserted into Libya. Working alongside MI6 officers and UK Special Forces, the CIA has identified numerous Libyan Air Force and Army targets. NATO warplanes have subsequently destroyed about half of Libya's military hardware. This specialised UK unit have been particularly active in determining the whereabouts of Libya's surface-to-air



missile batteries. These were considered a far greater threat than Libyan warplanes.

Another important aspect of the intelligence element was to identify and make contact with senior "officials" of the opposition movement. Both MI6 and the CIA are also trying to coerce members of Gaddafi's inner circle to defect. At time of publication, the biggest success in this area has been the flight of Libya's spymaster - Musa Kusa - himself a probable MI6 contact man.

As for the original British SF-MI6 element detained near Benghazi, Abdel-Hafidh Ghoga, spokesman for the rebels' provisional transitional national council, said: "The reason they were arrested is because they came into the country unofficially without previous arrangement with Libyan officials. Libya is an independent nation, and we have our borders that we expect to be respected."

The team were released 48 hours later and taken to Malta on-board the Royal Navy's roaming warship HMS Cumberland. Undoubtedly they returned to Libya to continue their mission. As for "Tom", he was debriefed in London.

* Now Chairman of the National Transitional Council of Libya

MI6 was determined to gather as much first-hand intel as possible and hand-deliver a letter from Downing Street to rebel commanders

The Problematic Telephone Call

Following the detention of the MI6-SF unit, Britain's ambassador to Libya, Richard Northern (right), telephoned a senior spokesman for rebel leader - Mustafa Abdel Jalil (former Justice Minister). After mentioning the UK had been planning to send officials to Benghazi, the stronghold of those opposed to Colonel Gaddafi, he claimed the unit dropped off at 3.00am in the middle of the desert where an advanced party looking for a hotel.



The UK-Mustafa Abdel Jalil conversation was played on Libyan television. This was an unquestionable embarrassment for the Foreign Office - but one that was overcome

The conversation went from bad to worse when Mr Northern was told they (the unit) had made a "big mistake" in landing in a helicopter - and in an open area. He responded: "Oh... did they? I didn't know how they were coming... I'm not surprised it alarmed them [farm workers]."



Premier David Cameron green-lighted the dangerous MI6-SF mission

THE SECRET DOWNING STREET COMMUNICATION

The MI6 officer detained by rebel forces had on his person a communication from 10 Downing Street signed by premier David Cameron. The letter, written as MI6 liaised and prepared with senior SAS and SBS officers for the desert operation, was intended to provide rebel commanders of a political persuasion, that the UK was on their side. The correspondence almost certainly helped hurry up the exit of the detained personnel, and eventually reached the hands of those it was intended for in the first place.

The MI6-SF operation, the code-name of which has still not been released, was sanctioned by David Cameron, and was part of a number of measures, some secret, to stall Colonel Gaddafi's undoubted advance on those who had joined the popular uprising.



Prime Minister David Cameron, Foreign Secretary William Hague and NATO Secretary-General Anders Fogh Rasmussen discuss the Libyan situation at the London Conference on Libya

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NOTES & ANALYSIS

EDITOR'S COMMENT:

I wasn't surprised to read newspaper headlines describing the failed MI6 operation as a "debacle" or "circus in the desert". One report said it was "ill-conceived, poorly planned and embarrassingly executed". There were even calls for Britain's Foreign Secretary to resign. But those who penned these arrogant lines seem oblivious to the dangers associated with such operations. Ignorance is a word that comes to mind. And

to get so far, and organise an operation of this nature in such a short time span, the exact opposite is perhaps nearer the truth. Desert-based covert operations are never easy - one only has to study Operation Eagle Claw (1980) to discover that one incident can jeopardise even the best-planned operations. In this case US aircraft collided in the desert in Iran, as Special Forces endeavoured to free 52 US nationals held at the country's embassy.

More importantly, to secure proper first-hand information on events in Libya, MI6 recog-



nised the need for HUMINT (human intelligence) - it dared to do what others would not - assist in the protection of civilians in eastern Libya. And it was essential to make contact with heads of the rebel forces, both military and political, if they were not to be overrun by

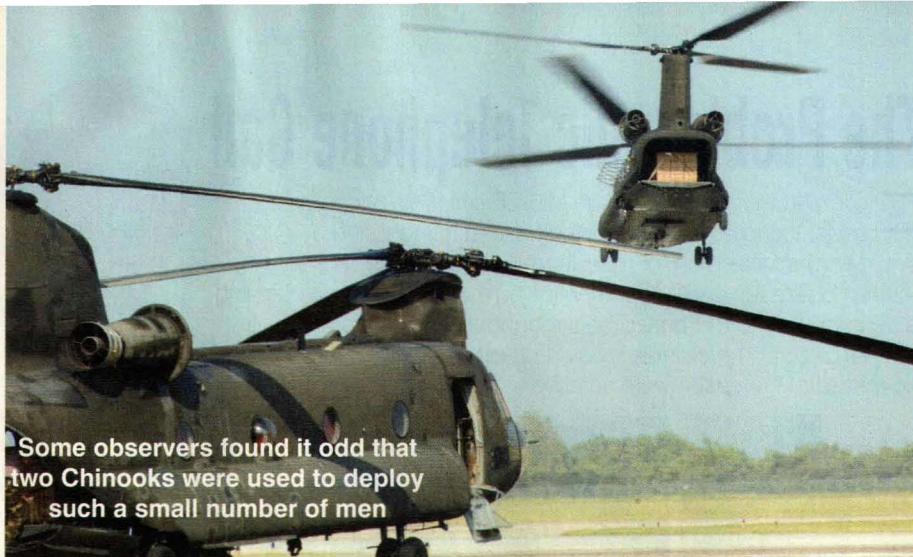


EAGLE CLAW



In 1980 a US Special Forces mission ended in tragedy when aircraft involved in the rescue mission of US embassy staff in Iran, collided in the desert (above).

Britain's Special Air Service has much experience operating in the deserts of North Africa. This photograph shows heavily armed SAS soldiers in 1943



Some observers found it odd that two Chinooks were used to deploy such a small number of men

COURTESY US ARMY

Colonel Gaddafi's well-trained armed forces. MI6, the SAS and SBS are pastmasters at infiltrating areas many nations consider impossible, one can hardly criticise the commands of these organisations for trying to stop a bloodbath. Occasionally operations such as this are defeated, or in this case deflected, by unforeseen events.

In the language of spies, such covert military-political missions are known as "Pathfinder Operations", essentially early and tentative probes paving the way for a more overt liaison. There is no question the UK had

readied a political Foreign Office delegation just behind the desert teams and who were prepared for a most substantive contact with the opponents of Colonel Gaddafi.

From a negative standpoint, the failed mission was a political success for Gaddafi. And the intercepted Foreign Office call the icing on the cake. Tripoli could prove that a foreign power had placed troops in the country - something which even the rebels at that time did not want.

As a sidebar to the operation, events at the desert farm reveal the extent of MI6's global network and reach. And as for reports two Chinooks were involved, some intelligence watchers claim this is odd just to infiltrate an eight-man team. Some reports state one helicopter was brimming with vehicles, machinery, equipment and ordnance, or from this location its occupants supposedly went elsewhere. Eye Spy sources have a more simple explanation - the aircraft journeyed along in the event one suffered a malfunction...



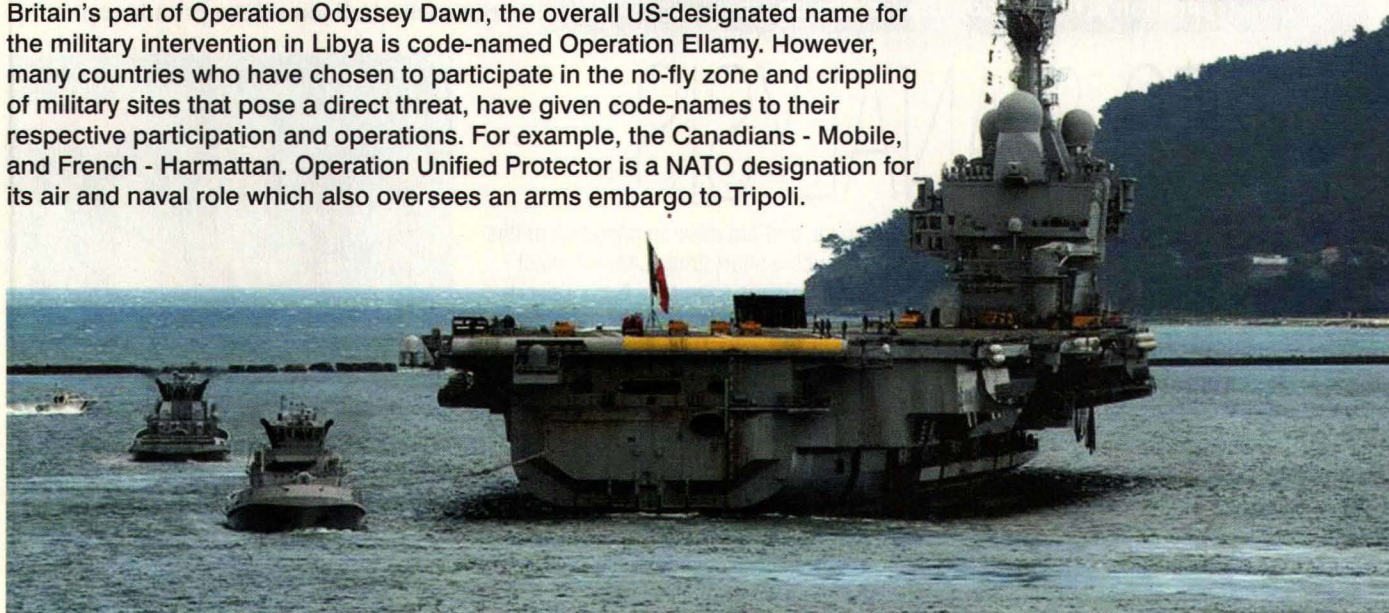
COURTESY US NAVY

The MI6-SF team were removed from Libya by HMS Cumberland

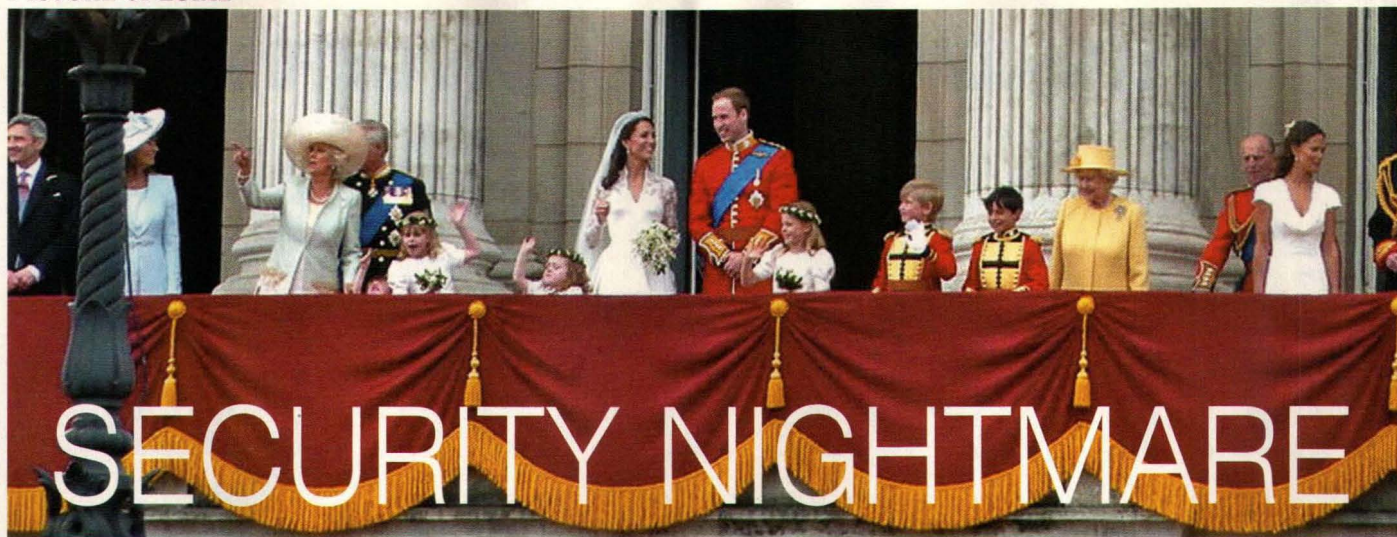
OPERATION ELLAMY

Britain's part of Operation Odyssey Dawn, the overall US-designated name for the military intervention in Libya is code-named Operation Ellamy. However, many countries who have chosen to participate in the no-fly zone and crippling of military sites that pose a direct threat, have given code-names to their respective participation and operations. For example, the Canadians - Mobile, and French - Harmattan. Operation Unified Protector is a NATO designation for its air and naval role which also oversees an arms embargo to Tripoli.

Part of Operation Harmattan - the French aircraft carrier - Charles de Gaulle



© MARINE NATIONALE VIA NATO



The wedding of Prince William and Catherine Middleton saw New Scotland Yard (NSY), supported by MI5, initiate one of the biggest counter-terrorist police operations ever seen in the UK - this as terrorists from al-Qaida and elsewhere threatened to strike. More than 6,000 police officers were on duty in London, supported by several elite forces, including undercover surveillance operatives from the Army's Strategic Reconnaissance Regiment (SFF). The SAS and SBS were also deployed in various roles.



SO15, which assists both MI5 and MI6 (also known as the Counter-Terrorism Command) deployed at least two dozen experienced marksmen at points along the wedding route from Westminster Abbey to Buckingham Palace. Professional NSY [security] officers from other SO directorates including Specialist, Royalty and the Diplomatic Protection Group provided security for hundreds of VIPs including royal dignitaries and foreign officials from dozens of countries.

Starting weeks before the event, NSY searched thousands of locations from litter bins, drains and lampposts, to buildings affording excellent observation points - this in the event explosives or weapons had been secreted. This search continued throughout the event.

The operation cost £20 million (\$36m), took months to plan, but was a total success for the police.



Lamppost check



The wedding attracted a crowd of well over one million people and was watched by a global television audience of two billion

U-2 THE LEGENDARY SURVEILLANCE PLATFORM

CIA SKY SPIES

Pentagon and CIA acknowledge America's iconic U-2 is still the most superior spy plane ever built as plans to retire the 50-year-old aircraft are dropped...



The unmistakable silhouette of the U-2

Few could have predicted that 55 years after taking to the skies, America's famed U-2 surveillance aircraft is still in big demand - this despite advanced spy satellites, highly complex remotely piloted vehicles, and a cluster of new spy planes - many of them packed with technology that would have made the original U-2 design team drool.

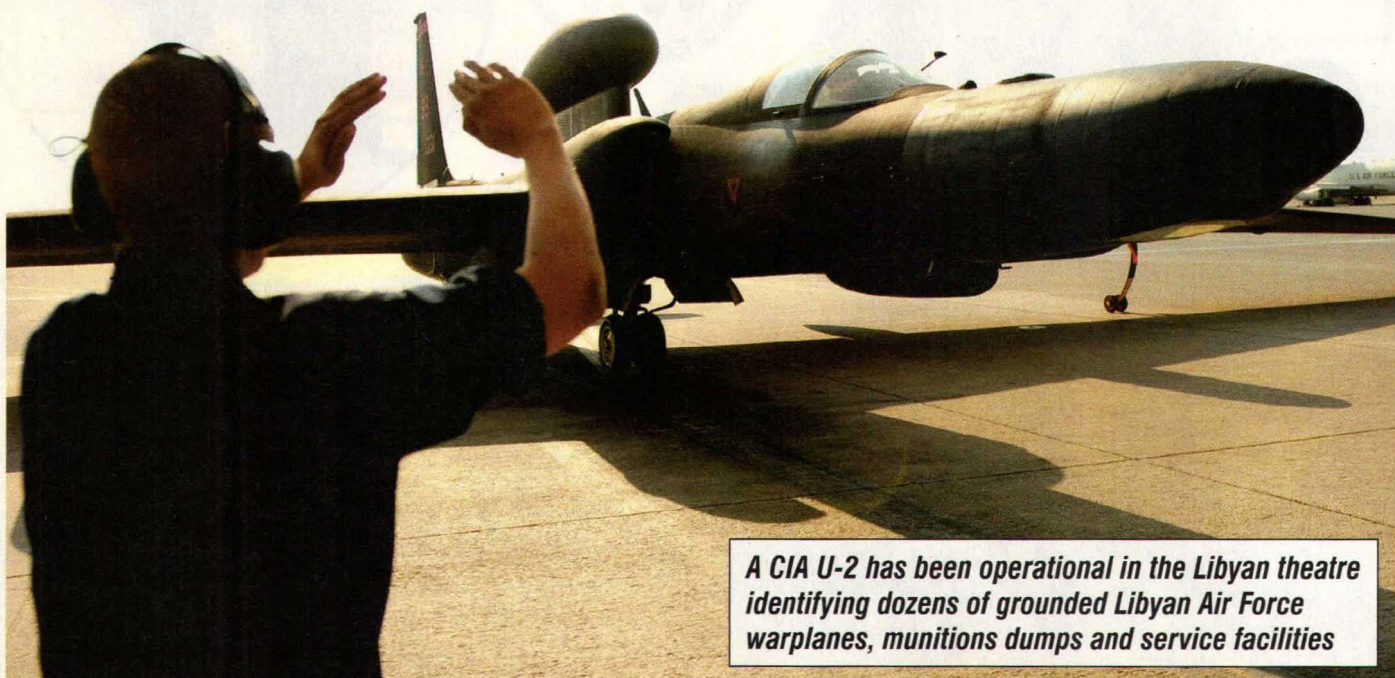
An order issued by senior Pentagon officials should have resulted in the demise of the ground-breaking aircraft later this year. However, this iconic Cold War warrior is still performing brilliantly over theatres such as Afghanistan and parts of the Middle East and Asia. And with worrying events still occurring in Libya, Yemen and Syria, intelligence officials have decided the U-2 is still as relevant today as it has ever been.



Once deployed by the USAF and CIA to monitor Soviet missiles, track its warships and gather aerial intelligence from great heights, the U-2 continues to secure intelligence. In recent years and part of its ever widening role,

Need for instant advanced aerial surveillance intel keeps iconic U-2 spyplane operational

the aircraft has sought to hunt down al-Qaida and Taliban terrorists in Afghanistan and elsewhere, as well as capture audio intelligence (intercept communications). Of additional interest, its phenomenal cameras have also been active in identifying where improvised explosive devices (IEDs) have been secreted. This photo intelligence alone has been of immense value to Coalition forces in Afghanistan, and has undoubtedly saved lives. And just recently, a U-2 packed with sensitive radiation-reading equipment flew over the Fukushima Daiichi nuclear plant which was destroyed in the Tsunami which struck Japan.



A CIA U-2 has been operational in the Libyan theatre identifying dozens of grounded Libyan Air Force warplanes, munitions dumps and service facilities

COURTESY: USAF



An early U-2 flying suit housed at the CIA museum



A U-2 fast 'chase car' attached to the 1st Reconnaissance Squadron at Beale AFB. The vehicle is used in an 'eyes and ears' support capacity to help the difficult-to-fly U-2 aircraft during the end or start of operations...

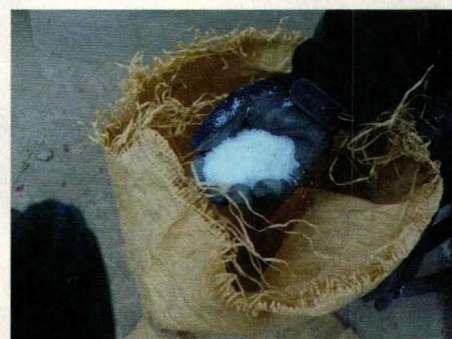
Interestingly, flying much lower over Japan than the U-2 and closer to the scene was a Global Hawk unmanned aerial vehicle (UAV). It is this aircraft that specialist planners in Washington had hoped would replace the U-2 later this year. Global Hawk is no mean flyer itself and has the ability to climb to altitudes of over 11 miles. Northrup Gruman, who designed the UAV, state that its many sensors and cameras (including infrared), can photo-map an area of 40,000 square miles in a 24-hour period. Both surveillance platforms, together with America's numerous satellites afford the Department of Defence and US intelligence community an incredible surveillance capability.

The U-2's projected retirement date probably has as much to do with its costly maintenance as new spy technologies. Soon Global Hawk variants will remain in the skies for more than a day - and there is no pilot fatigue. This year

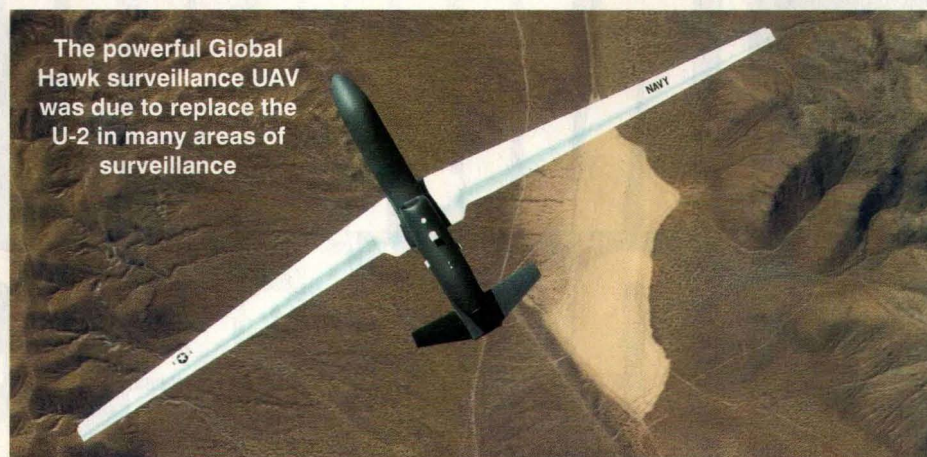
alone, close to a \$100 million will be spent just keeping the U-2 aloft. And of course, the 80 or so pilots who have been specially trained to fly the aircraft recognise it can be difficult to control. Unlike many new aircraft whose commands are controlled by computers (fly by wire - FBW), U-2 pilots have to "fly" this aircraft "manually".

As a footnote to the Pentagon's decision to keep flying the U-2, and perhaps a timely reminder to those analysts who believe the aircraft defunct, a CIA U-2 has been operational in the Libyan theatre identifying dozens of grounded Libyan Air Force warplanes, munitions dumps and service facilities.

With its legendary reputation intact, and as long as it continues to provide immaculate intelligence, the U-2 will continue to operate for the next few years...



Part of the U-2's on-going mission over Afghanistan is to identify sites where terrorists have concealed improvised explosive devices (IEDs)



The powerful Global Hawk surveillance UAV was due to replace the U-2 in many areas of surveillance

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In the first instalment of this article, published in issue 72 of Eye Spy, we revealed how a British TV journalist and his two minders, both former Pakistan intelligence officers, were kidnapped in the wild frontier region of Waziristan, bordering Afghanistan. In the second part, Nick Fielding describes the fate that awaited the captives in the hands of a rogue band of Islamist killers...

British journalist Asad Qureshi, along with former Pakistani ISI officers Khalid Khwaja and the renowned Colonel Imam - Brigadier Sultan Amir Tatar - were now in great danger. They had been kidnapped by a rogue group of militants that called themselves the Asian Tigers - made up of members of the Punjabi Taliban, some outcasts from the Mahsud tribe and some tribal criminals simply intent on making money.

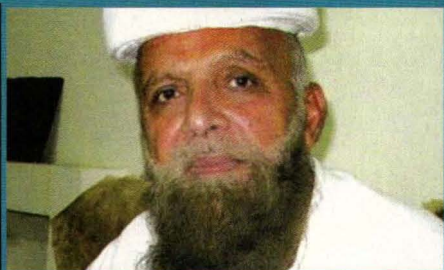
The captives had not been treated well. Already they had been forced to make 'confessions' in front of video cameras that were then leaked all over the internet. It is difficult to imagine the shame that this would have caused their families. After all, in some circles Colonel Imam in particular was revered as a hero of the anti-Soviet jihad.

But both the Pakistani men had already upset the most extreme of the various jihadi groups and factions that inhabit the border regions. After the first trip made by Khwaja and Colonel Imam into North Waziristan at the end of 2009, some militants believed that Khwaja had supplied information to the Pakistani authorities that led to a missile strike that



NICK FIELDING

KIDNAP Of the G



Colonel Imam - ISI intelligence officer

nearly killed Tehreek-e-Taliban Pakistan (TTP) leader Waliur Rahman.

Could this have been true? While Colonel Imam has a long record of mentoring Afghan Taliban leaders and training guerrillas who fought against the Soviets, Khwaja has a much more chequered past. A former pilot, he spent only two years in the ISI before he was dismissed from his post on the Afghan desk in 1987 after writing a letter to Pakistan's military

EXCLUSIVE INSIDE STORY

ruler General Zia ul-Haq saying he was a hypocrite for not imposing Islamic law in Pakistan.

"I went to Afghanistan and fought side-by-side with the Afghan mujahideen against Soviet troops. There I developed a friendship with Dr Abdullah Azzam [a mentor of bin-Laden], Osama bin-Laden and Sheikh Abdul Majeed Zindani [another mentor of bin-Laden]. At the same time, I was still in touch with my former organisation, the ISI (Inter Services Intelligence Agency), and its then director general, retired Lieutenant General Hamid Gul", he told *Asia Times Online* in 2005.

Khwaja says that after Zia's death in 1988 he tried, along with Gul, to prevent Benazir Bhutto from coming to power. He claims that he

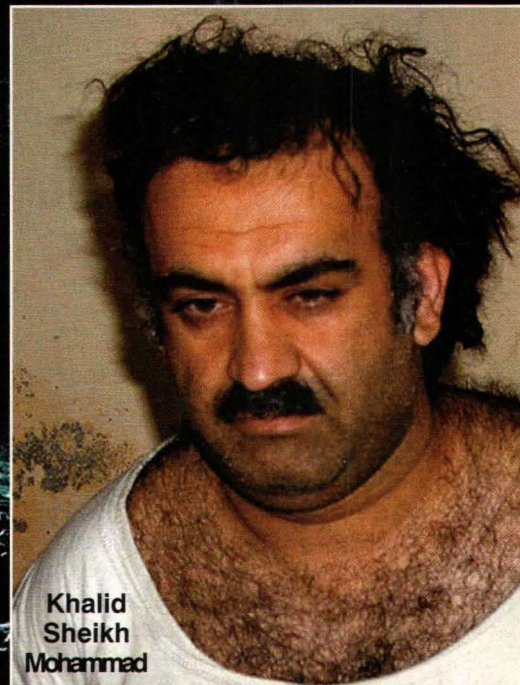
disappeared in Karachi early in 2002. He was released without charge. (Pearl was eventually murdered and buried in a building plot in Karachi by 9/11 mastermind Khalid Sheikh Mohammad.)

Little was heard of Khwaja again until 2007, when he was arrested outside the Lal Masjid mosque in Islamabad and charged with distributing 'hate' (ie anti-Shia) material. The mosque was subsequently stormed by the Pakistani Army, resulting in the deaths of hundreds of people. Khwaja was close to the extremists who ran the mosque and it is also here that another event may have occurred that upset the Punjabi Taliban.

A caller saying he was from the Punjabi Taliban told Pakistan's *The News* in April last



Osama bin-Laden



Khalid Sheikh Mohammad

provided millions of dollars from Osama bin-Laden to the Punjabi politician Nawaz Sharif and that Sharif met bin-Laden five times. He also said that in the late 1990s he acted as a go-between for the Americans and the Afghan Taliban as the former tried to arrange for bin Laden to be extradited from Afghanistan.

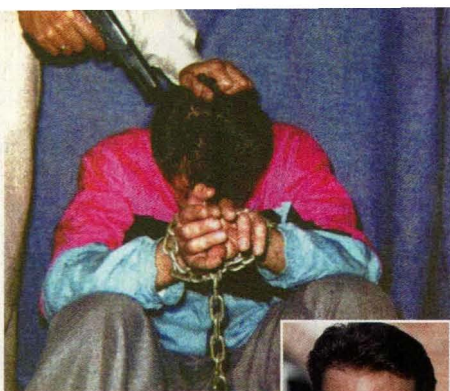
After 9/11, Khwaja came to public notice again when he was arrested in connection with the disappearance of *Wall Street Journal* reporter Daniel Pearl. Khwaja, who exchanged e-mails with Pearl, had close connections with Sheikh Mubarak Ali Shah Ghani, the religious leader Pearl was trying to interview when he

year that Khwaja and his wife had betrayed the militants in the Lal Masjid mosque and that it was unlikely he would be freed.

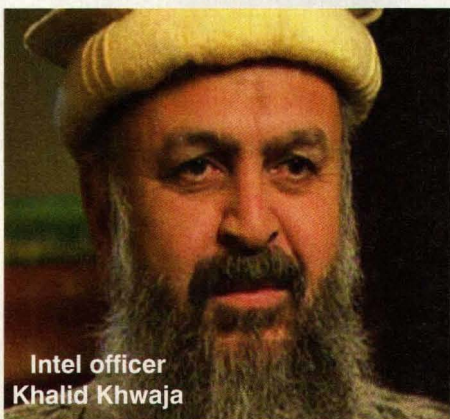
Meanwhile, the fact that the Afghan Taliban were not involved in Khwaja's kidnap was confirmed when their official spokesman, Zabihullah Mujahid said they had nothing to do with the 'Asian Tigers': "If this is really a true jihadi organisation why didn't it come with its original name," he said, adding that the Islamic Emirate of Afghanistan - the name used by the Afghan Taliban - was completely ignorant about the group and its whereabouts.

godfather

PART II



Wall Street Journal reporter Daniel Pearl. He was killed by 9/11 mastermind Khalid bin Muhammad



Intel officer Khalid Khwaja

Another senior Afghan Taliban commander also expressed his surprise over the kidnaps. "If we have publicly announced our fight against the major world powers in Afghanistan, then why we would keep our names secret while demanding release of our two leaders?" he commented.

A few days after the first video, another video was circulated to the press in which Khwaja appeared to make a full confession, saying that he worked for the CIA and the ISI, also referring to the Lal Masjid operation in Islamabad in what was clearly a forced confession.

It was now clear that Khwaja's fate was sealed. Several days later, at the end of April, his body

was found, dumped alongside the Miramshah-Mirali road in North Waziristan. A note attached to his bullet-riddled body claimed responsibility for the killing in the name of the Asian Tigers.

Little more was heard from the kidnappers until July, when yet another video appeared, this one featuring Colonel Imam. In the tape Imam stated he had been kidnapped by Lashkar Jhangvi al-Alami, Abdullah Mansour - one of the Punjabi Taliban factions. He added he had sent tapes and messages to the government but they had been ignored. He said his captors could be pressurised and that their demands for the release of prisoners should be accepted.

Clearly under pressure, Imam made a serious threat: "You people know about the services I rendered for my country. If the Pakistan government does not care about me, then I don't have any reason to care about the nation either, and [I] will reveal all the weaknesses of our nation."

"Whatever game is being played with Afghanistan, India, Russia, and America, I know about all of it. It is now for the Pakistani government to decide. Four months have now passed but you don't care about me. I am fed up of spending my whole life all the time in a basement."

It is not known if Imam acted on his threat. Nothing further appeared and no news came from the kidnappers for several weeks. In the background, both the Afghan Taliban and Pakistan's ISI were trying to resolve the problem and get the prisoners freed.

Then at the beginning of September news emerged that Asad Qureshi, the British journalist, had been freed and was in the care of the British High Commission. Qureshi later told *The Daily Telegraph* that he and the other prisoners were kept in isolation in a six by six foot cell, barely



Fire engulfs the Lal Masjid mosque in Islamabad. Hundreds died when the building was stormed by the Pakistani Army

able to move, and subjected to physical and mental torture: "I was terrified. I was beaten and whipped. One of my colleagues was killed. I feared for my own life and I am lucky to be alive", he said.

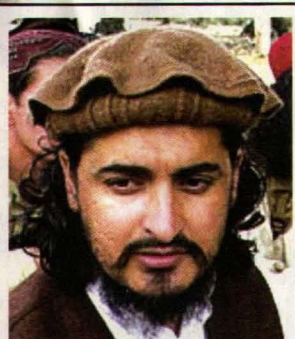
He was certainly right about that. Two weeks previously news reports began to circulate that Usman Punjabi, leader of the Asian Tigers or Punjabi Taliban, and five of his followers had been killed in the Dandy Darpakhel area of North Waziristan in a gunbattle with Mahsud tribal militants led by Sabir Mahsud - who had already been expelled from the main Pakistan Taliban for criminal activities. At the time it was reported that the fight was over who got to marry an Arab widow, but in reality the shoot-out happened after the group could not agree on how to split the ransom money raised by Asad Qureshi's relatives.

The two factions had gathered in a local school to try to resolve the issue but the argument became so fierce that both parties pulled out their guns and opened fire. Eight people were killed in total - six Punjabis and two Mahsuds. "We have killed the spy", the Mahsud tribesmen cried after killing Usman Punjabi.

It was Sabir Mahsud, one of the Asian Tigers leaders, who came out on top, but not for long. Even the leadership of the mainstream Pakistan

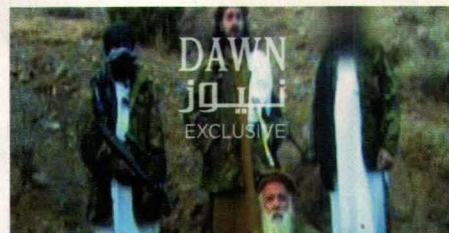


Assassinated - former Pakistan premier Benazir Bhutto pictured at Andrews Air Force Base



HAKIMULLAH MAHSUD is the self proclaimed leader of the Pakistan Taliban. The CIA is convinced he was behind the suicide attack on Forward Operating Base Chapman in December 2009, which left six CIA personnel dead. Eye Spy sources say much evidence has already been secured by the FBI which also links him to the failed Times Square car bomb plot in May 2010

Top: Colonel Imam with Hakimullah Mahsud and gunmen. Centre: Taliban gunman shoots the intelligence man at point-blank range



Jacobabad, for which he also blamed the hapless Colonel Imam.

Later in the video Colonel Imam is made to stand up as Hakimullah directs one of his men to open fire at the elderly man. A young militant, whose face is covered, first fires shots at his forehead that make him fall to the ground. He then shoots him in his back and legs, and finally the colonel is shown lying in a pool of blood. In the background, armed TTP fighters can be seen standing around Hakimullah before shouting out the takbir (ie Allahu Akbar!).

The death of Colonel Imam brings this remarkable saga to an end for now. What cannot be doubted is that the decorated war hero and champion of the Islamist cause - documents recently emerged in Pakistani strongly suggesting he was personally involved in the murder of former Afghan communist President Najibullah in September 1996 - died while imprisoned by those he so vociferously defended all his adult life. They, in their turn, showed that far from being motivated by the highest motives of religion, their only concern was with the squalid profits of kidnap and murder.

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Circling The Lions Den
<http://circlingthelionsden.blogspot.com/>



Taliban was getting fed up with the antics of Sabir Mahsud and his gang. Evidence that the TTP wanted revenge on Sabir Mahsud for killing Usman Punjabi can be found in an article published in *The News International* at the time of the August shoot-out: *A Taliban commander, when reached by phone, in North Waziristan said the incident had sent a wave of shock and concern among the militants. He said senior Taliban leaders, including some from tribal areas and Punjab, had taken strong exception to the killing of six militants by their colleagues and threatened to punish the culprits. "The Taliban are now trying to get hold of Sabir Mahsud and his men and punish them for their crime," said the Taliban commander, wishing not to be named.*

It didn't take long for them to find him. Early in October 2010 Sabir's body was found in the main market of the Razmuk area of North Waziristan. A letter on the body signed by the Tehreek-e-Taliban Pakistan said that he was the leader of the Asian Tigers and that his killing was in revenge for Khwaja's death.

After the death of Sabir Mahsud, Colonel Imam appears to have fallen into the hands of TTP leader Hakimullah Mahsud. Despite appeals from the Afghan Taliban he refused to free the Colonel, believing that it might still be possible to negotiate the freedom of several important TTP commanders. Whether or not Colonel Imam was complicit in this, it is impossible to say, although he is said to have reassured family members by phone only days before his death that he was not being held in bad conditions.

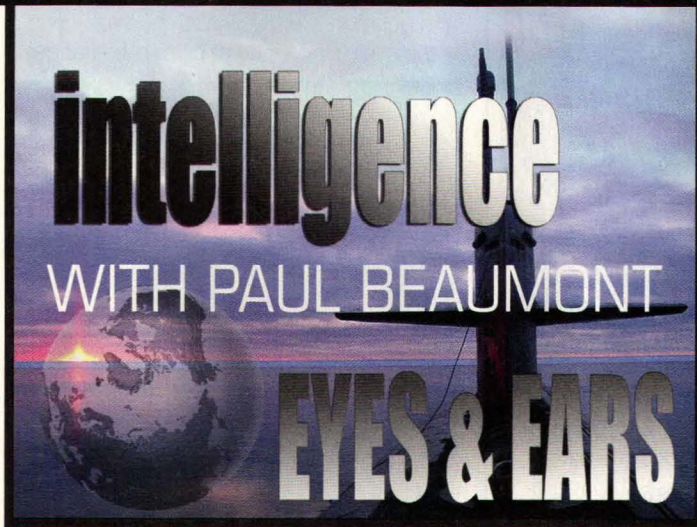
Then in January reports began to emerge that Colonel Imam had died in captivity of a heart attack. This would not have been surprising given the stress that this old man would have been under, first as a prisoner of the Asian Tigers and then whilst he was in the hands of Hakimullah Mahsud.

No-one knows for sure why, but it is now clear that Hakimullah decided to kill Colonel Imam. But in mid-February they announced that he had died, saying that a video would follow. On 20 February the video was released. In it, TTP leader Hakimullah Mahsud blamed the Colonel and a tribal parliamentarian from Orakzai for capturing and selling Arab fighters to the United States after they had escaped from Afghanistan in 2001. He said that the Pakistani security forces had captured 600 Arab fighters and sold them to the US for \$400 each. Bizarrely, he also accused the retired military officer of allowing Pakistan to hand over its airbase at Jacobabad in Sindh province to the US for use during the invasion of Pakistan. This is clearly untrue, as Colonel Imam is on record as being critical of General Musharraf for allowing Pakistani airbases to be used by the US Air Force.

In the video, Hakimullah also claimed that US aircraft had conducted 56,700 air attacks from



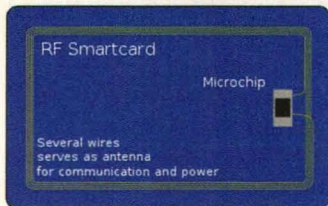
British journalist Asad Qureshi was with Colonel Imam and Khalid Khawaja when all three men were kidnapped by the Taliban. Imam and Khawaja were murdered



GREAT BRITAIN

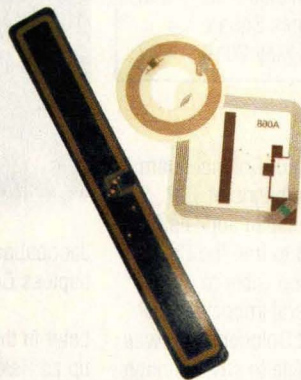
UK PASSPORT SECURITY

As passports expire they are replaced with a biometric version. The electronic biometric information is held, apparently securely, in an integrated circuit [a chip] placed on the back cover of the passport. This system is very much hailed by the USA and was immediately put into operation in Great Britain. The benefits for counter-terrorism agencies seem obvious.



Electronic interrogation of the chip allows officials to examine the biometric information of the holder; and anything else that might have been written to the chip by other interrogating authorities, including countries visited by the holder. This process is well known in industry and commerce and its technical name is Radio Frequency Identification or RFID. For instance, production component parts are identified for placement; in commerce, warehouses and shops identify stock and its movement and guards against shoplifting. On farms some livestock are tagged as are pets. These are all examples of the widespread use of RFID.

It may come as a surprise that the biometric information may not be as secure as the authorities hope. The Black Hat Show 2010 in Las Vegas was host to a demonstration by a researcher who electronically interrogated a US passport from



© GRIKA

These RFID tags are used in libraries

a range of 70 yards. The retrieved information also included the photo of the legitimate holder as pasted in the passport. [This same technique is likely to be successful on New York State driving license as well as Canadian Passports that use the same chip as the passports].

The researcher who achieved this success used off-the-shelf components easily available in local stores and from Ebay costing just £1700.

So, in a time of terrorism, phishing and other PC-based scams, what of our security? And, by the way, these Black Hat merchants have penetrated the cell phone networks too and they only do it for fun. What of those who mean us harm?

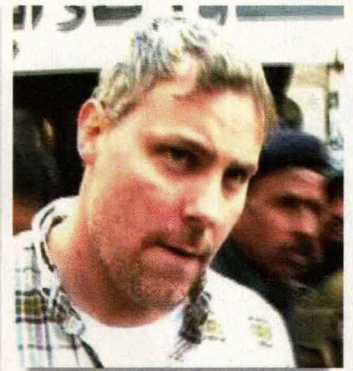


CIA AND ISI SPY GAMES

In late January, Raymond Davis, a CIA contact agent shot dead two persons on a motorbike who he thought were going to cause him harm. Not surprisingly a diplomatic incident unfolded.

The US claimed Davis was a diplomat - protected under the Vienna Convention; even Barack Obama had something to say about it as Davis was charged with murder. Eventually the matter was resolved with sums of money paid to the deceased person's families at a rate of Rs100,000,000 or US\$1,170,000. Generally referred to as blood money or diyat this is an accepted practice in Islamic law and under Pakistan's criminal code. This diyat was paid by the Pakistan Government but it is expected that they will ask the US Government to reimburse the sum.

But exactly who was Raymond Davis? According to the ISI he joined the CIA after working for Xe Services LLC [originally Blackwater USA]. He was born in Wise, Virginia and served in the US Army for ten years, joining the 3rd Special Forces Group where he remained until leaving to become a private contractor. Blackwater employees were accused of committing serious abuses in Iraq, including the killing of civilians and could hardly have been much of a reference for Davis in Court.



Raymond Davis

Davis is known to have entered Pakistan on a diplomatic passport, served in Peshawar prior to moving to Lahore. At the time a US official was heard to state "we made a mistake," and that Davis certainly did; but exactly when, where and how do you suppress the acquired skills from years of military training?

The finality of this act is that the US have apparently reduced their covert operations in Pakistan, feebly by 50%, following a request from the Pakistan Government. It is rumoured that the Pakistan ISI was embarrassed by the parallel nature of CIA activities in the area. Given that both parties involved are acting against the same antagonist this reduction can surely produce only a negative result.



CUBA

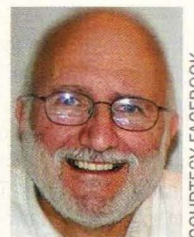
SATELLITE OBJECTIONS

USAID works in many international areas; indeed one such area is the Caribbean and in particular Cuba. On 3 December 2009, a USAID sub-contractor was arrested and charged with 'acts against the independence and territorial integrity of the state'. More recently Alan Gross, 61, was found guilty as charged in a Cuban court and sentenced to 15 years which he will serve in a Cuban jail.

The project that Mr Gross was working on was to promote democracy in Cuba which was done by the distribution of laptops and satellite phone equipment to give them remote access to the Internet. Just after the trial the state run Cuban television 'Cubana' ran an episode of 'Las razones de Cuba' or 'Cuba's Reasons' entitled 'Operación Surf'. The informative programme investigated the supply and modification of satellite dishes to allow non-government controlled access to the internet by concealing them in Surf Boards. The Cuban Government view this as the

introduction of communication technologies by subversive actions.

To make matters worse a young Cuban, a telecommunications expert, related to the reporters how he was recruited in 2007 by a "US organisation" to set up illegal communication networks in Cuba using the four satellite antennas, disguised as surf boards, that he was given.



Alan Gross

COURTESY FACEBOOK



© MERCOLA



In the TV programme an operative is seen 'adjusting' a garden satellite dish in the near proximity of a surf board. However, the truth is clearer than fiction.

The surf boards containing these 'satellite antennas' would not use domestic TV satellite dishes. Anyone who has one of these knows the working parts, the LNB or Low Noise Block, is situated on a boom. Much better would be one of the flat satellite dishes which are now being seen with some regularity or the BGAN which are made specifically for the purpose of supplying satellite Broadband access easily, are resilient [perhaps not waterproofed for surfing] but

would lend themselves nicely to being used as a covert broadband provider.

This episode was broadcast whilst Mr Gross was awaiting sentence, perhaps to promote the view the US is taking subversive action in Cuba and to stamp the fact that Mr Gross was being made an example of to make others think first before they acted.

The sentence has probably negated Barack Obama's wish for talks to ease US restrictions against Cuba. Sadly the last few words on this matter can be summed up by Mr Gross himself who during the trial "recognised having been used and manipulated" by USAID and the US State Department.

CELL PHONE INTERCEPTION

Having proven that new biometric passports are far from safe (see UK section) those bright Black Hat hackers and techs have turned their attention to mobile phone technology and are happily intercepting phone calls. Without being too technical the process starts with certain traits of the signal being analysed and actively used to 'crack' the signal. Gone are

the days when those with radio scanners routinely tuned in to the very high frequency output of the cells, listening to calls thought to be very secure but which were anything but.

Now a good working knowledge of digital electronics and signalling techniques is needed, thankfully only putting such interceptions into the realms of those authorised to do so.



CUBA

CARRY ON TRANSMITTING

Number Stations continue to dominate certain sections of the short wave spectrum. One such station is a Spanish language station which is not surprising given its origin, hailing from Cuba. It has the ident V02a for listeners. Every morning, with the exception of Wednesdays, at 0700 and 0800GMT and on 5883 and 5898kHz respectively, a strong blank carrier can be heard that will eventually start with the word 'Atencion' and then three groups of five figures follow. This is repeated for around three minutes until the first message starts with the ident that refers to that message repeated three times.

It was this station that was used by Cuban spy Ana Belen Montes (below) and received on a Sony receiver such as that shown (above right). The frequency readout states 7885kHz but a fine tuning control allows the expected frequency to be tuned in. Her slot was the 2000GMT transmission that was found on 7887kHz. She did

not use the generic one time pad but used a laptop and keyboard entry to a bespoke programme that converted the input of the

received numerals into an en-clair message. One of these messages had not been properly cleared from the laptop and was offered by the FBI as damning evidence during her trial.

Miss Montes held a responsible job with the Defense Intelligence Agency in Washington DC and ran the Cuban Desk. She was highly placed and it is thought her arrest was brought forward because of the events of 9/11. Whilst the 2000z 7887kHz slot has not been heard for some time, for the British and American listeners the frequencies stated above, using a simple receiver, can be heard. Interestingly, these two transmissions have also been heard in Argentina and Australia.

The transmission site is thought to be at Bauta, Cuba. The Russians had great influence in Cuba with a SIGINT site based at Lourdes; this was turned over to the Cubans a few years ago. However, the Russians still maintain a network of wireless interception stations as is noticeable on the Havana situated Russian Embassy.



Shortwave receivers

just message text sent to keep intercept operators busy and waste the resources of a hostile government.

In March 2010 it was noticed that E10 transmissions were becoming

sparse; by March 2011 they had totally disappeared. Wondering what replaced the Shortwave transmissions I immediately thought of the BGAN (Broadband Global Area Network); after all a while ago Mossad operatives were caught with a modified water cooler that had a 'map making' device in its lid. To me and my ilk, it looked like an antenna. What has replaced these sendings is unknown but I have been informed the replacement will not be easily intercepted.

© JEFFREY RUSSELL



Satellite telephone in use

ISRAEL

MOSSAD NUMBER STATIONS

Field agents need to receive instructions and as we learned in Eye Spy 71 the Number Station is one way in which this can be achieved.

One such station that could be heard with some regularity was that which served the Israeli Mossad. Believed to be transmitted from Tel Aviv its synthesised female voice could be heard reading out a variety of three letter identifier, sometimes with a number added too. In the Numbers interest it was given the ID E10 and was probably the most prolific voice station.

One such identifier was CIO, another SYN7 as examples. However a book entitled 'The Volunteer: My Secret Life in the Mossad' by Michael Ross and Jonathan Kay outlined the use of one time pads by Mossad operatives,

short wave receivers, and number stations. More importantly the E10 identifier VLB2 was mentioned.

The message would be given with Victor Lima Bravo 2, Victor Lima Bravo 2 [repeated many times] eventually changing as shown:

VLB2 VLB2 VLB2 Message Message
Text Text Group 3 Group 3
BDXRI CIKDH NMHNY and so on.

That these Mossad signals could be heard worldwide just illustrates the truly international nature of the Service's operation. The sheer mass of frequencies active at any one time also illustrated the phenomenal amount of resources being made available for this operation.

Not all of the signals would have carried an active message, a lot were

a glimpse of the CIA's Dream Factory

The Central Intelligence Agency has released a plethora of superb images on the public service web site flickr. The imagery - showcasing a collection of spy products ranging from one-time-code pads to inventive and formerly Top Secret projects - has become an instant hit across the Internet with visitors from across the globe accessing the files. This extraordinary project also allows the public a tiny glimpse of the CIA's headquarters and parts of the Langley site that before now, were off-limits...

NICK FIELDING examines some of the splendid photographs and related information made available by CIA officials

A tiny flying surveillance drone in the shape of a dragonfly, a modified lady's make-up compact that hides a secret code, a silver dollar that splits apart to reveal a hidden compartment, and even a camera small enough to be carried by a pigeon.

These are just a small sample of the once top secret and never-before-seen equipment gadgets that can now be found on the Central Intelligence Agency's completely revamped Flickr site.

The CIA has also completely updated its website and YouTube pages with historical

Agency videos and pictures. "The idea behind these improvements is to make more information about the agency available to more people, more easily," Director Leon Panetta said in a statement. "The CIA wants the American people and the world to understand its mission and its vital role in keeping our country safe."

While much of the equipment shown in the new set of Flickr pictures is predictable, there are some really amazing items that have never been seen before. These include 'Charlie', an Unmanned Underwater Vehicle developed by the CIA's Office of Advanced Technologies and Programmes. Developed to study aquatic robot technology, Charlie

the Catfish contains a pressure hull, ballast system, and communications system in the body and a propulsion system in the tail. It is controlled by a wireless line-of-sight radio handset.

The dragonfly 'Insectothopters' developed by the CIA was one of the first micro spy drones ever invented. The tiny machines were developed by the CIA's Office of Research and Development in the 1970s. It is not known if they were ever used in a mission.

**CIA 'founding father'
William J. Donovan**

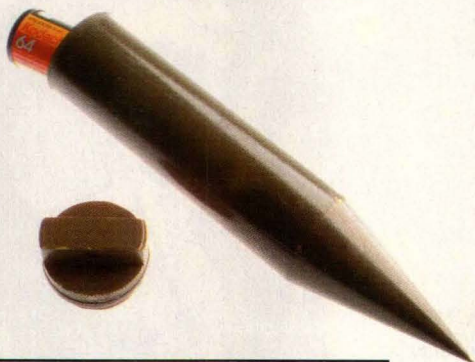


The Courtyard

The courtyard provides a popular setting for lunch, a chat with a colleague, or a short break in the fresh air. It provides a pleasant transition from the modern, glass-enclosed New Headquarters Building to the traditional architecture of the Original Headquarters Building. With its broad grassy lawn, fishpond and flowering plants and trees, the courtyard provides an attractive venue for special events.

"Dead" Drop Spike

Communication between an agent and handler always poses a risk. A "dead" drop allows secure communication by one person leaving and later the other person picking up material at a prearranged location. This eliminates the need for direct contact. This device is a spike that one could push into the ground. It is hollow in the middle and could contain messages, documents, or film.



A film on the CIA's YouTube site shows it in action and explains that it had a tiny engine to move the wings up and down. A small amount of gas was used to drive the engine, and the excess was vented out the rear for extra thrust. The flight tests were impressive but control in even a slight crosswind proved impossible and the development of the drone was abandoned.

The revamped websites are hugely entertaining and reveal much about the tradecraft of spying. And remember, all this equipment has been declassified. We can only speculate about the kind of equipment today's spies have access to. Q and his successors are as busy as ever. ➤

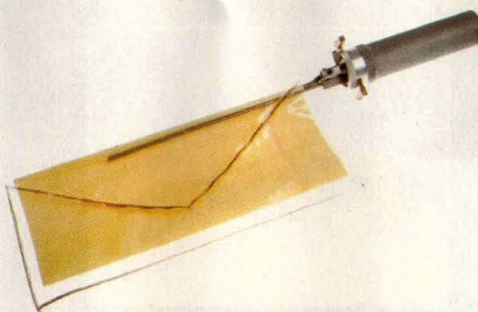
Donovan's Statue

A statue of Maj. Gen. William J. Donovan stands in solemn watch next to the Office of Strategic Services (OSS) Memorial. Donovan was the head of the OSS and is considered the "Father of Modern American Intelligence Gathering." The Donovan statue was dedicated on Oct. 26, 1988, and was commissioned by the late Director of Central Intelligence William J. Casey.



Tobacco Pouch Camera

A miniature 35mm film camera manufactured in Switzerland is concealed in this modified tobacco pouch. A spring-wound mechanism advances the film between exposures.



Letter Removal Device

Special devices were used in World War II to take letters from their envelopes without opening the seals. The pincer-like device was inserted into the unsealed gap at the top of an envelope flap. One could then wind the letter around the pincers and extract the letter from within.



Berlin Wall Monument (West view)

The monument is oriented as it was in Berlin - the west side painted with graffiti and the east side whitewashed. The west side of the Wall is covered with graffiti that reflects the colour, hope and optimism of the West itself.

Intrepid

A gift of the Intrepid Society of Winnipeg, Manitoba, Canada, this 22-inch statue of MI6 man Sir William Stephenson (code-named "Intrepid") was dedicated on May 2, 2000. The statue is a limited edition replica of a larger than life size bronze that stands on the Legislative grounds in Sir William's birthplace of Winnipeg, Canada. Sculpted by world-renowned artist Dr. Leo Mol, the statue depicts the WWII hero in his aviator's uniform.

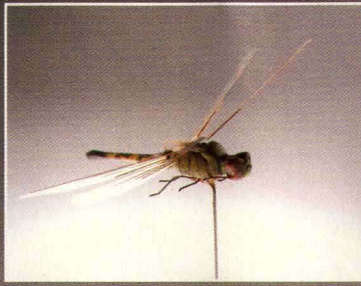


"Silver Dollar" Hollow Container

This coin may appear to be an Eisenhower silver dollar, but it is really a concealment device. It was used to hide messages or film so they could be sent secretly. Because it looks like ordinary pocket change, it is almost undetectable.

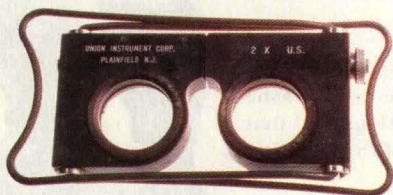
Dragonfly Insectothopter

Developed by CIA's Office of Research and Development in the 1970s, this micro Unmanned Aerial Vehicle (UAV) was the first flight of an insect-sized aerial vehicle (Insectothopter). It was an initiative to explore the concept of intelligence collection by miniaturised platforms.



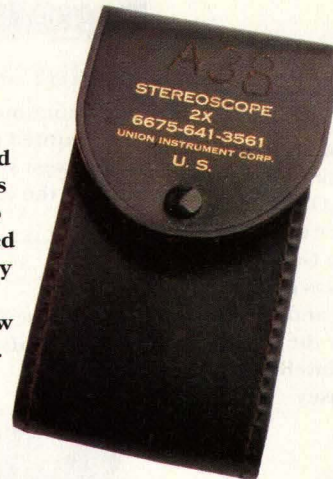
Escape and Evasion Map

Printed on silk, which is durable, this map doesn't rustle and can be folded up very compactly to be more easily concealed. It also is printed with waterproof dyes so the colours would not run if the map got wet.



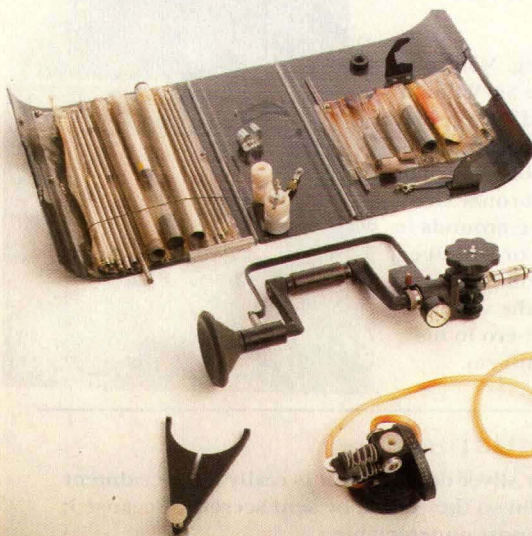
Stereoscope and Case

The stereoscope was used during World War II. This tool helped allied photo interpreters, who analysed images of enemy territory taken by aeroplane-mounted cameras, to view the film in 3-Dimension.



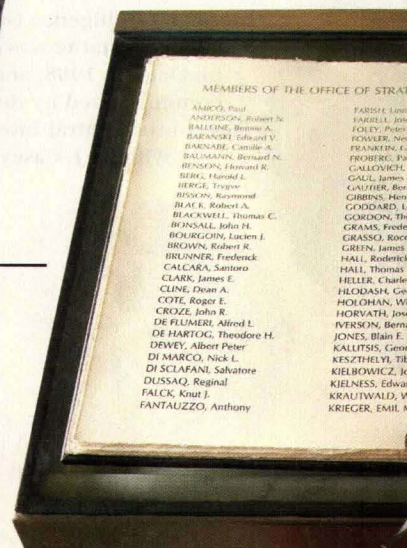
"Belly Buster" Hand-Crank Audio Drill

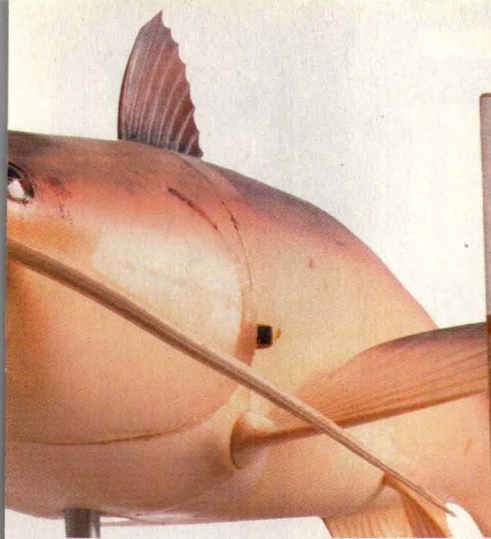
CIA used the "Belly Buster" drill during the late 1950s and early 1960s. It would drill holes into masonry for implanting audio devices. After assembly, the base of the drill was held firmly against the stomach while the handle was cranked manually. This kit came with several drill bits and accessories.



Bodyworn Surveillance Equipment

An intelligence officer's clothing, accessories, and behaviour must be as unremarkable as possible - their lives (and others') may depend on it. This is a responsibility that operational artisans, technicians, and engineers of the Office of Technical Readiness (OTR) take seriously. America's intelligence officers can safely collect intelligence in hostile environments because they know that quality and craftsmanship have been "built in" to their appearances, leaving no traces to alert the enemy.





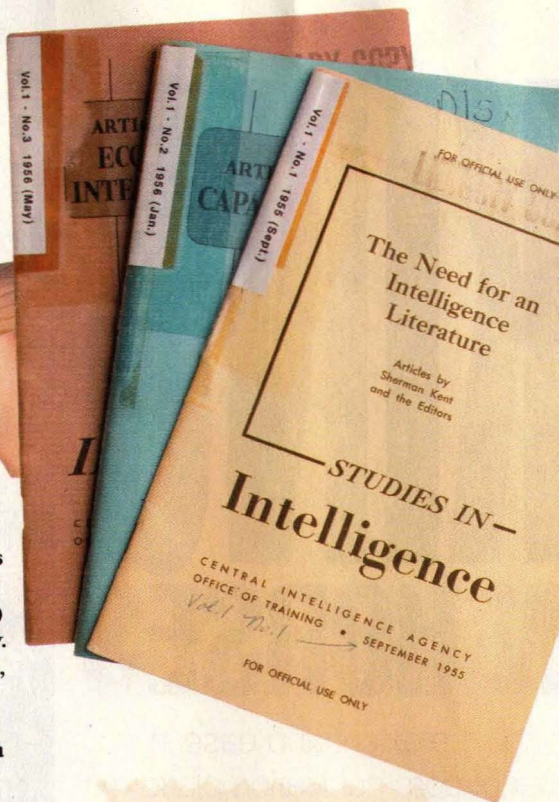
Robot Fish "Charlie"

CIA's Office of Advanced Technologies and Programmes developed the Unmanned Underwater Vehicle (UUV) fish to study aquatic robot technology. The UUV fish contains a pressure hull, ballast system, and communications system in the body and a propulsion system in the tail. It is controlled by a wireless line-of-sight radio handset.



Pigeon Camera

CIA's Office of Research and Development developed a camera small and light enough to be carried by a pigeon. It would be released, and on its return home the bird would fly over a target. Being a common species, its role as an intelligence collection platform was concealed in the activities of thousands of other birds. Pigeon imagery was taken within hundreds of feet of the target so it was much more detailed than other collection platforms.



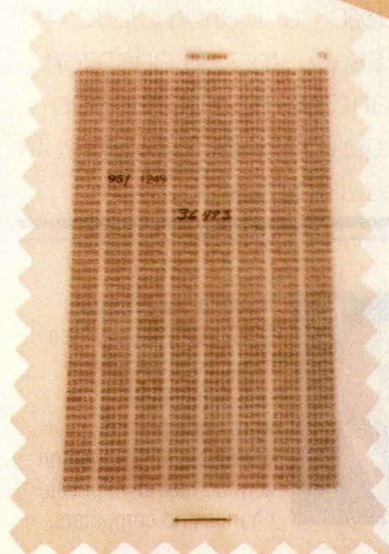
Studies in Intelligence Volume 1, Number 1

Sherman Kent created the publication Studies in Intelligence in 1955. Kent – the most renowned analyst in American intelligence history – served as a CIA officer from 1950 to 1967. Kent envisioned a journal devoted to intelligence theory, doctrine, and techniques. Studies in Intelligence was born from this vision. The quarterly journal is still published today; unclassified issues are published on the CIA's Web site.



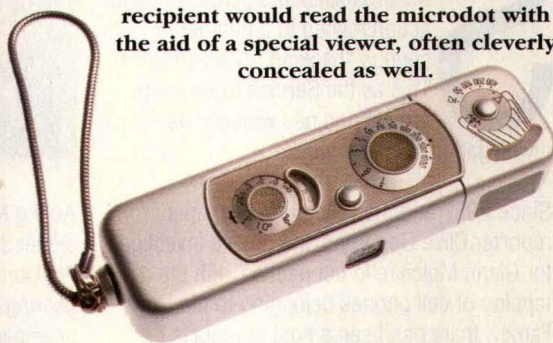
Microdot Camera

The secret transfer of documents became very difficult during the Cold War. Agents relied on the microdot camera to photograph and reduce whole pages of information onto a single tiny piece of film. This piece of film could be embedded into the text of a letter as small as a period at the end of this sentence. Microdots were also hidden in other things such as rings, hollow coins, or other mailed items. The recipient would read the microdot with the aid of a special viewer, often cleverly concealed as well.



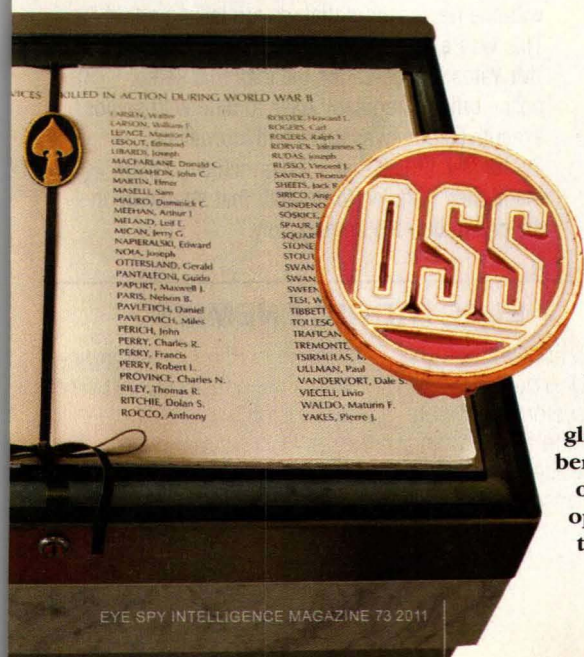
One-Time Pads

One-time pads (OTP) are used to encode/decode agent communications. They are issued in matching sets of two: one for the encoder and one for the decoder, and no two pages are alike. Each sheet contains a random key in the form of five-digit groups. Once a sheet has been used to encode a message, it is torn off the pad and destroyed. If used as designed, encryption by OTP is virtually unbreakable.



Minox Camera

Walter Zapp, a Latvian engineer, developed a portable camera that would fit easily into the palm of the hand and yet take high quality, spontaneous pictures. The Minox subminiature camera, in its various models, was the world's most widely used spy camera. When it first became available, the camera was considered a marvel of technology; it was originally made from steel in Riga from 1937-1944.



OSS Book of Honour

The OSS "Book of Honour" sits in a glass-enclosed case on a marble pedestal beneath the star. The book lists the names of the 116 OSS fallen. The page is held open by a black ribbon with a replica of the official uniform patch affixed to it.

Editor's Note: The descriptions attached to the imagery is CIA. Material can be sourced:

<http://www.flickr.com/photos/ciagov/>

YouTube site:

(<http://www.youtube.com/user/ciagov#p/u/9/-E3SZ05h9zc>)

HACKING & TROJAN HORSES



Eye Spy examines the extent and ease in which all manner of communication platforms can be covertly accessed - this as questions continue into phone and computer hacking of several notable people in the UK, allegedly including senior political figures

Senior officials from New Scotland Yard have been invited to explain the organisation's perception and action related to a number of serious "hacking" allegations. This as the Service made more arrests and has widened its investigation in recent weeks.

Since 2007 and the jailing of newspaper reporter Clive Goodman and private investigator Glenn Mulcaire in connection with the tapping of cell phones belonging to the Royal Family, there has been a host of reports suggesting many other dignitaries, politicians and well known people have fallen victim to hackers. In recent years there has been much suspicion that illegal access to voicemail files has taken place - because some journalists



seem to have secured stories and leads which those targeted believe could only have come from deep-placed sources... or information kept on their own private phones and computers.

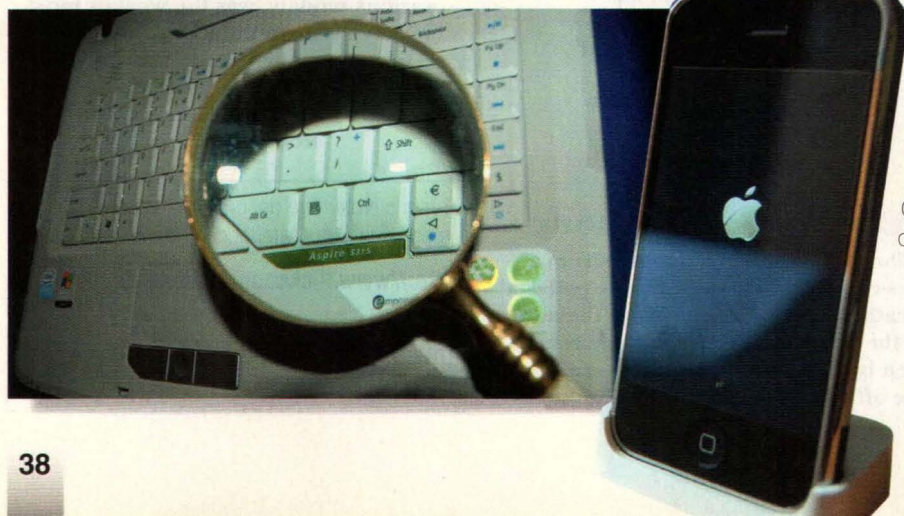
Acting New Scotland Yard Deputy Commissioner John Yates (above left) was recalled by the Common's home affairs committee for its hearings into allegations against the British newspaper *News Of The World*. Questions have been raised about police meetings with leading editors in the past, and some extraordinary language used. In the latest hearings, British politician Chris Bryant was asked to clarify statements made by Mr Yates in

September 2010. Back then, there was real concern that the scale of the phone hacking had not been properly addressed or investigated by the police. Mr Bryant said: "There is a real danger that the Met (New Scotland Yard) is at least, it might be perceived, to be in collusion with the newspapers that we are talking about." This was a powerful allegation, but he added: "Mr Yates has defended the idea that senior police officers regularly have to dine with senior executives at newspapers and journalists. Personally, I think that's a big mistake. I think that if they're going to do that, that should be in the public domain immediately."

Former Intel Corp officer Ian Hurst, a.k.a. 'Martin Ingram' pictured recently in London.

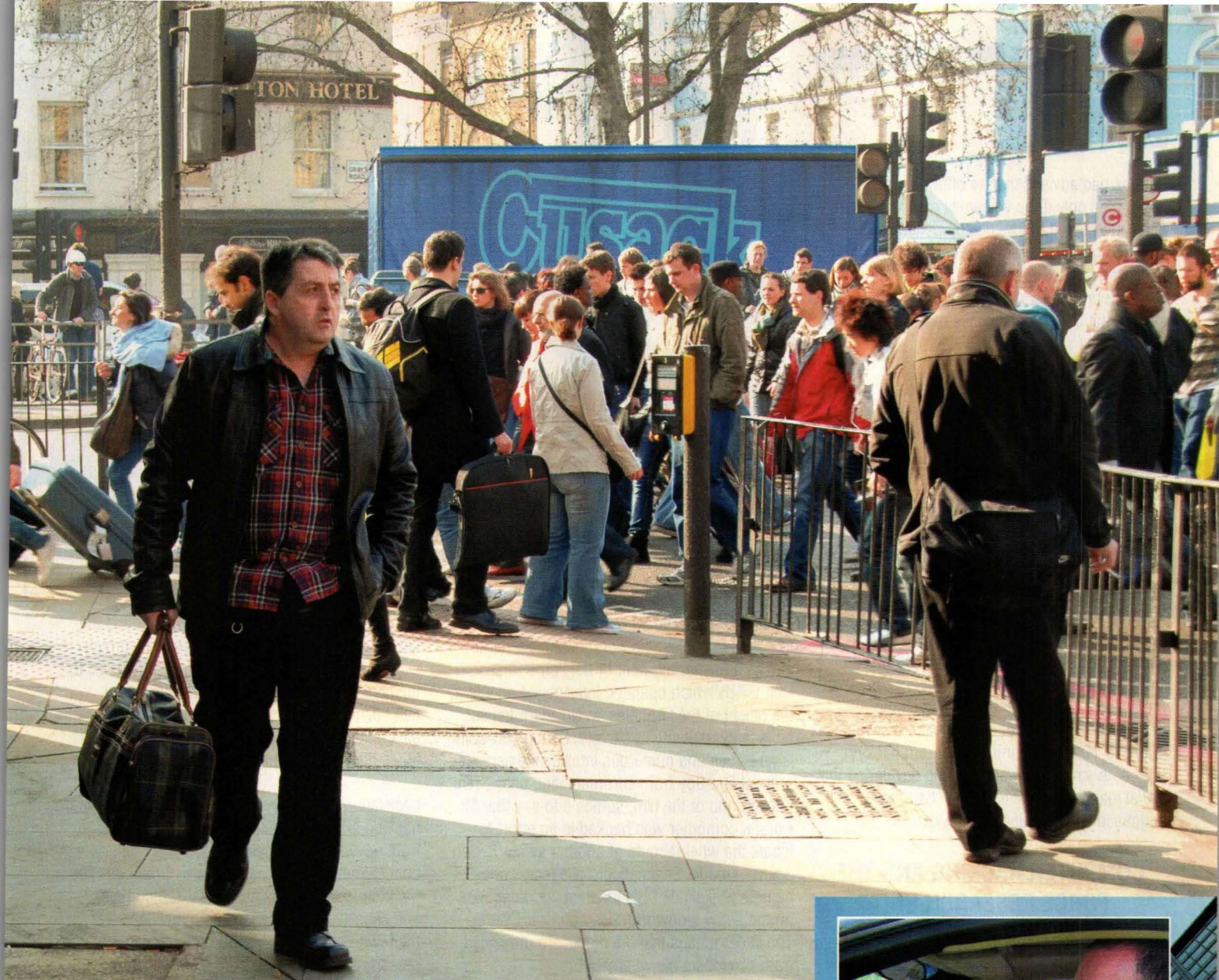
Mr Hurst told Eye Spy he has unquestionable evidence that he was hacked and knows the identities of individuals and organisations behind the operation...

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ELECTRONIC ENEMIES

Computers, cell phones etc... most forms of communication devices linked to the Internet or using an airborne system to operate, are all vulnerable to a plethora of different electronic 'enemies'. From cyber probes to voicemail hackers, or just plain interception of voice transmissions, texts and e-mails, the computer within the system network or device can be attacked



Former British military intelligence man 'Martin Ingram' revealed his true identity on the BBC's flagship documentary programme - Panorama. The former operative of the Force Research Unit (FRU) has evidence his computer was hacked and important material acquired - this after a one-time colleague admitted his role in the forwarding of a trojan virus....



New Scotland Yard have already made contact with some people it suspects have had their voicemail hacked



Chris Bryant talks about the phone tapping in Parliament

For his part, Mr Yates said some "very serious allegations had been made about his integrity."

Eye Spy produced a tradecraft feature charting the historical links between the media and security services in issue 50. There is

absolutely nothing untoward or unusual for the media to work with the police, indeed, cooperation is vital and there is often a two-way exchange of information. One can't read anything into Mr Yates' meetings with senior editors. Such liaisons are a regular event and all manner of opinions are expressed with a view to good relations and forthcoming stories. Of course conversations take place that touch upon sensitive issues, but this is a necessary element of cooperation.

The truth is, and few dare to admit it, is that some commentators believe New Scotland Yard has protected crucial sources who have been caught up in the on-going enquiries into voicemail hacking, and that the number of victims was relatively small. Mr Yates said that the Crown Prosecution





HACKING AND TROJAN HORSES

Service had advised that an offence was committed only if the voicemail messages had been intercepted before being opened by the intended recipient. This answers fully why the police said only a "very small number of cases could be proven." However, Eye Spy understands that other privacy laws may have been breached by such actions.

Few intelligence watchers worry about a so-called "celebrity" complaining his or her messages may have been accessed. Things are a little different when the phone happens to belong to a minister, or worse still, the prime minister. Illegally accessing a voicemail is still relatively simple, though the cell phone industry is producing better protective software.

Accessing a voicemail box is one thing, intercepting a real-time call is another. And because the industry is driven by ever-more complex technology, coupled with promises of "total security", those "smart hackers" intent on breaking cell phone security are even more determined to defeat counter-measures. No cell phone is 100% safe or immune from hacking, but some smart software is being developed that will at least give the end user a "hint of a suggestion" something is untoward.

COMPUTER HACKING AND THE FORCE RESEARCH UNIT

Equally as important, much more relevant and from an intelligence perspective, is the hacking of personal computers and e-mails. In March 2011, the BBC's flagship programme, 'Panorama', ran a controversial documentary covering the alleged media hacking. The most interesting section concerned



Former FRU member Ian Hurst

a former British Army Intelligence officer whose pseudonym 'Martin Ingram', is well known in intelligence circles. Ian Hurst is his real name and as a former member of the Force Research Unit (FRU) which operated intelligence agents at the height of the 'Troubles' in Northern Ireland, he is privy to plenty of secrets. Serious on-going legal issues and numerous intelligence aspects prevent Eye Spy from commentating on the real background of the film, suffice it to say that Mr Hurst's computer was hacked in an effort to locate the whereabouts of another senior British agent - Freddie Scappaticci - allegedly code-named 'Stakeknife'. His location and image are protected by a powerful UK High Court Order. The Order means that the media are prevented from disclosing his whereabouts.

Mr Hurst's computer was hacked using a trojan virus uploaded via an e-mail. It no longer functions. The BBC programme alleges a former *News of the World* senior executive editor paid a

hacker to obtain the material. At that time Mr Hurst, writing as Martin Ingram, was putting the finishing touches to the powerful and controversial book *Stakeknife*. Further legal restraints as to the background of this story means Eye Spy can't divulge any information as to where the data ended up. The journalist at the centre of this affair, denies any wrong-doing.

Legislation concerning cell phone and computer hacking exists. However, it can be conducted from anywhere in the world and 'levels' of concealment open to hackers are numerous. The back-story to this business is far too complex and sensitive to condense into a few lines, yet the rewards of a major scoop often mean persons are prepared to take major risks.

• In the next edition of Eye Spy, we scrutinise the research of German Karsten Nohl. Nohl, well-known in hacking circles has sent more shudders through the cell phone industry



This extremely rare photograph shows members of the British military intelligence element - the Force Research Unit or 'FRU'. Ian Hurst is pictured second from left

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SURVEILLANCE

World's greatest surveillance aeroplanes descend on Libya



OPERATION UNIFIED PROTECTOR

United Nations Security Council Resolution 1973 resulted in the biggest assembly of airborne surveillance technology not seen in years. Eye Spy identifies the main aircraft used in Operation Unified Protector

Creating a theatre which could actually render Libya's air force and army useless was never going to be easy. It was made especially difficult because by the time the UN had agreed to act, Colonel Gaddafi's troops were already inside the city limits of rebel held Benghazi. Nevertheless, with advanced satellite cameras operated by the National Reconnaissance Agency (NRO) and NSA trained on the region's known aerodromes, it was possible to alert US, British and French warplanes to any activity ground or aerial. More dangerous - Libya's 100 or so mobile surface-to-air rocket

launchers and heavy armour that were endeavouring to move into urban areas.

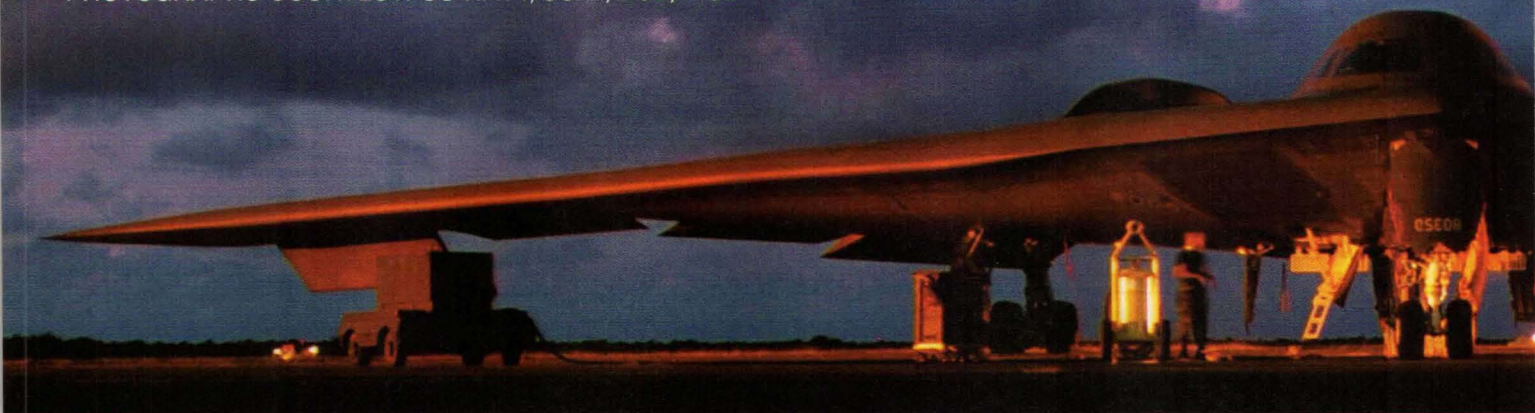
To secure the exact coordinates of these targets, a plethora of surveillance aircraft (often operating in tandem with Special Forces on the ground), were sent to the area. Similarly, naval surveillance technology from NATO Central Mediterranean (NCM) supported the mission.

A baffling decision by Britain to scrap most of its airborne surveillance capability was partially reversed, allowing the RAF's Nimrod R1 aircraft to play a part. Had the government's folly to dismantle the 'eyes and ears'



An RAF Sentry E-3D AWAC is readied for operations over Libya

© RAF/CROWN COPYRIGHT PHOTO BY EMMA WALKER



of Britain's defences happened just weeks earlier, the UK could not have mounted nor participated in such an operation. The Nimrod's proven ability to gather intelligence flying at low-speeds and for extended periods has never been questioned.

Under the auspices of NATO's Operation Unified Protector, other surveillance (maritime, ground and airborne) moved into the theatre, including the RAF's Intelligence, Surveillance, Target Acquisition and Reconnaissance (ISTAR) aircraft.

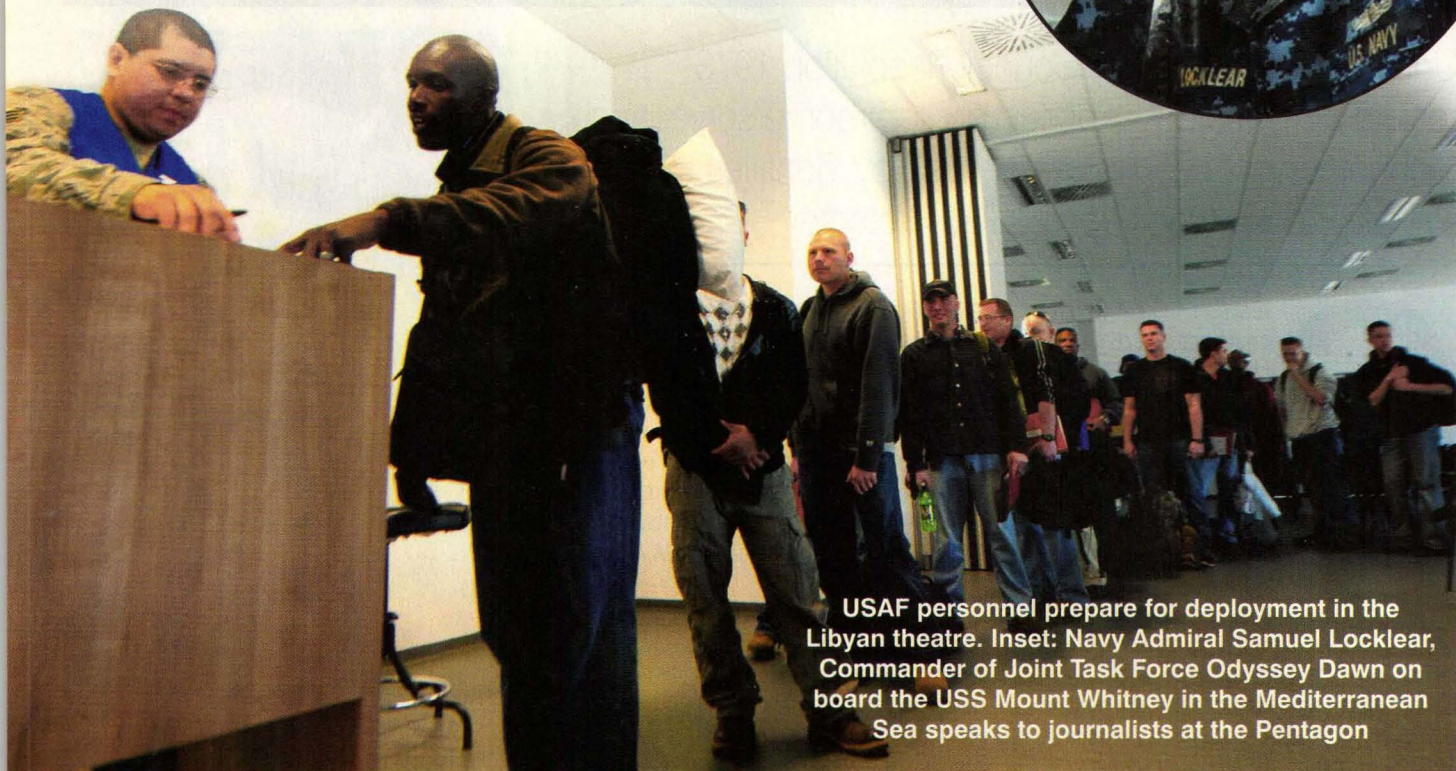
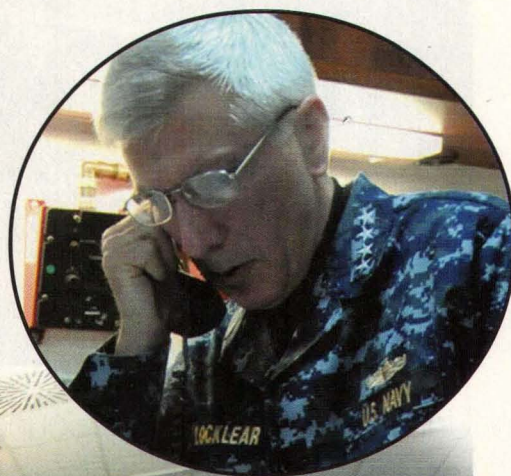
The ISTAR squadrons which were already supporting Operation Deference (helping UK and foreign nationals leave Libya) switched to a surveillance role helping support the British enforcement of the no-fly zone (Operation Ellamy). The ISTAR 'eyes' initially comprised of Sentry E-3D AWACS (Airborne Warning and Control System) aircraft and the 'ears' were provided by Nimrod R1 aircraft. The Sentries, which are essentially converted Boeing 707s,

had earlier played a crucial role on Operation Deference as command and control platforms for the Hercules aircraft which landed on Libyan desert airstrips to rescue stranded oil workers. These impressive surveillance aircraft can locate a variety of airborne and ground targets and relay real-time visual intelligence to support centres at sea, on the ground and to other aircraft. The E3 is one of the most defined and versatile aircraft flying today, easy to identify with its huge rotating radar dome sat atop its fuselage.

Another RAF participant is the [Raytheon] Sentinel Airborne Stand-Off Radar (ASTOR) aircraft. This can detect changes or differences in 'patterns of life', with the aircraft's skilled sensor operators on board and able to analyse the data and imagery to find that 'needle in a haystack'. Essentially the aircraft is being used to track ground forces. A Sentinel image analyst recalled one Libyan mission: "You learn to discount what is normal. I knew what our target was when we

started looking through that area. It just looked out of place; it shouldn't have been there. And when I looked in I was sure of what it was."

That intelligence was passed to a Sentry aircraft where fighter-controllers on board gave the job of investigating to one of the RAF's Tornado and Typhoon fast jets policing the skies. It turned out to be a missile system, which was promptly destroyed. (Despite its age, the Tornado remains one of the world's best aircraft in respect of day and night tactical reconnaissance).



USAF personnel prepare for deployment in the Libyan theatre. Inset: Navy Admiral Samuel Locklear, Commander of Joint Task Force Odyssey Dawn on board the USS Mount Whitney in the Mediterranean Sea speaks to journalists at the Pentagon

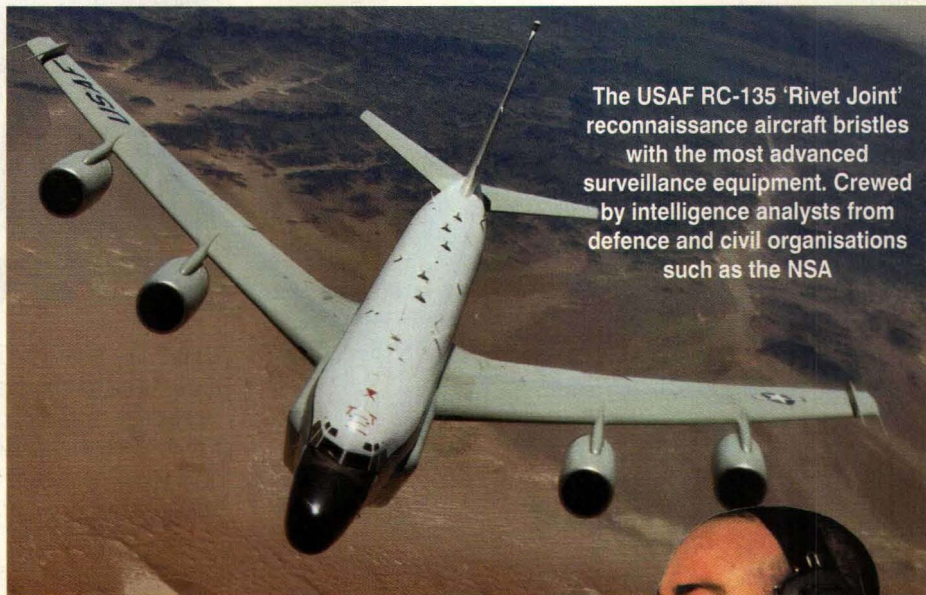


America's legendary flying wing. Ground crew prepare a USAF B-2 Spirit Stealth Bomber

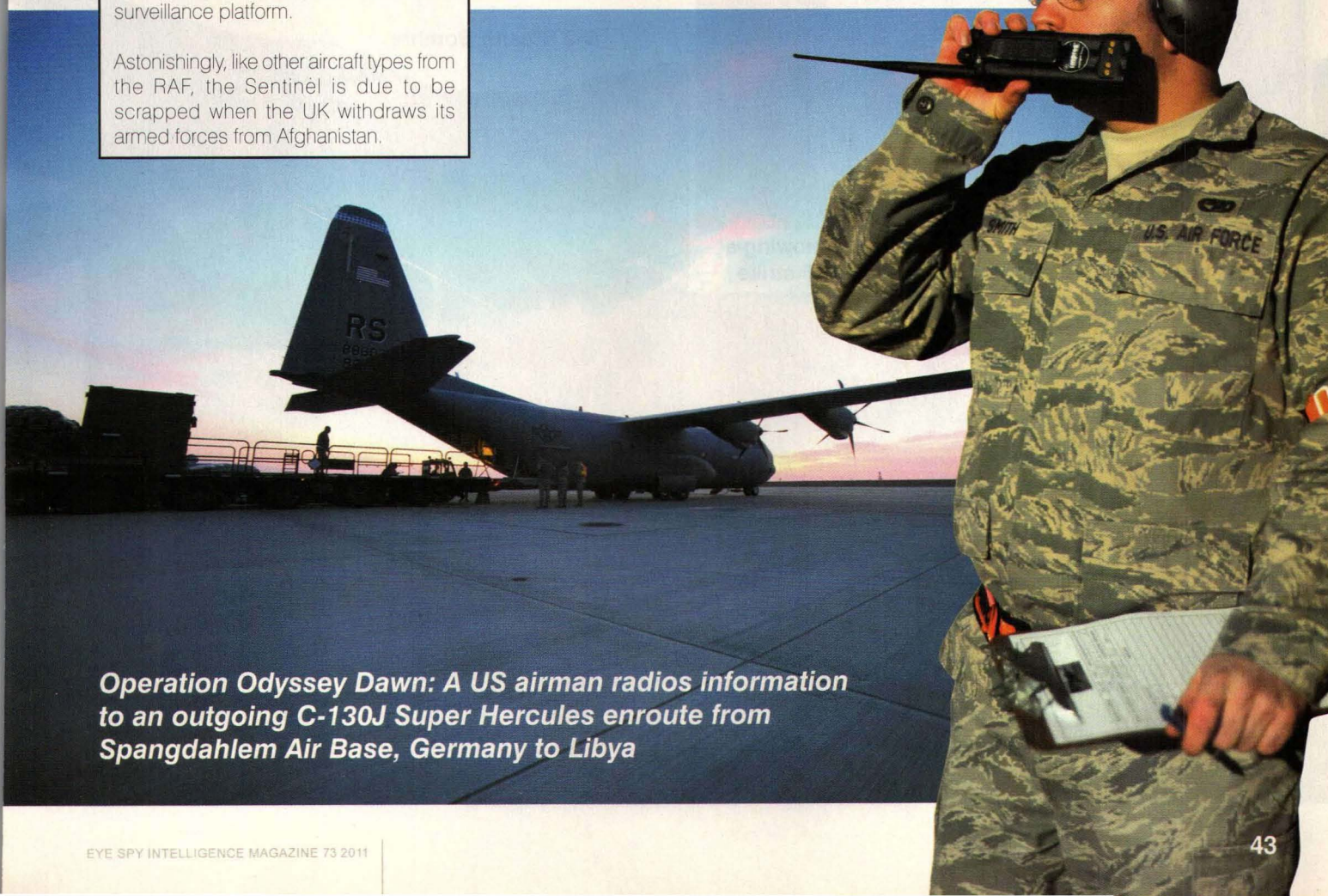


The Sentinel (R1) Airborne Stand-Off Radar (top) is actually a converted Bombardier Aerospace Global Express (above). The RAF has modified the aircraft to support a variety of technology which makes for a most formidable surveillance platform.

Astonishingly, like other aircraft types from the RAF, the Sentinel is due to be scrapped when the UK withdraws its armed forces from Afghanistan.



The USAF RC-135 'Rivet Joint' reconnaissance aircraft bristles with the most advanced surveillance equipment. Crewed by intelligence analysts from defence and civil organisations such as the NSA



Operation Odyssey Dawn: A US airman radios information to an outgoing C-130J Super Hercules enroute from Spangdahlem Air Base, Germany to Libya

NATO DEPLOYMENT TIMELINE



Following the popular uprising which began in Benghazi on 17 February 2011, the United Nations (UN) Security Council adopted Resolution 1970. This instituted an arms embargo, froze the personal assets of Libya's leaders and imposed a travel ban on senior figures.

On 8 March, with international concern over the Libyan crisis growing, NATO stepped up its surveillance operations in the Central Mediterranean, deploying AWACS aircraft to provide round-the-clock observation. These "eyes in the sky" give NATO detailed information of movements in Libyan airspace.

On 10 March, NATO Defence Ministers supported SACEUR's decision to have alliance ships move to the same area to boost the monitoring effort.

On 17 March, the UN Security Council adopted Resolution 1973, authorising member states and regional organisations to, inter alia, take "all necessary measures" to protect civilians in Libya.

On 22 March, NATO responded to the UN call by launching an

operation to enforce the arms embargo against Libya.

On 23 March, NATO's arms embargo operation started. NATO ships and aircraft are operating in the Central Mediterranean to make sure that the flow of weapons to Libya by sea is cut off. They have the right to stop and search any vessel they suspect of carrying arms or mercenaries. The NATO ships will not enter Libyan territorial waters. NATO has no intention of deploying land forces anywhere in Libyan territory.

On 24 March, NATO decided to enforce the UN-mandated no-fly zone over Libya. The UN resolution called for a ban on all flights, except those for humanitarian and aid purposes, in Libyan airspace, to make sure that civilians and civilian populated areas cannot be subjected to air attack.



Ministry of Defence reconnaissance photos showing a Libyan weapons site prior to and after an RAF strike



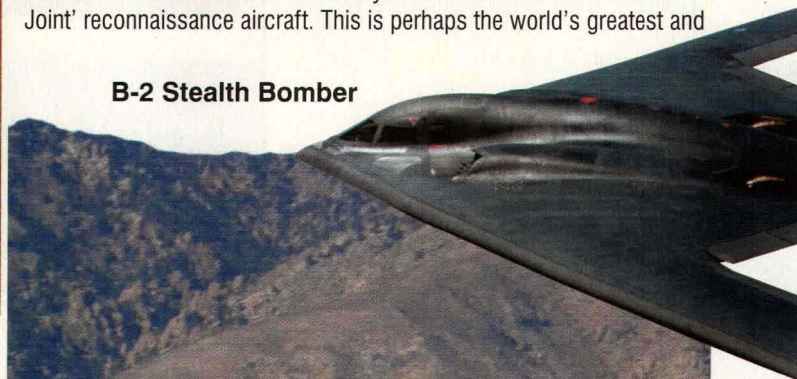
RAF Tornado GR4

SURVEILLANCE OPERATION UNIFIED PROTECTOR

High-flying American U-2 spy planes once again showed their unique prowess and pin-pointed hundreds of moving targets. Some of its technology can avoid counter-measures which might disrupt the function of other surveillance aircraft. And though the USAF withdrew from attack operations in mid-April, surveillance aircraft like the U-2 remained, so too several in-flight refuelling aircraft.

Just as relevant in the skies over Libya is the USAF RC-135 'Rivet Joint' reconnaissance aircraft. This is perhaps the world's greatest and

B-2 Stealth Bomber



RAF Sentinel R1

© ALAN RADECKI



French Air Force Dassault Rafale
pictured from the deck of the USS
John C. Stennis carrier

most powerful airborne surveillance platform. With a full crew of 30 personnel, including electronic warfare officers and intelligence analysts, the aircraft's sensors allow 'real-time' tracking and the instant forwarding of target coordinates. Other sensors can detect counter-measures, including electronic emissions from radar.

A surprise USAF visitor over Libya's skies was Boeing's B-2 Spirit Stealth Bomber. This long-range aircraft is virtually invisible to radar. Several important targets were destroyed by this most unusual 'flying-wing'.

French aircraft have been particularly active over Libya. The Dassault Rafale is a most capable attack and reconnaissance aircraft

Canadian CF-18 Hornet aircraft
photographed at the US base -
Aviano, Italy



(land and carrier based). It is packed with high-end technology that allows it to surveil and track eight individual targets simultaneously. Another interesting piece of equipment on board the aircraft is a computer which allows it to create 3D maps for navigation and targeting.

Other French Air Force jets laced with surveillance technology have also been active over Libya, including the Mirage F1CR. This carries highly specialised cameras, optical and electronic sensors.

Canada too has joined the NATO mission. Its CF-18 Hornets have been fitted with infra-red cameras that allows its pilots to operate in low-visibility conditions.

The NATO operation which should be regarded as passive in nature (only targets violating or threatening civilians have been struck) has been most successful in limiting the number

RAF Typhoon (Eurofighter)



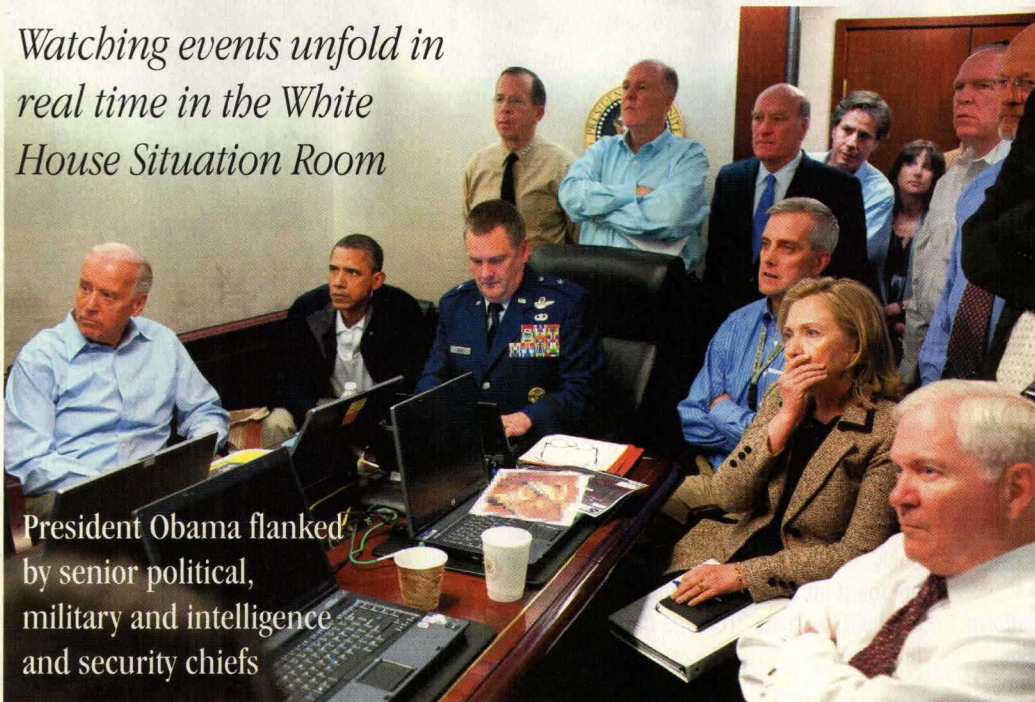
of civilian casualties. However, keeping this number of aircraft in the sky is a phenomenal and costly effort. A political solution to the situation in Libya is needed. However, intelligence gleaned by this impressive collection of aircraft suggests Colonel Gaddafi's ability to use heavy armour on the rebels is diminishing by the day. Much of his air force has been destroyed, thus at some point NATO and its partners should be able to scale down the surveillance.



RAF personnel onboard a Sentry E3D
AWAC operational over Libyan airspace

CODEWORD GERONIMO

Watching events unfold in real time in the White House Situation Room



President Obama flanked by senior political, military and intelligence and security chiefs

INSIDE INTEL

The CIA operation that brought to an end 20 years of terrorist activities, performed, organised and authorised by Osama bin-Laden

GERONIMO EKIA

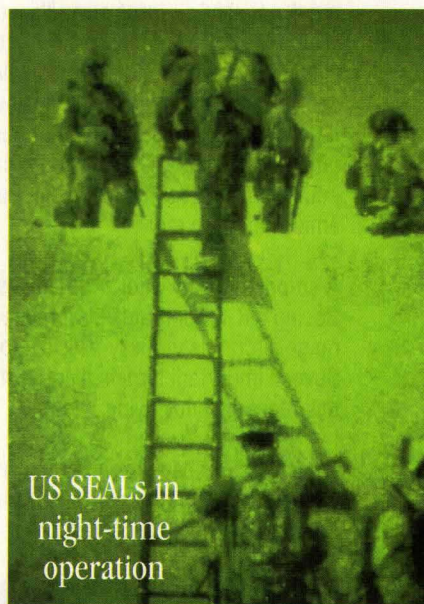
The codeword for the SEALs primary target was Geronimo (Osama bin-Laden). After he was confronted in his bedroom by four SEALs, he was instructed to lay down thus allowing arrest. It's unclear what happened next, but a female reportedly stood in front of him. She was shot along with OBL. At that moment a communication was routed to Langley which recorded: 'Geronimo [E]KIA' - 'Target [Subject] Killed in Action'. Reports state only bin-

Laden's body was removed - and flown to the carrier USS Carl Vinson and eventually laid to rest in the Muslim tradition in the Arabian Sea. Prior to this, various samples of DNA were taken and matched, though this was not really needed to identify OBL.

The AQ leader was dropped in the sea because officially no country would take him. However, the truth probably centres on the fact that the CIA did not want his final resting place becoming a shrine



for his many followers. An ISI intelligence source told Eye Spy that the SEALs did take one "living resident" away - possibly OBL's son, though this has not been confirmed.



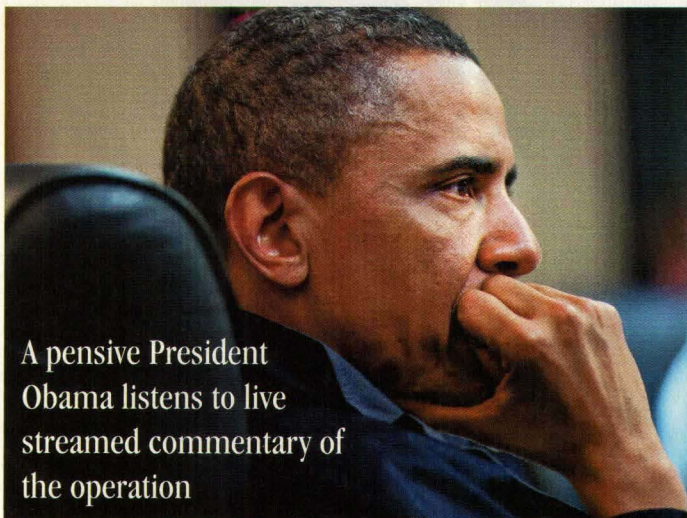
US SEALs in night-time operation

TASK FORCE 160 - NIGHT STALKERS

America's 160th Special Operations Aviation Regiment (SOAR - Joint Operations Command), sometimes referred to as Task Force 160 is believed to have played a role in the deployment of the SEALs in Pakistan. The special operations unit (Army) has a helicopter element used for daring attack and reconnaissance missions usually performed at night and at speed. Based at Fort Campbell, Kentucky, the 160th SOAR (Special Operations

Aviation Regiment) are known in the intel and security world as the 'Night Stalkers'. It was this element that carried SEALs in the Operation Red Wing mission over Afghanistan in 2005 when it encountered heavy resistance from al-Qaida and Taliban terrorists. Eight 160th personnel and eight SEALs were killed.

The 160th, which uses a variety of helicopters including the MH-60 Black Hawks and MH-47 Chinooks has carried a number of



A pensive President Obama listens to live streamed commentary of the operation



MH-47 Chinook



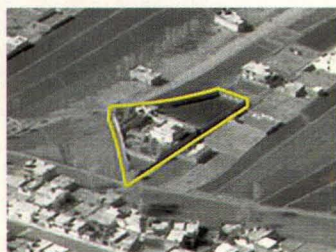
MH-60 Black Hawk



Special Forces troops including those from the CIA's Special Activities Division (SAD), Green Berets, Delta Force and the UK's SAS and SBS.

Night Stalker aircraft and personnel also spearheaded the offensive against al-Qaida in the Tora Bora mountain complex.

In the raid on bin-Laden's compound, at least four helicopters actually followed a low-altitude flight path used by Pakistan Air Force aeroplanes and helicopters. Their mission started at Bagram air base in Afghanistan and though for much of the time the aircraft flew at low altitude, they will almost certainly have been seen on Pakistan radar. The particular Black Hawks used in the mission have been adapted and are fitted with mufflers to lower the sound signature.



THE LOST HELICOPTER

Despite a US official saying the lost Black Hawk helicopter was destroyed by the SEALs, this only tells part of the story. Intelligence sources told Eye Spy that the aircraft was struck by an RPG (rocket propelled grenade) as it manoeuvred to land; or it clipped a wall and was immobilised. However, we are satisfied it was hit by an al-Qaida missile. Nevertheless, the SEALs did attach a number of bombs on the wreckage and detonate them as they departed - this we are told, to stop the ISI obtaining hi-end technology contained within the aircraft.



© MICHAEL MANUS



The Black Hawk was destroyed to stop technology falling into the hands of Chinese Intelligence



REAL-TIME IMAGING

That the NSA and CIA deployed aerial surveillance over the compound is true. The NRO uses and is responsible for controlling the world's most advanced satellite technology, and it seems probable that the mission, despite it being dark, was monitored from space to a degree.



However, the internal compound fighting was played back 'live' to Washington DC via satellite channels. A number of SEALs carried infrared and conventional cameras on their headware. Indeed, the White House released a 'study photo' showing various officials, including President Obama, watching the feeds provided by the SEALs.



The mission ended, US politicians and intelligence chiefs give their final thoughts on an utterly successful and near faultless CIA-US Navy SEAL operation

COMPARTMENTALISED INTELLIGENCE

An oft-used word in the intelligence world and one that essentially means information is restricted within a body or on a need-to-know basis. By compartmentalising intelligence, this basically lowers the risk of what's known as "information seepage", therefore minimising the chances of an adversary obtaining knowledge of a particular subject matter that is deemed classified, secret, beyond top secret or even higher. Compartmentalisation often

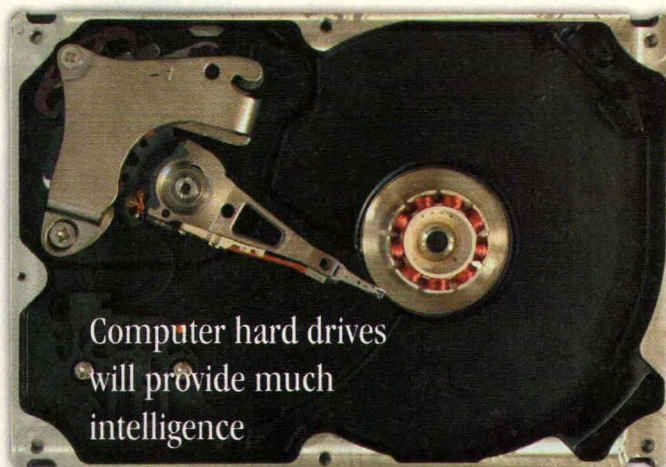
means withholding intelligence even from colleagues or within an organisation. That the CIA-SEAL mission adopted this is assured. It was also purposely withheld from senior ministers, military officials and even some intel bodies. This therefore seems to counter Secretary of State - Hillary Clinton's comments saying the mission was assisted by Pakistan. Eye Spy understands Pakistan officials were informed only at the very last minute the operation was taking place - for fear of an intelligence leak.



President Obama talks to senior US figures before breaking the story to the media

INTELLIGENCE AND COMPUTERS

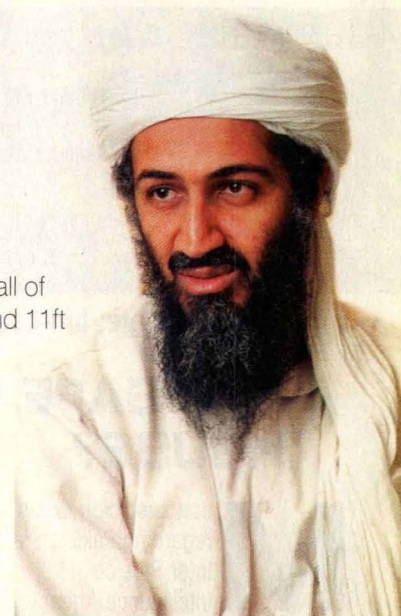
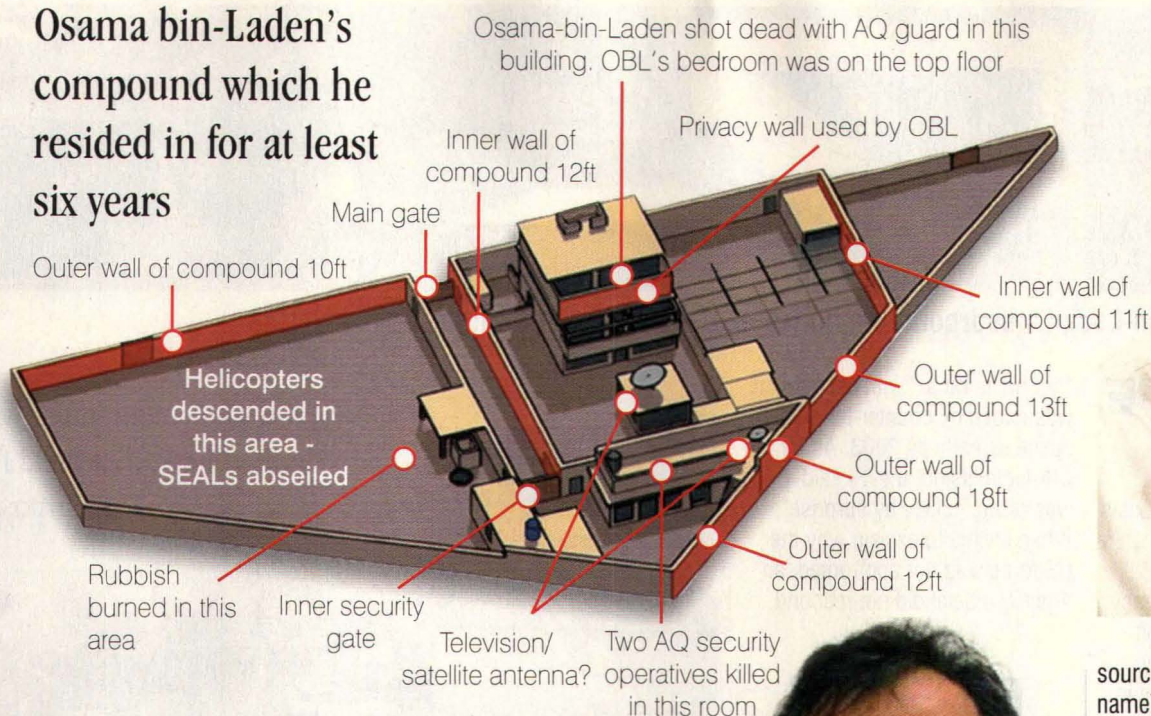
Once the Navy SEALs had eliminated the primary target, the CIA element had but a few minutes to search the house for materials which will undoubtedly help ascertain many facts about bin-Laden's presence, including how long he has lived there. However, it will be the intelligence gleaned from four computers, lap tops, cell phones, note books, diaries and other documentation that will provide a stunning insight into the life of OBL. Eye Spy understands only



Computer hard drives will provide much intelligence

the hard drives were removed. For the CIA and forensic specialists, the data may also turn up some less palatable intel - like whom he was in contact with and who has been his protector for all these years. Nevertheless, with the demise of Osama bin-Laden - AQ Central - what's left of it, is now vulnerable to the point that it is irrelevant. However, this does not mean for one moment that al-Qaida itself and those thousands of operatives who support it, are less dangerous.

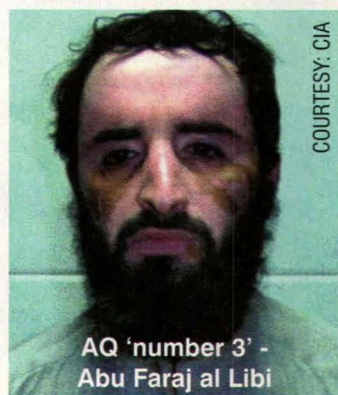
Osama bin-Laden's compound which he resided in for at least six years



WATERBOARDING

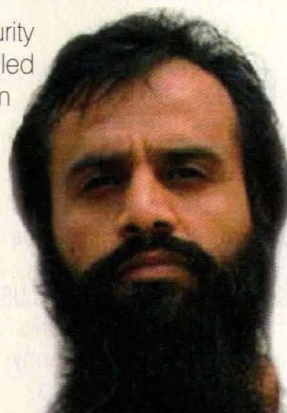
The controversial subject of waterboarding was raised in connection with the operation, or more precisely, how the CIA first became aware of OBL's possible location. Khalid Sheikh Mohammed (KSM), the real mastermind of 9/11, was waterboarded over 100 times at various CIA holding points. There is strong evidence he provided the name of a long-time courier who was delivering correspondence to and from OBL, or at the very least identified a person who could name the courier.

The courier it turned out was a Kuwaiti man by the name of Abu Ahmad - a friend and associate of KSM. The intel was also linked to AQ's third in command, Abu Faraj



AQ 'number 3' - Abu Faraj al Libi

COURTESY: CIA



Muhammad Mani al-Qahtani

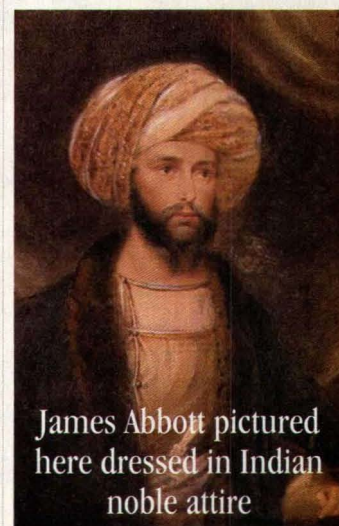
al Libi and exposed an operative who was probably going to join the 9/11 hijack team - Muhammad Mani al-Qahtani.

Armed with this intel, the CIA's OBL Desk set about finding Abu Ahmad. According to Eye Spy

sources his name (or family name) was found on a local register in Abbottabad - and the rest is history. CIA undercover agents watched him sporadically for four years, along with two of his brothers. We understand a CIA signal generated in 2009 noted "the occupants had a tendency to burn as much garbage as possible". The rest of the rubbish was never placed outside the compound, but collected from within.

ABBOTTABAD

The city of Abbottabad situated in the north of the country has been likened to a garrison town. Popular with visitors and one of the country's more affluent cities, Abbottabad takes its name from Major James Abbott, the first British deputy commissioner. It is located about 40 miles north of Islamabad.



James Abbott pictured here dressed in Indian noble attire

COURTESY: DOD



US servicemen in Afghanistan watch the presidential broadcast announcing the death of Osama bin-Laden



L-R: The main gate; bin-Laden's bedroom; the house; sooted roof from fire

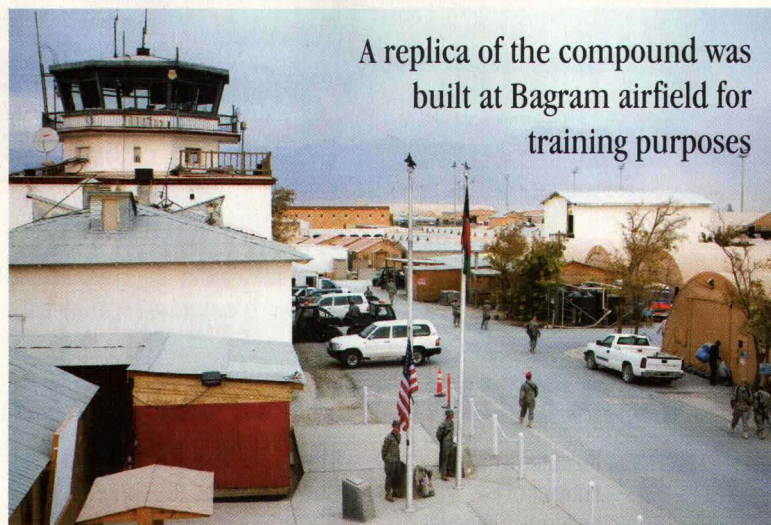
AN ISI SAFE HOUSE?

Much suspicion exists regarding Pakistan's Inter Service Intelligence Agency (ISI) and how much protection was afforded to OBL. Eye Spy understands that his presence in the compound was a carefully guarded secret, and known to just a few ISI staffers. It has been suggested he was allowed to live in the compound just as long as he did not leave. However, locals say the house had a constant flow of visitors and ID was regularly checked. Nevertheless, most were shocked at learning the terror leader had been a resident in their midst for years. The CIA will want to know how long OBL has lived in the location and why it was never properly informed. It seems inconceivable that at least one senior ISI official was not aware of just who the primary resident was. ISI officials have since apologised publicly that the compound was

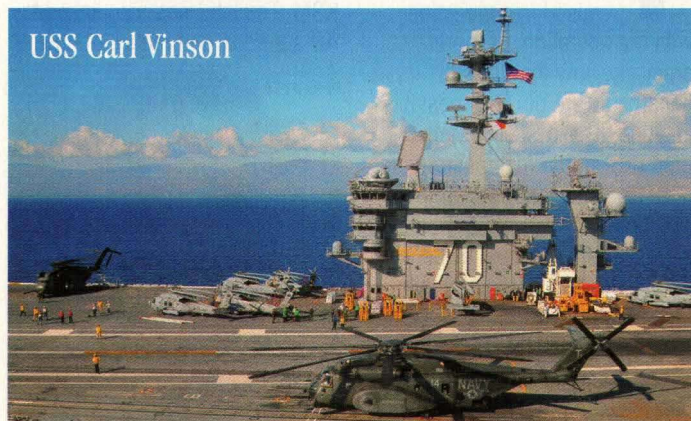
"not on its radar", but did admit it was raided by counter-terrorist police as early as 2003. As for the CIA-led mission, the ISI said it was taken "totally by surprise". When invited to explain why the US force was not confronted, an Agency official did not respond.

BAGRAM AIRFIELD

This important airport is located near one of the most ancient cities in Afghanistan. Various US regiments and units occupy this site which is shared by the Army and Air Force. NATO too has a presence. Eye Spy understands a large part of the Abbottabad mission was planned here - including the reconstruction of a site similar to the OBL compound. This was used by the SEALs to train and determine just how many personnel would be required. This in itself is still unconfirmed, with estimates



A replica of the compound was built at Bagram airfield for training purposes



USS Carl Vinson

COURTESY: US NAVY



THE GREEN ROOM, WHITE HOUSE

President Obama shakes the hand of Admiral Mike Mullen, Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff. To the left is D/CIA Leon Panetta and nearest camera - Hillary Clinton

varying from 24 to 40 operatives. However, we are fairly confident that two SEAL teams of 12 were on board the aircraft - the rest was composed of aircrew and CIA officers.

PHOTO EVIDENCE

Though OBL was shot twice, intelligence sources who have seen photographs of the deceased, say they are far from gruesome. The imagery, both still and cinematic will be released at some stage, though it has already been provided to a number of foreign governments. It seems far more likely that some photographs will appear on the Internet before they are released officially.

HIDING IN PLAIN SIGHT

Death of Osama bin-Laden

Continued from page 7

identified the whereabouts of Osama bin-Laden. He had after all, been hiding in plain sight - just like the analyst guessed.

GROUND SURVEILLANCE

The US Navy SEALs are probably the world's foremost gatherers of intelligence in rural or exposed locations. Their surveillance skills are exceptional, and their daring do on an equal if not beyond most Special Forces. The force was advised months ago about an important mission, and though most personnel were not told who their target was, those selected for the operation probably guessed. As for senior SEAL commanders, they were tasked with finding the best way in and the fastest way out. Eye Spy has learned the SEALs actually built a similar site for training purposes - this undoubtedly helped the team during the real operation.

The CIA-led operation began in Afghanistan though was supported by communication elements from the US Marines in Tarbela Ghazi. At 1.00am four helicopters lifted two dozen SEALs into the compound and the men quickly debarked.

Locals actually 'Twittered' that they had heard heavy gunfire coming from the 9,000 square-foot compound. One computer programmer wrote: 'There goes the neighbourhood'. Others heard the drone of helicopters. Officially the plan



Within minutes of the announcement that OBL was dead - the FBI changed its 'Most Wanted' section

was to arrest OBL, but the leader of al-Qaida had for years warned he would never be taken alive. A major gun battle erupted in the compound and various debilitating grenades were thrown into the house in an attempt to subdue the occupants. Outside the compound locals were allegedly told by police to switch off their house lights and stay indoors - an indication that some form of warning had been provided.

Osama bin-Laden had but a few associates in the house, and all were reportedly killed. Amongst the dead was one of bin-Laden's sons, two guards and a female. One SEAL helicopter was destroyed, and though the Pentagon says it "malfunctioned", it was almost certainly hit by opposition fire. From whence that fire came - no one knows. There were no US casualties.

The body of OBL was airlifted away by the SEALs. It was reportedly dropped in the sea after Saudi Arabia refused to accept America's offer to fly his coffin to the Kingdom.

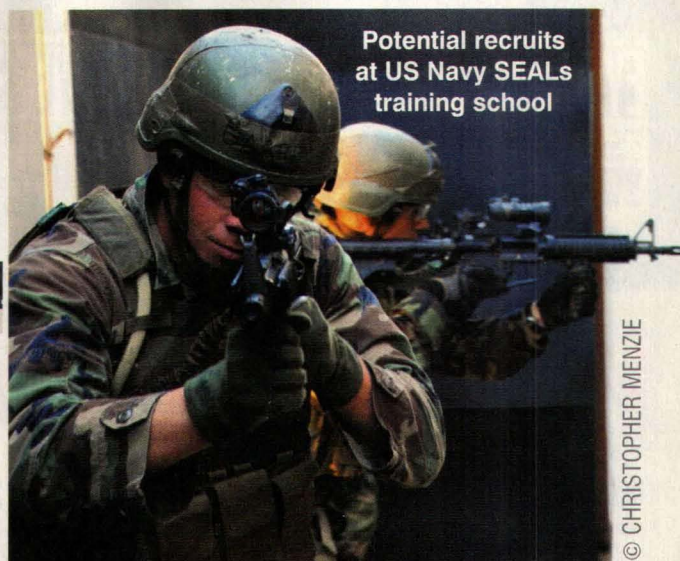
News of the event filtered out in the early hours of 2 May, though news editors had been briefed by the Pentagon earlier. In Times Square and outside the White House, in fact throughout America and elsewhere, people celebrated. The most wanted man in the world was dead.



The Pentagon - 9/11



Where it all began... a ticker in New York's famous Times Square displays the words the city's population has waited a decade to receive



Potential recruits at US Navy SEALs training school

© CHRISTOPHER MENZIE



The news of bin-Laden's demise was hailed by all those who held office

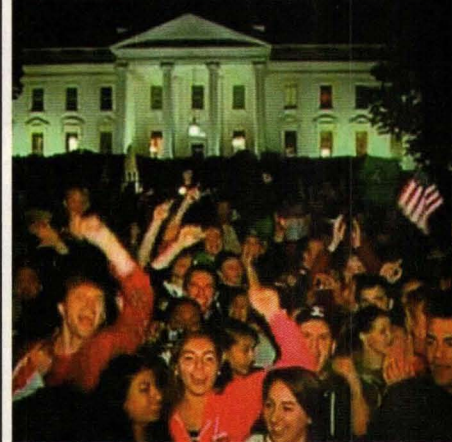
WHITE HOUSE STATEMENT 1 MAY

"Today, at my direction, the United States launched a targeted operation against the compound in Abbottabad, Pakistan. A small team of Americans carried out the operation with extraordinary courage and capability. No Americans were harmed. They took care to avoid civilian casualties. After a firefight, they killed Osama bin-Laden and took custody of his body.

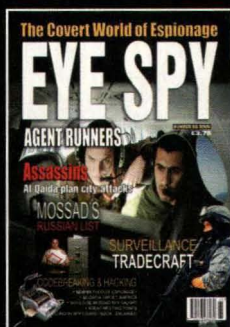
"We give thanks to the countless intelligence and counterterrorism professionals who've worked tirelessly to achieve this outcome. The American people do not see their work, do not know their names. But tonight, they feel satisfaction of the work and the result of their pursuit of justice..."

President Barack Obama

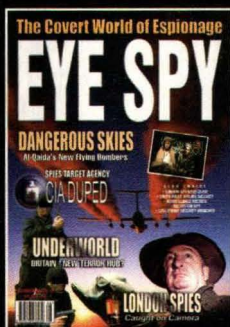
"Justice has been done"



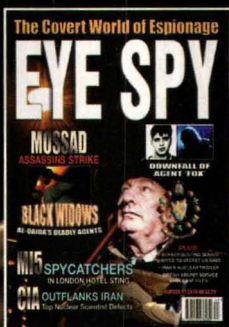




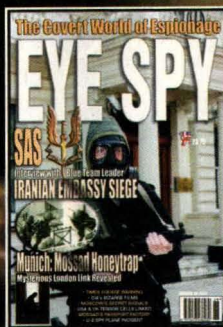
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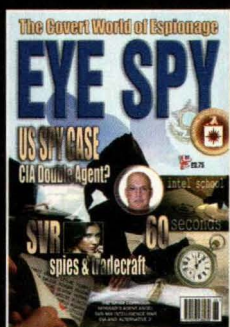
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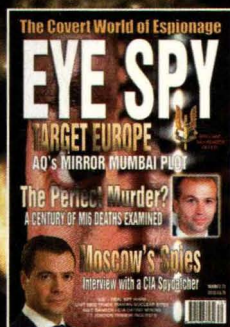
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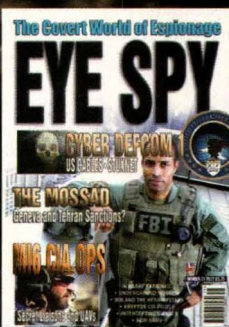
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OPERATION ROSEWOOD - TAKE TWO

On 5-6 March thousands of protesters seized control of the Egyptian Security Force's headquarters in a number of cities throughout the country, including Alexandria, Cairo, Nasr City and Lazoghly.

The protesters were able to collect thousands of files from the buildings of Mabahith Amn al Dawlah, the State Security Investigations Service (SSIS), including information on prisoner torture, corruption and many other subjects. The raids occurred after the collapse of the Mubarak regime, but while the old regime's security services were still intact. Since the looting of the buildings the Egyptian authorities have ordered the arrest of 47 state security officers who are accused of burning documents. The head of the organisation has also been arrested under suspicion of ordering the killing of civilians. On 15 March the Ministry of the Interior announced the dissolution of the agency.

In some places the raids took place because protesters noticed that smoke was coming from the Amn el-Dawlah buildings and realised that documents were being shredded and



© JONATHAN RASHAD

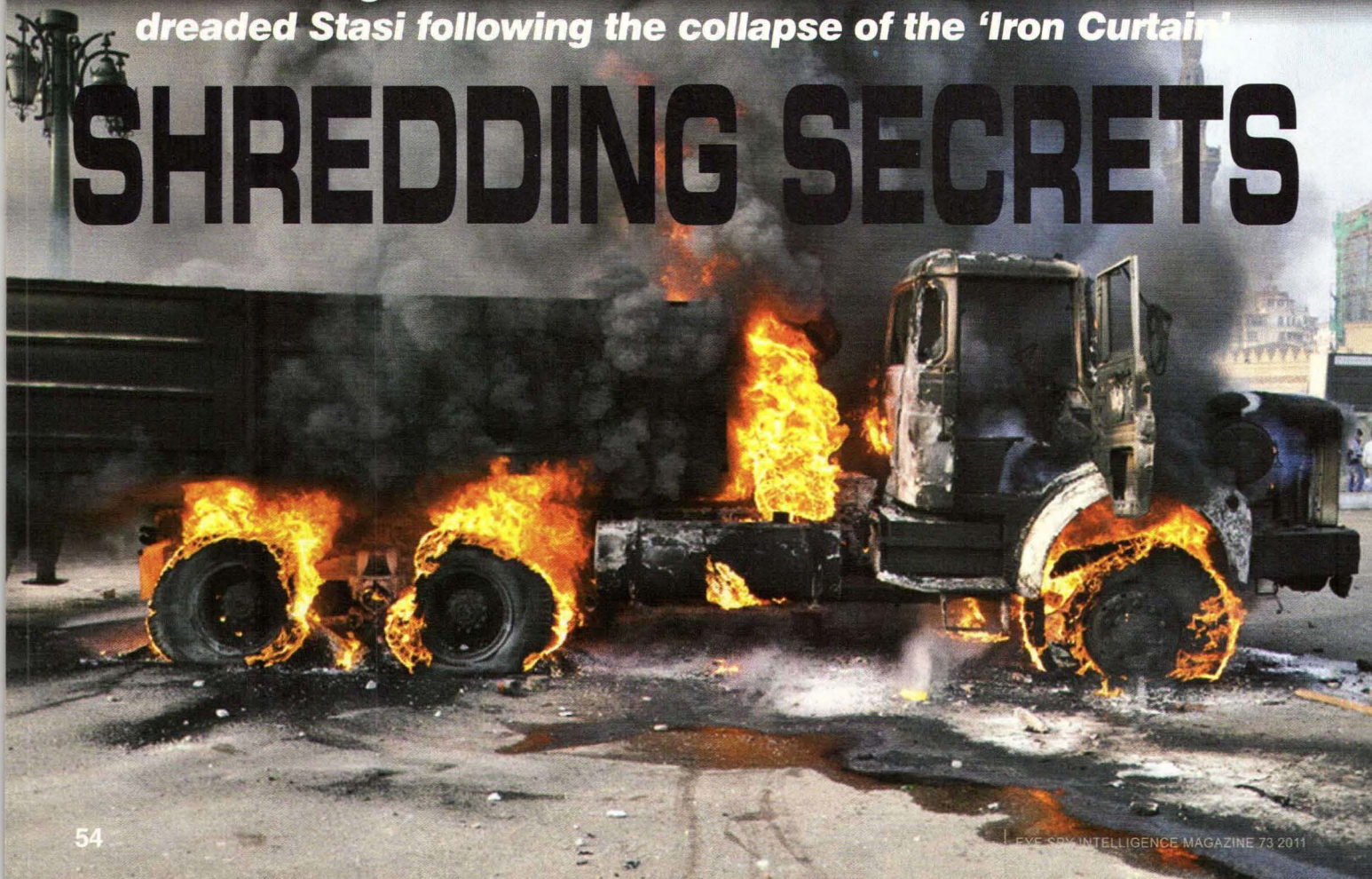
SPY GAMES: Destroying the Past

burned. In fact, amongst the documents was one (see below) which appears to have been a plan by the security services to destroy its archives of hundreds of thousands of documents. It contains instructions for the abolition of all branches of the archive branch offices and destruction of their content by shredding. One document revealed that the

number of personal files in the archives totalled 354,000. It is thought that Amn al Dawlah employed up to 100,000 people and had the role of controlling opposition groups, both armed and unarmed. In the past Human Rights Watch had singled out the organisation for what it called a "pervasive culture of impunity" with regard to torture.

Egypt's Security Service destroyed a huge number of intel files in shredding machines... in an action reminiscent of the dreaded Stasi following the collapse of the 'Iron Curtain'

SHREDDING SECRETS



Documents shredded in the Cairo headquarters of Egypt's State Security Service



The documents recovered concerned such issues as relations with Algeria, torture, election fraud, under-the-table deals with media, politicians and international governments, the attack on the Kadesin Church in Alexandria, companies that supplied Amn el-Dawlah, offshore accounts of the Mubarak family. There were also sexually explicit tapes of many public figures, as well as implements of torture and secret prison cells.

Some purported to show that the July 2005 bombing of the Movenpick Hotel in the Red Sea resort of Sharm el-Sheikh in which 88 people died, was carried out at the behest of the Mubarak regime. Previously it had been blamed on either Bedouins or Islamists.

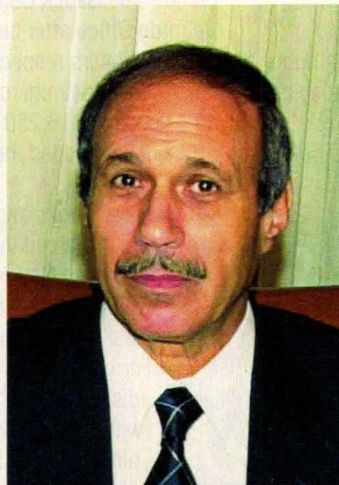
One document describes how three car bombs were to be detonated in or around the hotel, which was owned by businessman Hussein Salem. The bombing was allegedly ordered by Gamal Mubarak, one of the president's sons, and former head of the Interior Ministry Habib el-Adly – who has since been indicted. The reason was a gas deal with Israel. According to the documents, Mubarak wanted revenge on Hussein Salem because he had 'triggered' a reduction in commission for the deal from 10 percent to five percent.



Though Hosni Mubarak, pictured here with Russia's Dmitry Medvedev has stepped down, tensions run high. This army vehicle (left) was set alight on 9 April in Tahrir Square, weeks after the revolution had supposedly ended



A video still from a protester's camera reveals the scale of document shredding at the SSIS headquarters



Former Interior Ministry Habib el-Adly (left) and former President Hosni Mubarak's son - Gamal. Both men have been detained and questioned

Another document shows that the bombing of a Coptic church in Alexandria on 31 December 2010 was carried out by state security operatives in order to sow dissent and discourage Copts from taking part in protests against the regime.

Since the dissolution of Amn al-Dawlah, the new Interior Minister Mansour el-Issawy has announced plans for the establishment of a new National Security Sector to take over the role of the discredited organisation in counter-terrorism and other domestic security operations.

Report by Nick Fielding

MIRROR OF THE STASI

Actions in Cairo Like East Berlin 1989



As the Berlin Wall tumbled in 1989, CIA surveillance operatives in Berlin recognised that the Stasi - East Germany's State Security Service, were already planning to destroy millions of documents related to decades of operations and appalling actions, including murder and torture. Amongst the material was a trove of agent material including a card index which turned out held over 300,000 names and a plethora of other materials, much of it secret and relevant to the HVA, the Stasi's surveillance directorate.

Senior Stasi officials shredded millions of documents that could prove highly problematic in future years, including those containing the



Protesters at the Brandenburg Gate 1989

names of persons who had spied and operated for the Soviet Union across the world for the Service.

For its part the CIA managed to save a huge amount of information, which even today is being sifted through by a small team of researchers. Much of the material has been handed back to Germany where it is

being recorded and placed in historical archives.

Yet what of the tons of bits of paper shredded by the Stasi? Incredibly, a dedicated team in Germany, which at one point consisted of over a thousand people (the number today is a few dozen) under the watchful eye of the Federal Government has for the best part of two decades pieced back together many of the papers. The first Federal Commissioner for the Stasi documents was Joachim Gauck, who worked from 1990 to 2000. The painstaking effort to research the files retains its original name - The Gauck Commission or Gauck-Behörde Office after the first and second commissioners respectively. When the effort began, the researchers were presented with an astonishing 16,250 sacks containing over 40 million shredded, burnt and destroyed files.

Several books and research papers have been produced that document the findings of Gauck, but amongst the papers were reams revealing how the Stasi's spies used tradecraft to the full. For example, over 1,000 targets (dissidents in the main) were tagged with radio active chemicals, special pins, non-washable sprays etc. enabling surveillance operatives to use Geiger counters to monitor their movements.

Now, these were not just ordinary Geiger counters. The Stasi built small machines that could be concealed under an operative's



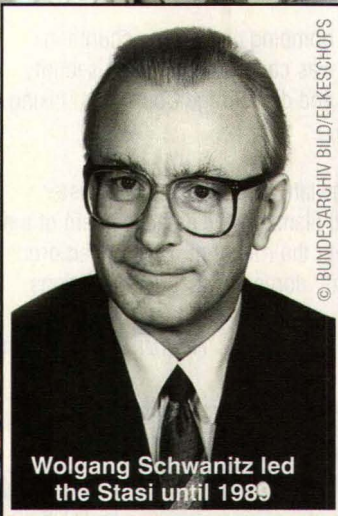
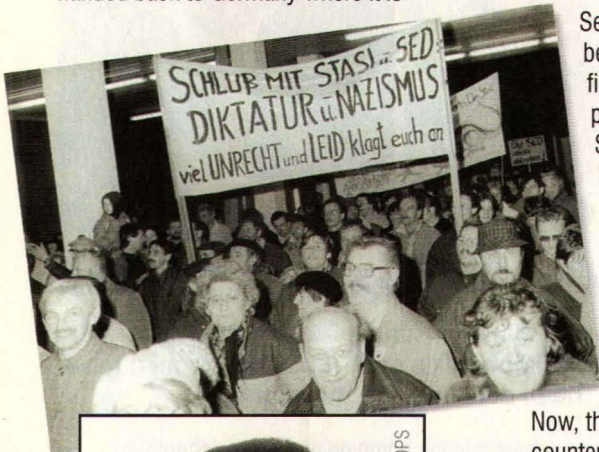
Joachim Gauck - now a rising political figure in Germany

armpit. Instead of clicking when in contact with radiation, they vibrated.

Other Rosewood or Gauck research uncovered more sinister Stasi spy games. Around 100 people designated for 'special treatment' were constantly provided with banknotes laced with Scandium-46. According to researchers, if these were in close contact or kept on one's person for a while, the higher the risk of death. The notes were never recovered of course, but the CIA did acquire a 50-page 'Protection Manual' issued to the Stasi's spooks who dabbled with radioactive materials. The CIA later learned the Scandium was sourced from a secret nuclear centre at Rossendorf, which just happened to employ a Stasi liaison officer.

Other files either reconstructed from the shredded masses or by Langley's alert watchers behind the Berlin Wall, revealed that

Continued on page 82



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Wolfgang Schwanitz led the Stasi until 1989



An East German security detail awaits the official opening of the Brandenburg Gate - 22 December 1989

© LEE CORKAN

All Our Yesterdays

A batch of intelligence files released by MI5 via Britain's National Archives, shows just how complex, bizarre and dangerous the world of intelligence can really be...

Assassins, Coffee and Poison Powders

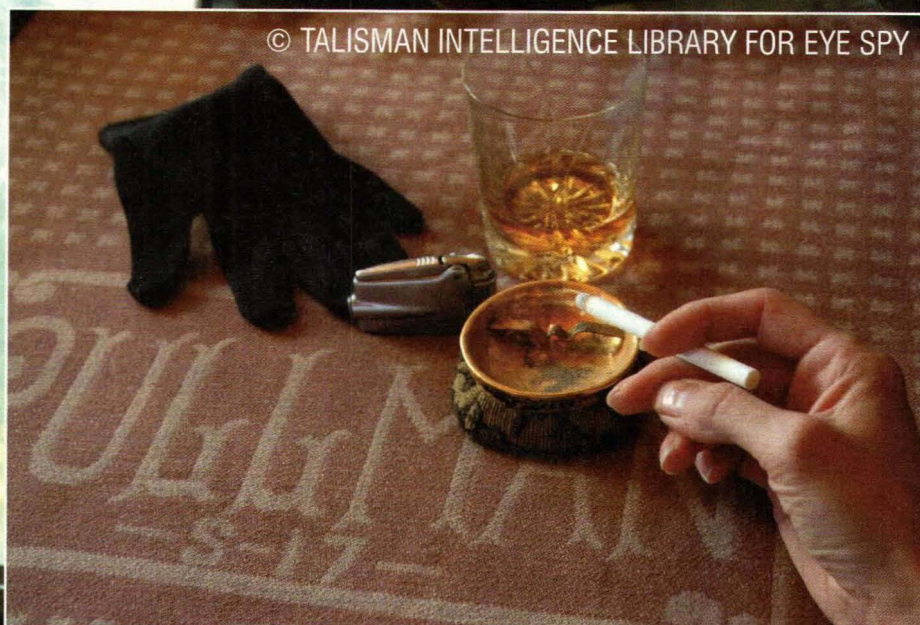
Months before the Allies finally defeated Germany, a secret operation was discussed in Berlin to cause massive disruption in Europe in the event of Hitler's demise. Like Britain's Special Operations Executive (SOE) and America's Office of Strategic Services (OSS), Germany too had created an underground unit that would use all manner of devious devices and subterfuge to carry out operations while the country reorganised itself.

The scale of the subversion would have been relatively small, but the implications for some people could have been significant.

In March 1945, two months before the war ended, MI5 interviewed a number of captured German agents in France, including a woman. They had been flown to France from Stuttgart in a captured American Flying Fortress. After the unit parachuted into Ayon near St Quentin, the group were quickly seized and taken to an MI5 station for interrogation. British Intelligence learned the Nazi operation was multi-

faceted and involved assassinating specific targets using various methods including poison. It also had a rather sophisticated sub-plot line. Many spies and agents had been equipped with suicide drugs - usually ampoules of hydrocyanic acid. However, the disruption agents spoke of a special aspirin made by the Bayer company. An MI5 debriefing document revealed death would take place ten minutes or so after swallowing. Asked how the agent intended to get the target to take the drug, this would be done by "persuasion" and after offering a special

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Special headache-inducing cigarettes provided the necessary ruse for the agent to offer a deadly aspirin tablet.

Close environments such as the train were thought the most suitable location for "delivering" the poisoned pill...

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cigarette that generated an instant headache. To complete the ruse, the agent would also smoke a cigarette from the same packet and take an aspirin. However, Bayer had mixed real aspirins with one or two deadly and marked tablets.

The "death tablets" were intended for use in close-person situations, on a train for example. Though in reality the idea was workable, Anna Prelogar, a captured German agent described it as "fanciful."

POWDERS AND PELLETS

The Berlin doctors also created a powdered glass fused with poison. In this case the substance would be carefully spread over a door handle or object. Once grasped, the poison would supposedly seep through the skin and into the bloodstream. Another poison

in the form of dust was also produced. Apparently deadly if swallowed, but harmless if inhaled (quite how this worked is not explained). However, the agents also had at their disposal, a tiny 1mm pellet that if heated would give off a deadly vapour "killing everyone" in the immediate vicinity. The idea was to drop the micro object in an ash tray - heat from the cigarette or dropped ash would start a chain reaction vaporising the poison. An adapted lighter was also fitted with a small device enabling a pellet to sit close to the wick. Once on fire, the pellet would issue its poison.

Besides cigarettes - a main stay of the fighting man and woman in WWII, another desirable product was chocolate. The German lab which had created the poison pellet also opted to use it in sugar, Nescafe and the German chocolate brand called *Sarotti*. Lord Rothschild, head of



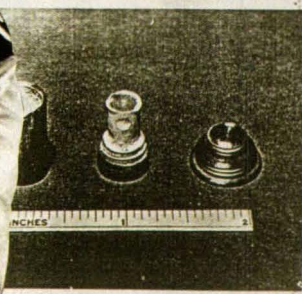
The released MI5 files show Germany's intelligence and security services were just as cunning, devious and deadly as their counterparts in British Intelligence via its SOE units

MI5's counter-espionage directorate sent a tin of Nescafe and a chocolate bar away for tests. There is a note referencing a medical test laboratory and planned "tests on monkeys".



Germany's Werewolf Organisation

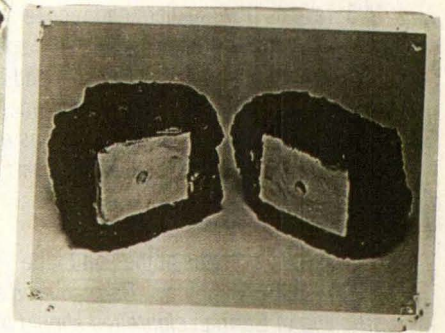
Even as the Allies encircled Berlin, covert plans were created to continue Adolf Hitler's dream of a 1,000 year empire - this by establishing an underground Fourth Reich. The MI5 assessment drawn from captured Nazi agents reveal how Germany intended to fight a guerilla war using all manner of weaponry, much of it drawn from the world of espionage and subterfuge. Dubbed the 'Werewolf Organisation', the agents were trained in the art of underground warfare and were to be provided with objects not unfamiliar to those who conducted similar operations for the Allies - including exploding coal - as evidenced by these MI5 photographs...



Brass and incendiary device



Captured - 'agent Schmidt'



Explosive device concealed in coal lump

Equally as distasteful was a scheme to supply roaming agents with bacteria - microbes that were hidden in female agents vanity mirrors. Henri Morael, a captured spy admitted the devices existed - he had also seen various coloured liquids and powders - presumably laced with the microbes. Such assassins'

tools were reportedly only issued to female agents who needed to get close to their targets... possibly via a honeytrap situation.

The captured agents told of a manual that described how all the 'trade tools' should be used. Indeed, one MI5 document related this

to "state papers" recovered in October 1944. It described how whisky, schnapps, liquors and wine could be used to conceal poisons. There was even a note from an SS officer asking that a "simple method be prescribed" whereby such drinks can be poisoned. ➤

The Plot to Assassinate Churchill

After WWII, MI5 learned of a 1944 plot to assassinate Winston Churchill. This was not by way of a Nazi bullet or bomb, but an assassin sent by the Jewish extremist outfit - Stern Gang* who were fighting to rid Palestine of the British.

MI5 reference Eliyahu Bet-Zuri. A report states: "As soon as he returned to Stern Group headquarters, he proposed to suggest a plan for the assassination of highly placed political personalities, including Mr Churchill, for which purpose emissaries should be sent to London."

Bet-Zuri was executed in 1945 for murdering Lord Moyne, the UK's Middle East minister in Egypt in November 1944.

The intelligence came from a Stern Gang member who was arrested after the war and revealed the plot.

- Following the release of the material, Geula Cohen, a former member of the group said she had never heard of the plot. However, Eye Spy understands MI5 holds other documents related to this and mentions further British dignitaries who were targeted by Stern Gang.

* Stern Group, also known as Lehi, was founded in 1940 by Avraham Stern (below). The outfit was responsible for several assassinations and murders.



British wartime leader Winston Churchill

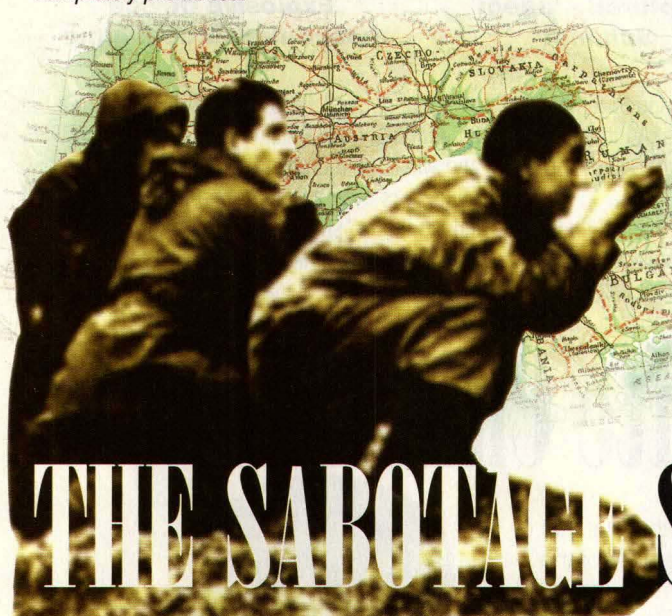
Besides deadly drink, powder and ingenious vapours, the agents were aware of a poison that had to be injected into foodstuffs such as sausages. There was a note attached to this operation that advises the poison takes several days to take effect, thus caution should be used in respect of where the "bandits" drop dead!

A US 20th Corp report of much interest to MI5, reveals how soldiers had recovered a firing mechanism contained within a specially devised belt buckle. The device flipped open revealing a pistol which could be fired instantly. The report notes: *'By means of pressing two buttons the weapon can fire two shots'*.

An MI5 officer states at the end of the interrogation document: *"German food and smoking of German cigarettes should be completely prohibited."*



Much of the intelligence gleaned by MI5 on Berlin's plan for a secret underground war, came from captured spies who had been parachuted into France from a retrieved American Flying Fortress



SD trained agent George John Dasch led a most daring mission to attack US sites after the country had joined the war. Unfortunately for Berlin, drink got the better of him and he soon started to "spill the beans"...



The U-boats left their base at Lorient, France (pictured), carrying two units of SD spies

THE SABOTAGE SCHOOL

Target America: Operation Pastorius

Once the United States joined Britain in its fight against Hitler, the country became a legitimate target for Germany's armed forces. Indeed, on 26 May 1942, German Intelligence launched Operation Pastorius, so called after Francis Pastorius who led the first German settlement in the country in the 17th century. An MI5 report on the U-boat mission says its main objective was to "slow down US factory production" and generally for agents to cause disruption. U-boat 202 left its home base at Lorient, France on 26 May, arriving off the eastern seaboard of the United States on 13 June. A second submarine - U-584 later landed at Ponte Vedra Beach, Florida, just south of Jacksonville on 17 June.

The MI5 file identifies the agents chosen from a "sabotage school", who had been trained in tradecraft, including the use of invisible ink. The boats carried two teams of agents who were given instructions to kill anyone who betrayed them.

Unfortunately for Berlin, the first submarine - U-boat 202 carrying four saboteurs and headed by agent George Dasch ran aground on the coast of Long Island, New York. However, MI5 takes a sideswipe at their new allies by noting: *It was only owing to the laziness or stupidity of the American coastguards that this submarine was not attacked by US forces.* This was because a young coastguard who had watched the agents bury

their supplies on the beach turned a blind eye. He was approached by Dasch who persuaded him to "walk away" this after explaining they were "stranded seamen". However, it probably had more to do with Dasch's gift of \$300. Dasch himself was carrying over \$80,000 in cash.

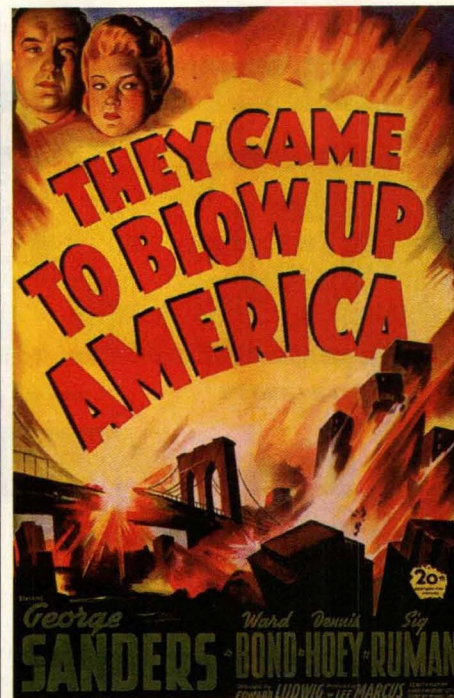


German WWII Abwehr spymaster - Wilhelm Canaris

Though the agents were trained by the SD, Canaris's Abwehr played a significant role in Operation Pastorius



Paris 1944: Various German intelligence officers enjoy a drink, including Karl Boemelburg, head of SD Counter-intelligence (far right). Many of the agents despatched to create havoc were trained by the SD (Sicherheitsdienst or Security Service) and not the Abwehr. The SD was the intelligence directorate of the feared SS (Schutzstaffel or Protection Squadron) and Nazi Party in Germany.



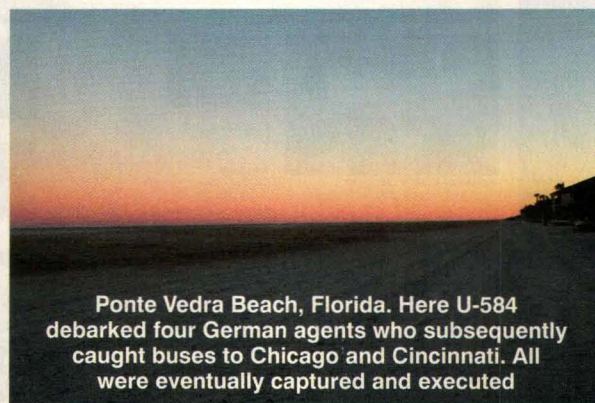
In 1943, Hollywood produced a movie of the Long Island incident - 'They Came To Blow Up America'

Dasch then baffled everyone by calling the FBI and demanded to speak to J. Edgar Hoover. He would later admit his role in the spy caper and betray his colleagues who were quickly rounded-up.

The Security Service discovered that Dasch had openly discussed the operation after consuming "too much alcohol" in a bar. Of further interest, MI5 was certain a number of agents from the Florida submarine did manage to reach the shore and were still at large. They too were later captured.



Ernest Peter Burger



Ponte Vedra Beach, Florida. Here U-584 debarked four German agents who subsequently caught buses to Chicago and Cincinnati. All were eventually captured and executed



THE SPIES - OUTCOME (L-R): Heinrich Harm Heick, Herbert Hans Haupt, John Kerling, Richard Quirin and Werner Thiel - five agents captured by the FBI within weeks of their arrival in America. All were subsequently tried as spies, found guilty and executed. However, Berger and Dasch were returned to Germany

EDITOR'S NOTE: It should be noted that the FBI released a comprehensive feature on these events several years ago. A full and detailed account can be found on the FBI's website under 'famous cases'. However, the MI5 file does contain a plethora of previously unknown information about this famous event.

Russian Espionage

Described as a "potted history of world events", an MI5 file was created containing the profiles on known foreign agents (spies), including the likes of Guy Burgess, Donald Maclean and John Cairncross - all part of the infamous 'Cambridge Spy Ring'. Interestingly, there is also reference to Kim Philby, who was under investigation. It was thought "unfair" including

his name as it still had to be proven he was a Russian agent. The educational history booklet was designed as a manual for new officers but its distribution was confined to MI5 headquarters.

A note in an attached document is most revealing, however: "It must certainly not go to the Americans since it reveals an alarming number of known spies still walking about as free men". The names of these characters was not included!



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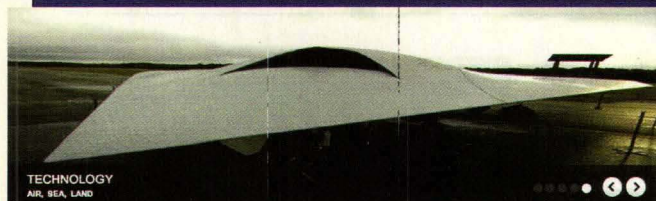
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Libyan spy chief def

INTELL

MI6 Contact Operation t

Since 2003, and following the creation of a secret communications channel to Tripoli, MI6 has been central to various operations that has helped progress Libya's return to the international community. Perhaps the key incident which triggered better relations between Colonel Gaddafi's country and the West was the MI6-led operation in October 2003. Here a joint MI6-CIA "research project" enabled the interception of the German-flagged cargo ship 'BBC China'. On board, thousands of centrifuges destined for Libya's secret nuclear programme.

A US Tomahawk cruise missile heads towards a Libyan military target. Musa Kusa admitted that he feared the Royal Navy had a plan to target him specifically

As reported in Eye Spy 69, one year earlier - in March 2002, a senior Foreign Office official met with Libya's most experienced intelligence officer - Musa Kusa in Rome. Kusa headed the JSO (Jamahiriya el-Mukhabaret) - Libya's External Security Organisation for 15 years. This meeting followed a top secret MI6-Libyan liaison that took place just weeks earlier in London. There was much on the agenda, including MI6's on-going attempt to dismantle rogue nuclear trader - Abdul Qadeer Khan's network and the peddling of nuclear technology. Libya was part of a tri-country group that

on throws British Intelligence into a spin

INTELLIGENCE WARS

Man Used Deception Exit Libyan Border

had received both guidance and hardware from Khan. The other nations were Iran and North Korea.

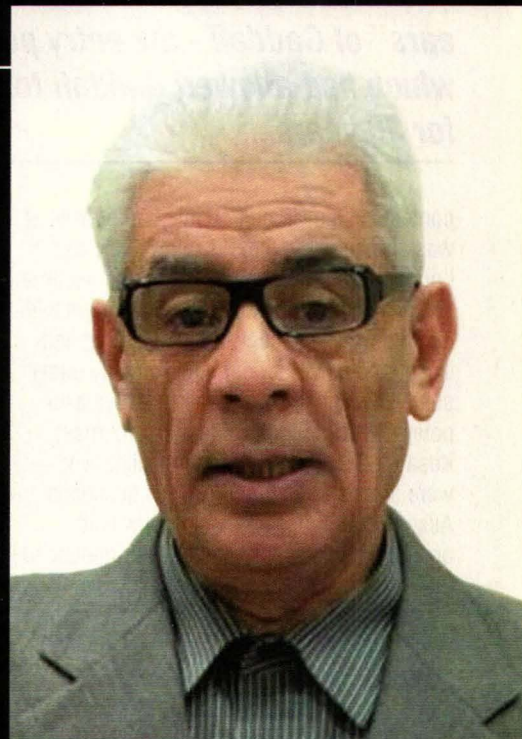
Whilst MI6 tracked Kusa, MI5 continued its surveillance of Libyan JSO agents in the UK and beyond. Kusa had created an extensive global spy and terror network under the watchful eye of Colonel Gaddafi and his inner circle. The JSO had been held accountable for many terror operations, including the downing of Pan Am Flight 103 over the border town of Lockerbie, Scotland in 1988. For the record, in 2009, Kusa told *'The Times of London'*, "I was not responsible... and I don't know who was." However, MI5 suspected JSO-hired assassins were involved in eliminating Gaddafi's opponents outside Libya.

MI6 SUCCESS - AT A PRICE

Libya agreed to drop its nuclear ambitions and pay compensation to the relatives of the victims of the Pan Am flight. In return, diplomatic ties improved - ultimately leading to UK premier Tony Blair's infamous meeting with Colonel Gaddafi in the Libyan desert. Other senior British politicians ill-advisedly decided to have some "murky" meetings and dealings with Gaddafi's family on luxury yachts in the Mediterranean. Perhaps most infamous of all, when Peter Mandelson was a guest on board Saif al-Islam's (Gaddafi's son) yacht in 2008. Trade deals improved and as reported by Eye Spy, British Army General Robin Searby was appointed as a coordinator to advise and train members of the Libyan armed forces at the UK's elite Royal Military Academy in Sandhurst. All this now seems

unfortunate, but there were other benefits to the UK and USA, not least the JSO's on-going fight against al-Qaida. It must be remembered, that hundreds of men left Libya to fight against Coalition forces in Afghanistan and Iraq. Indeed, it would be foolhardy not to acknowledge that within the rebel forces battling Gaddafi's troops, al-Qaida had a presence. Their numbers are unknown, but thought to be relatively small.

By 2008, diplomatic relations between the UK and Libya had improved dramatically. However, even during the early stages of this new relationship, MI6 still had one eye on infiltrat-



Musa Kusa has been dubbed the "black box recorder" of Libya's intelligence system

ing the North African country. And this included creating a secret back-channel to Musa Kusa.

MI5 RUSE DEFLECTS KUSA'S AMBITIONS

MI5 has never trusted Kusa, let's be clear about that. Thirty years ago when the Service was headed by Director-General Howard Smith, a Registry file was started on Kusa's



Relations between Libya and the West had improved dramatically, as evidenced by the warm greeting afforded Colonel Gaddafi by President Obama

© MARK GARTEN UNITED NATIONS

MI5 and MI6 recognised he was in reality, the “eyes and ears” of Gaddafi - the entry point to the secret environment which had allowed Gaddafi to rule over the people of Libya for 30 years....

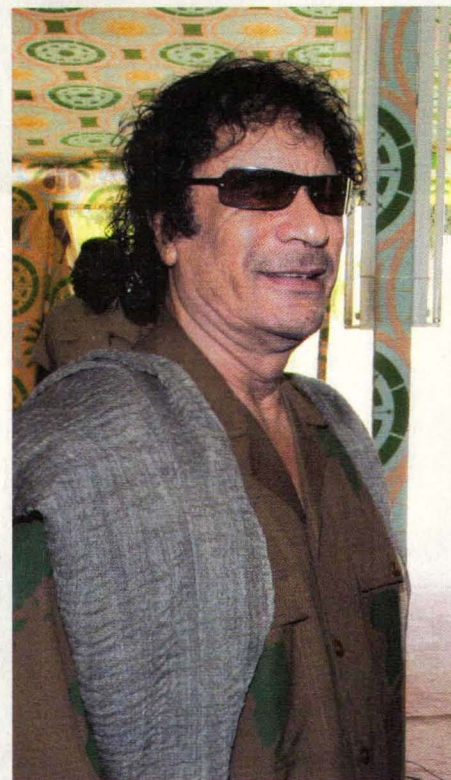
contacts in the UK and on the man himself. It was a rather large file. His intelligence role in London was first monitored when he became Libyan Ambassador in 1980. He brought with him a powerful security delegation that had liaisons to a number of people already under surveillance by MI5. He was regarded as a potent threat, but following a careful ruse, Kusa gave an interview to journalists who were armed with some “loaded” questions. Asked about those exiles in the UK who opposed the Libyan regime, Kusa announced that “any political opponent of the Libyan Government would be eliminated.” Director-General Smith saw this as an opportunity to remove Kusa from the UK and following some clever manoeuvring by the Service’s experienced officers, Kusa was expelled.

For Kusa, a near decade of diplomatic posts followed, but he continued to learn his trade

both as a brilliant political negotiator, manipulator, and an intelligence collector and planner. In 1988, following various spats between the West (in particular the United States), an intricate JSO operation resulted in the Pan Am atrocity. Both MI5 and the FBI were convinced Kusa was involved somewhere along the line. He of course denies this.

By 1990, British Intelligence also discovered the JSO was arming the IRA in Northern Ireland. Weapons’ pipelines were pinpointed that wended their way through the ports of Europe via the Mediterranean Sea. Though MI5 and MI6 rumbled a few, under Kusa’s watchful eye, new channels were created through Europe that hampered the Services attempts to stop the arms and explosives flow. There is absolutely no doubt that bombs built containing Semtex supplied by the JSO, were used in various terrorist operations that resulted in fatalities.

In 1992, Kusa was rewarded with a senior diplomatic position - Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs. However, it was his “hands-on” love affair with the world of intelligence



Colonel Gaddafi was never going to slip away quietly without a fight

that resulted in him being placed at the heart of Colonel Gaddafi’s regime. In 1994 he was chosen as the new Director of the JSO. By now the organisation had enhanced its reputation as one of the most feared intelligence services in the world.



Pro-Gaddafi supporters outside the Libyan Embassy in London

THE LOCKERBIE 'FIXER'

Key questions raised about Kusa's loyal lieutenant

Less than two years ago, Scottish officials questioned Musa Kusa in Edinburgh during negotiations to release Al Megrahi. Now no longer under any obligation to Libya, Scottish police presented a further list of questions to Kusa who is being held at an MI5 safe house in the Home Counties. It is understood a face-to-face interview took place.

Kusa's trusted lieutenant during his time in the JSO was Nassr Ashur, an

experienced intelligence officer. The CIA has long flagged Ashur due to his dealings with overseas agents who have identified, targeted and then eliminated opponents of the Libyan regime. His name cropped up on a number of occasions in connection to Lockerbie: there are reports held at Langley and the FBI that link him directly to the construction of the bomb and detonator. In previous reports, the CIA were said to have "evidence" of a "dry bomb run". Ashur's name was mentioned again, but he was never called as a witness in the original trial, and has denied any connection to the appalling events. It is believed one of the police questions to Kusa is relevant to Ashur.

However, he is no stranger to MI5 and New Scotland Yard's counter-terrorist chiefs either. Ashur is



© BOB LOQUENDO

Clipper Maid of the Seas - the Pan Am Boeing 747 blown up over Lockerbie on 21 December 1988. This photograph shows the aircraft at Frankfurt Airport just six days before it was destroyed by a Libyan JSO bomb. On 24 February 2011, Mustafa Abdul Jalil, Libya's former Justice Minister, said Colonel Gaddafi had personally ordered the attack



alleged to have been the IRA's main contact in the Libyan-IRA weapons pipeline. And as a direct consequence, solicitors in the UK representing over 150 victims of IRA bombs which used Semtex supplied by Libya, are considering legal action.

MI5 forensic specialists confirmed the bombs that caused mayhem in places such as Enniskillen, London and Manchester were all built using Libyan Semtex.

With much experience gleaned over two decades of international travel and negotiation, Kusa's murky international reputation was tolerated abroad, but feared in Libya. But amazingly, his credibility as an international diplomatic, trouble shooter and negotiator increased.

As the new Millennium neared, Kusa seemingly mellowed, his contacts with the wider



Anti-Gaddafi supporters wave the old Libyan flag in front of Gaddafi supporters

DEFECTORS AND RESIGNATIONS

Whilst Musa Kusa's 'defection' to Britain was seen as a major intel and diplomatic success, there have been other major public resignations...

20 February: YOUSSEF SAWANI, senior consultant to Gaddafi's powerful son Saif al-Islam.

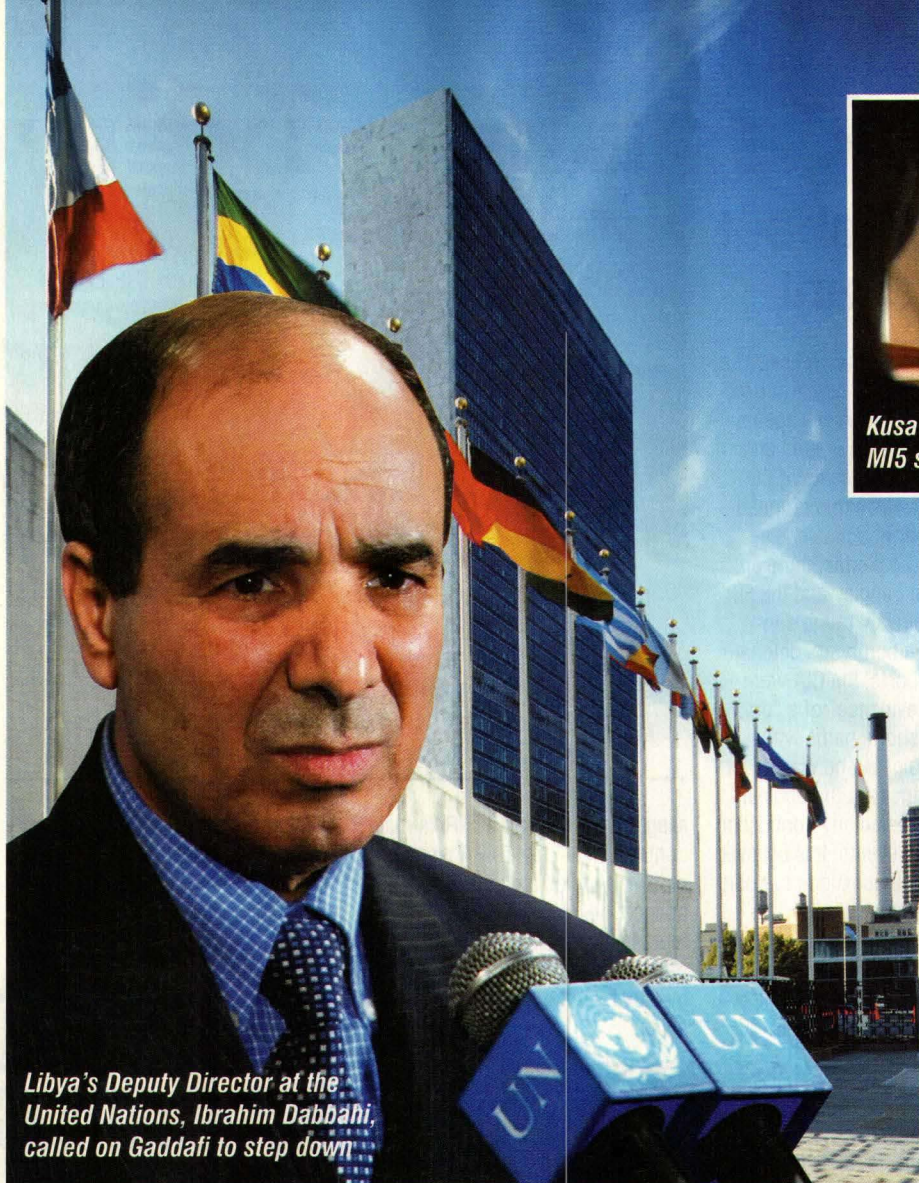
21 February: NURL AL-MISMARI, Chief of State Protocol.

21 February: IBRAHIM DABBASHI, Deputy Ambassador to the United Nations.



22 February: GENERAL ABDEL FATTAH YOUNES AL-ABIDI (above), Interior Ministry.

25 February: ABDUL-RAHMAN AL-ABBAR, Prosecutor General.



Libya's Deputy Director at the United Nations, Ibrahim Dabbahi, called on Gaddafi to step down

world becoming ever more legitimate. He is regarded as the primary "architect" of Libya's "rehabilitation" back into the international community. Like him or loathe him, MI5 and MI6 recognised he was in reality, the "eyes and ears" of Gaddafi - the entry point to the secret environment which had allowed Gaddafi to rule over the people of Libya for 30 years.

And so when an opportunity presented itself (the interception of the *BBC China*) to start a

new chapter in relations between the West and Libya, Kusa was key - and MI6 knew it. Libya paid compensation to the victims of the Lockerbie affair, covert agreements saw much cooperation on security - including the fight against al-Qaida. It seems likely as the decade progressed, the name of the only JSO agent jailed for the Lockerbie incident came up in conversations (Al-Megrahi). There were meetings in London and beyond - of that few doubt. In 2008 - over-lapping into 2009, Kusa met with Scottish officials. Later that year he travelled to the UK again - not in the guise of Director of the JSO - but flagged as 'Minister of Security' - they are one and the same.

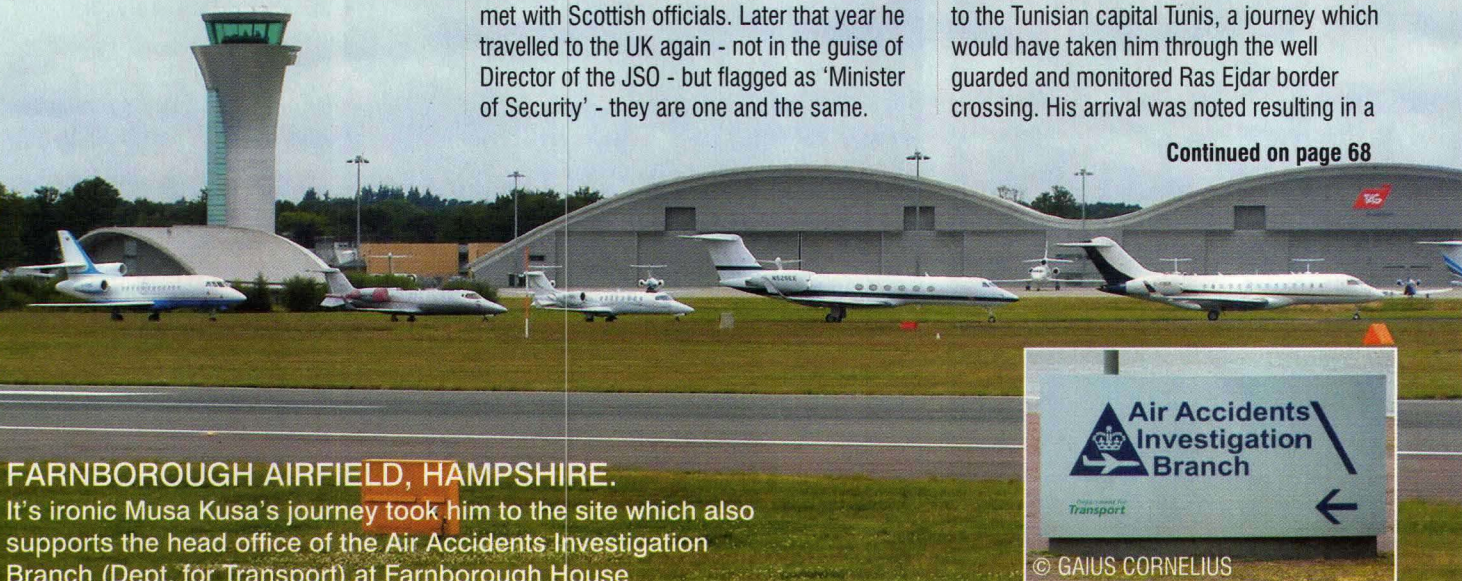
Fast-forward to the beginning of 2011, and the ripples of change which continue to expand in the Middle East. Once Libyans in the eastern part of the country began to call for regime change, Kusa's vast intelligence and political experience told him this was serious. Initial attempts to calm the situation failed, and he sensed this was the beginning of the end for Colonel Gaddafi. Despite calls to the UK, France and the United States, Kusa recognised Gaddafi was isolated. With a UN Resolution and the enforcement of a no-fly zone - one backed by powerful influential Arab nations, Kusa used all his last available contacts in London and elsewhere to make his move...

COVER STORY AND FLIGHT FROM TRIPOLI

On 27 March Kusa submitted his travelling schedule to Colonel Gaddafi. As far as Tripoli was concerned, the experienced negotiator was using his British Intelligence liaisons to make contact with London in the hope of a negotiated settlement. Such a scenario had been widely reported in the British press days earlier (that information was probably planted).

At this juncture, it seems inconceivable that MI6 were not privy to his actual intentions - a journey to London and escape from Libya. Kusa and his driver crossed the border by car to the Tunisian capital Tunis, a journey which would have taken him through the well guarded and monitored Ras Ejdar border crossing. His arrival was noted resulting in a

Continued on page 68



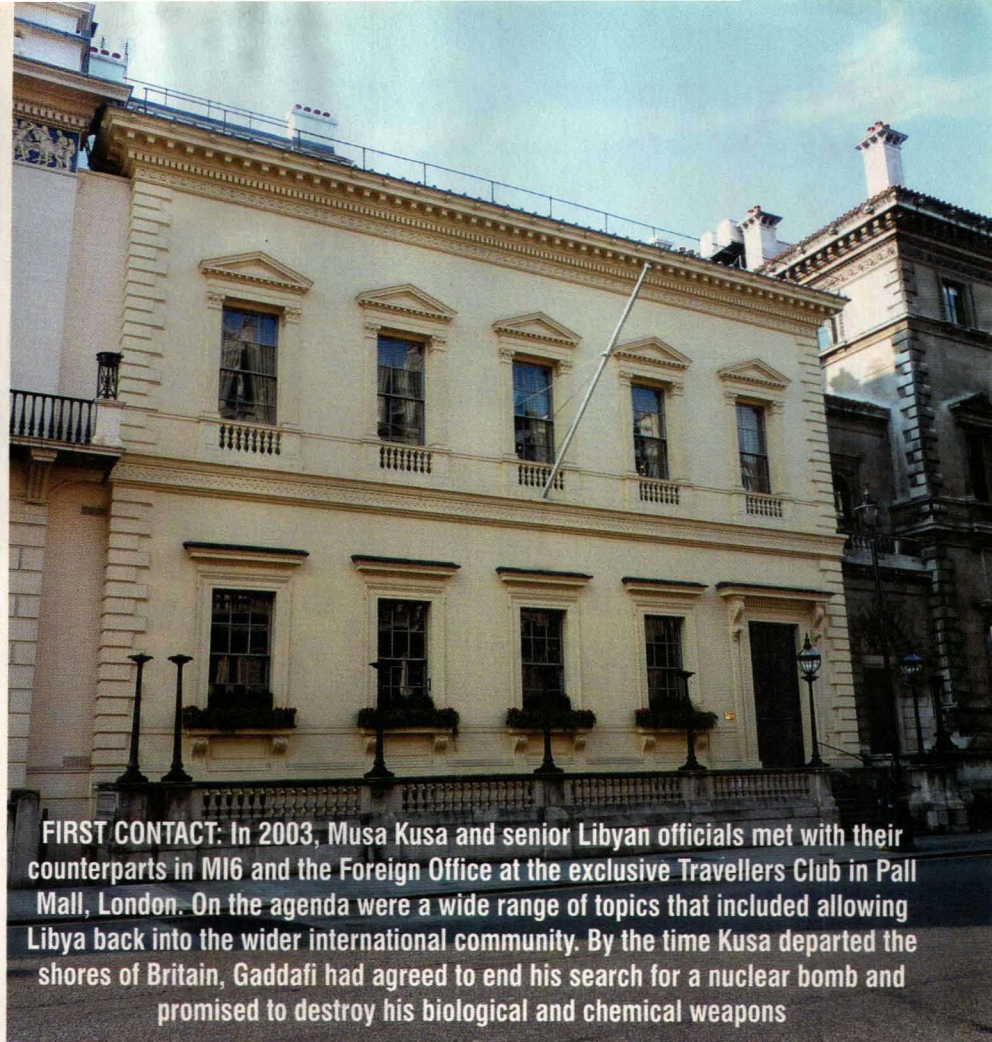
FARNBOROUGH AIRFIELD, HAMPSHIRE.

It's ironic Musa Kusa's journey took him to the site which also supports the head office of the Air Accidents Investigation Branch (Dept. for Transport) at Farnborough House

© GAIUS CORNELIUS



Musa Kusa managed to gain credibility on the international stage, despite organisations such as MI6 and the CIA compiling troublesome dossiers on the Libyan spymaster



FIRST CONTACT: In 2003, Musa Kusa and senior Libyan officials met with their counterparts in MI6 and the Foreign Office at the exclusive Travellers Club in Pall Mall, London. On the agenda were a wide range of topics that included allowing Libya back into the wider international community. By the time Kusa departed the shores of Britain, Gaddafi had agreed to end his search for a nuclear bomb and promised to destroy his biological and chemical weapons

STILL PLAYING THE GREAT GAME

Kusa exposes JSO agents in United Kingdom

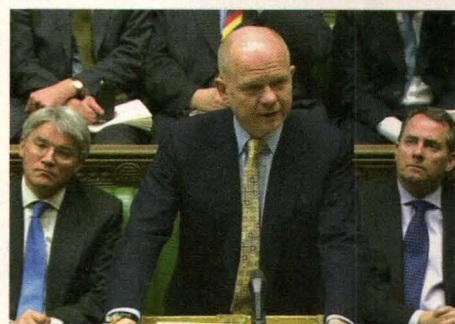
Hours before Musa Kusa's flight to Britain, the Foreign Office announced it was expelling five Libyan diplomats from its London embassy, including Libya's military attache.

Many intelligence watchers believe it was Kusa himself who had supplied the names of the people on the FO list. MI5 "sanctioned" the removal of the men, after supporting the conclusions of a secret memo that stated they "could pose a threat to security."

Indeed, one of the "diplomats" is believed to be head of JSO operations in the UK, and MI5 feared he could be instrumental in creating trouble on the streets of London, or worse...

Foreign Secretary William Hague was told by MI5 that the individuals were "close" to Gaddafi. The reality is, two were JSO through and through. Four of the diplomats left for Tripoli along with their dependants after five days. However, a fifth official remains in the country (at time of publication).

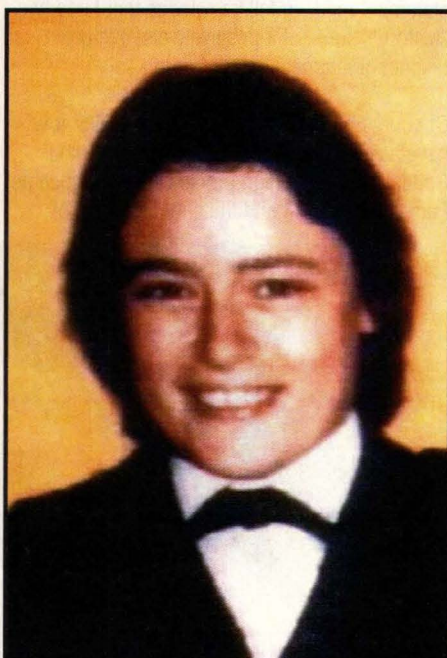
The JSO submits reports to Gaddafi's feared Revolutionary Council which MI6 recognises poses a major threat in foreign countries.



Foreign Secretary William Hague announces Libyan officials are being sent home

Eye Spy intelligence sources believe one of the men is Abdulrahman Swessi. He was Libya's Consul-General in Scotland at the time when Lockerbie bomber Abdelbaset Al Megrahi was serving his sentence in the country. After Al Megrahi's release following protracted undercover liaisons with Libyan officials, Swessi was posted to London.

A number of political figures attached to anti-Gaddafi groups in London claim MI5 uncovered plots to conduct assassination operations in the city. Guma El-Gamaty, London spokesman for the Libyan opposition is insistent a London-based JSO unit has drawn up a list of targets. "I reported them to the police," said El-Gamaty. "They are hardline loyalists who took orders from Tripoli. They want to kill people like me... they are spying on the opposition."



Despite misgivings about Musa Kusa's presence in the UK, it seems certain he holds valuable information to so many unsolved case files, including the identity of the JSO agent who murdered London police officer Yvonne Fletcher in 1984

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Djerba Zaris International Airport

Tunisian report released through the Tuni Afrique Press. It simply stated Mr Kusa had arrived for private talks. MI6 and the CIA were well aware that this was another generated cover story.

On 30 March, following secret negotiations with London and Foreign Office officials, a private Swiss-registered aeroplane was organised to fly Kusa from Djerba Airport. This subsequently landed at the former RAF station - Farnborough Airfield. As far as Gaddafi's inner circle were concerned, this journey was still legitimate and part of a top secret mission to stop the conflict. It was not. Kusa was met by senior government officials, MI5 officers and a close protection element from New Scotland Yard. He was subsequently driven to London where he held talks with Britain's Foreign Secretary William Hague. Kusa had left Libya for good.

UK Prime Minister David Cameron was coy in his response to questions raised by Kusa's flight. However, 24 hours later the Foreign Secretary issued a short statement saying Kusa was "not being offered immunity from British or international justice." This of course is a defensive statement made in full knowledge that Kusa has "history", some of it positively distasteful in respect of international terrorism.

Of course on the "flip side", MI6 and MI5 now have access to intimate secrets surrounding Gaddafi, including high profile case files such as Pan Am Flight 103 and the shooting dead of

© UNITED NATIONS





Musa Kusa's friend - Noman Benotman (inset) said Kusa's journey to England was honourable

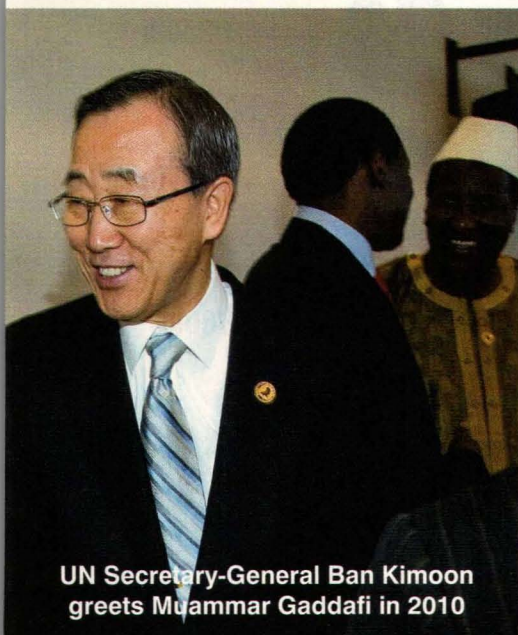
12 APRIL 2011: Musa Kusa flew out of the UK to Qatar. Here he reportedly met with rebel leaders within the 'Libyan Contact Group', this as international leaders from across the world gathered.

His flight away from the shores of the UK was met with much suspicion by relatives of the Lockerbie bombing and other Libyan-related terror incidents.

No-one really knows if Kusa will ever set foot in the UK again - though it is doubtful. However, during his five week or so stay in Britain, Kusa did provide an incredible amount of information about Colonel Gaddafi's regime.

WPC EYonne Fletcher outside the Libyan Embassy in London in 1984. Other nations will inevitably want to question Kusa about incidents attributed to the JSO in thirty years of covert operations, including the bombing of a German nightclub in Berlin 1986.

Despite Kusa's 'defection' being hailed as a bitter blow to Colonel Gaddafi, his brief appearance in London may yet prove to be problematic. However, he really does hold the key to many unanswered questions related to the menacing and ultra secret world of the JSO.



UN Secretary-General Ban Ki-moon greets Muammar Gaddafi in 2010

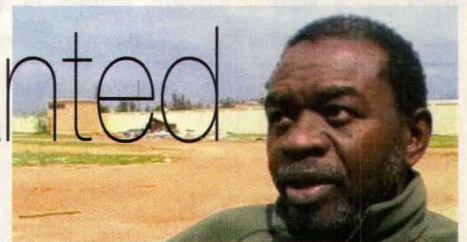


Saif al-Islam, son of Libyan leader Colonel Gaddafi lost his most trusted advisor Youssef Sawani who decided to leave government. Al-Islam caused much controversy last year when he claimed former UK premier Tony Blair was now an "advisor" to Libya



Most Wanted

NEW SCOTLAND YARD CHASE PRIME SUSPECT IN LONDON SHOOTING



Omar Ahmed Sodani - suspected killer

Twenty seven years ago, a JSO gunman leaned out of the window of the Libyan Embassy in London, and shot dead a young unarmed British policewoman. Her name was Yvonne Fletcher, 25. The incident happened during a demonstration and led to a long and tense stand-off between counter-terrorist officers and the diplomatic corp inside the building. Ultimately the police were powerless to stop the embassy staff leaving under the protection of diplomatic immunity.

Forensic specialists recovered fingerprints from the window ledge and at least two eye witnesses named the man who they saw in the window. New Scotland Yard has never given up hope of bringing to book the

cold blooded murderer. Now, stranger things have happened in the history of this famous police force, but all these years later, and outside a remote farm in faraway Libya, a Gaddafi

intelligence contact man was endeavouring to broker a deal with rebels and join them as a spokesperson - this in a bid to save his own life. The fighters were having none of it. However, it turns out the man was Omar Ahmed Sodani - prime suspect in the WPC Fletcher case.

Khalid Alsahly, a fighter in the rebel band which detained the former Gaddafi henchman said: "When the time is right, he will face the proper legal process." For his part, Sodani claims he was not in the embassy at the time and he is innocent.

Eye Spy understands the rebels have passed significant intelligence on Sodani to MI6. Though with no legal binding ties between Libya and Britain, it still remains unclear if he will ever be sent to the UK.



Memorial to WPC Yvonne Fletcher

© JAMES GIBBON

Part Two

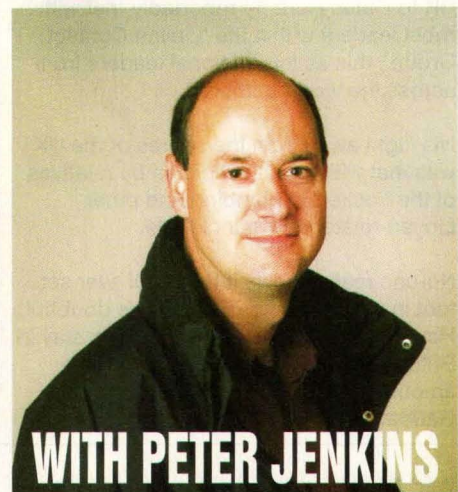
TRADECRAFT

SURVEILLANCE

PHOTOGRAPHY

PHOTOGRAPHS © SURVEILLANCE TRADCRAFT

DIGITAL SLR CAMERAS



WITH PETER JENKINS

SELECTING CORRECT EXPOSURE



Being able to select correct exposure settings on a camera used in surveillance work can seem daunting. However, in this feature Peter Jenkins, one of the world's most respected surveillance trainers demystifies the subject and provides a step-by-step guide to understanding exposure and various topics associated with this most important photographic element...

Shutter speed is measured in fractions of a second, such as:

1/15 1/30 1/60 1/125 1/250 1/500 1/1000

It is very important especially when filming in low light; moving subjects and shooting with telephoto lenses. A shutter speed of 1/125th or 1/250th is a good number to use for most shots but we will look at this in-depth a little later.

HOW A DIGITAL CAMERA WORKS

A digital camera is a light proof box with a light sensor called a Charge Coupled Device (CCD) at one end and instead of film, a lens at the other, which focuses light onto the sensor to produce a 'correct exposure'. A correct exposure is where the camera reads the amount of light available and selects the ideal shutter speed and respective aperture size. Some areas of the picture may be in shade, another parts in bright light, thus the camera's meter calculates an average to obtain a correct exposure. There are three factors that control the amount of light that enters the camera and hits the sensor:

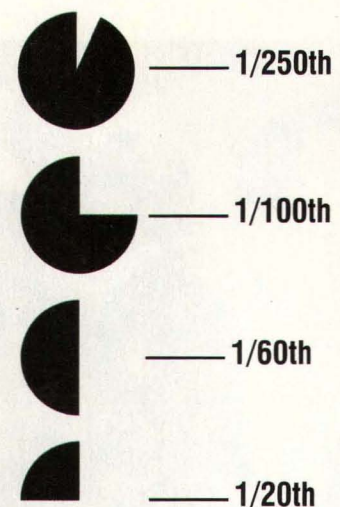
- The diameter of the lens, wider is better but expensive
- The length of time the shutter is held open (shutter speed)

- The diameter of the aperture within the lens, which we call 'aperture'

Different combinations of these factors create various effects to the image, which are very important. In any mode (apart from the manual setting) the camera will always compute what it considers to be a correct exposure. The correct exposure is a combination of shutter speed and aperture setting

Initial pressure on the shutter button focuses the lens and also takes a light reading; the camera calculates what it considers to be the best aperture and best shutter speed to use. Both are related because as you alter the shutter speed, the aperture is also affected. The slower the shutter speed, the smaller the aperture. The faster the shutter speed, the wider the aperture.

Shutter speed is the amount of time the shutter is held open to allow sufficient light to fall on the sensor before closing again.

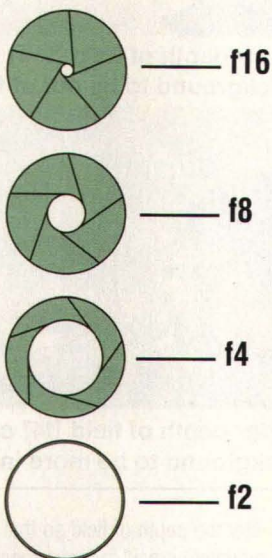


APERTURE

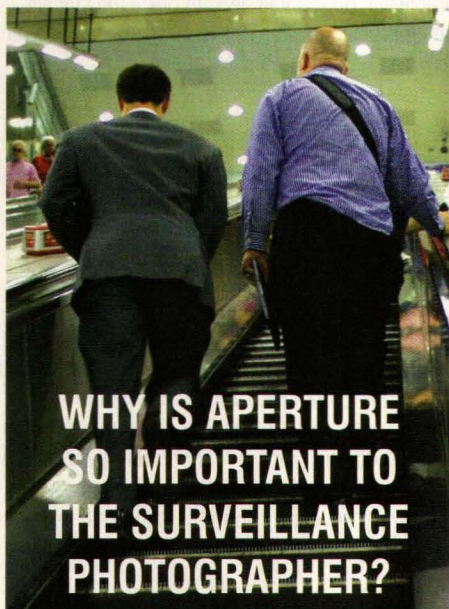
As stated, the aperture is the size of the hole that allows light to reach the sensor and is controlled by a moving diaphragm inside the lens. The size

of the aperture can be altered and is given a numerical value which represents the size. These values are called 'f' numbers or 'f stops' and follow in sequence:

f:2 2.8 4 5.6 8 11 16 22



f2 being the widest aperture, letting in lots of light and f22 the smallest, letting in less light. The series as a whole is arranged so that each f number lets in twice as much light as the previous number.



WHY IS APERTURE SO IMPORTANT TO THE SURVEILLANCE PHOTOGRAPHER?

A wide aperture such as f1.4 or f2.8 will allow plenty of light in and this is needed in a low light situation which is common in surveillance photography, especially in the early morning or in the evening. In addition, a larger aperture will allow you to use faster shutter speeds, which is extremely important with a telephoto lens. Whether you use a small or large aperture also has a strange effect on the image which we call 'depth of field' and is described next. Essentially, in surveillance, a wider aperture is best (or 'fast' lens) but they can be expensive.

"Photography, whether one likes it or not, is a crucial element of surveillance work..."



EXPOSURE MODES

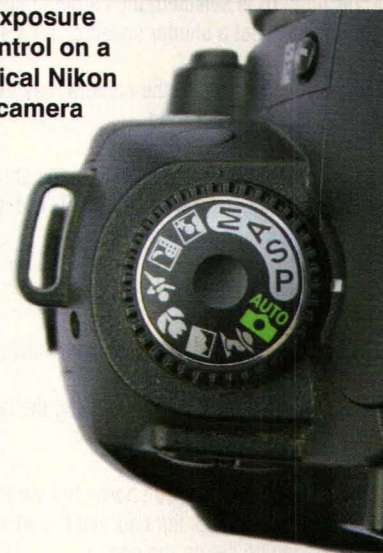
Many cameras have different exposure modes. Its respective manual should explain what modes are available, such as:

- Automatic
- Programme
- Shutter Priority
- Aperture Priority
- Manual
- Shortcut Modes
- Automatic Exposure

Most SLR cameras have an automatic mode and it is usually identified by a green symbol on the mode dial. In this mode, all that is needed to take a picture is to point the camera, which takes a meter reading and automatically sets the camera's aperture setting and shutter speed to obtain a correct exposure (the flash will pop up if required). This is a good setting for the novice but not always ideal in surveillance photography where more control over the camera is required.

PROGRAMME MODE: In this mode, the camera takes an exposure reading and suggests the best settings to use. Turning the control dial can manually alter the shutter speed and the camera selects the correct aperture to match. This mode is used to give you more control over which

Exposure control on a typical Nikon camera

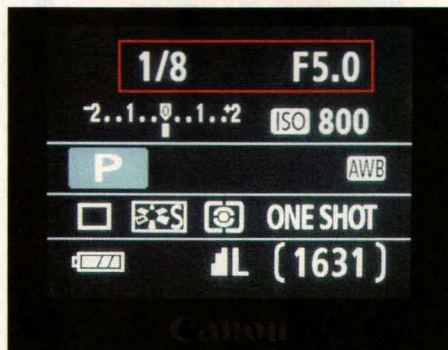


shutter speed or aperture to use in order to obtain certain effects. Let's imagine you've just taken a meter reading and your camera suggests an exposure of 1/125sec at f8. To achieve the same exposure but with a faster shutter speed (to capture movement), you turn the control dial to use any of the following aperture and shutter speed combinations:

2.8	4	5.6	8	11	16
1/1000	1/500	1/250	1/125	1/60	1/30

The combination you choose depends on what type of effect you are trying to achieve.

SHUTTER PRIORITY: When in this mode, you manually set the shutter speed and the camera automatically sets the aperture. Your choice of shutter speed affects how moving subjects will appear in the picture. Slow shutter speeds such as 1/15 or 1/30 of a second, will blur moving subjects. Fast shutter speeds such as 1/250, 1/500 or 1/1000 of a second can be used to freeze the action of a moving subject. Fast shutter speeds are required when using telephoto lenses to prevent camera shake.



Camera shutter speed and aperture data highlighted in red box

SURVEILLANCE PHOTOGRAPHY

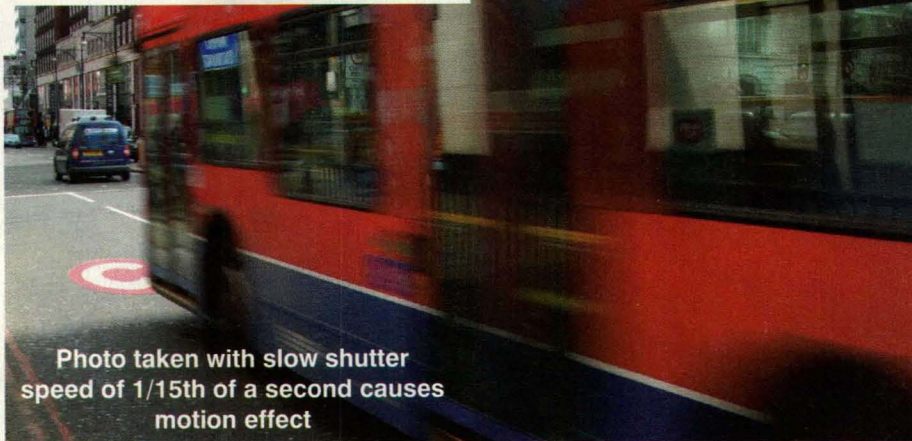


Photo taken with slow shutter speed of 1/15th of a second causes motion effect

APERTURE PRIORITY: When in this mode, you manually set the aperture setting and the camera automatically sets the shutter speed. For example:

If aperture f16 is selected, the camera may automatically set a shutter speed of 1/15 sec

If aperture is set to f5.6 the camera may then choose 1/500 of a second

In surveillance photography, this mode should rarely be used except when depth of field is important such as taking pictures:

- Through fences or foliage
- Close up objects or documents
- When you need to place a subject in its surroundings
- Filming in low light when you need the largest aperture

Depth of field is explained shortly but we tend to use this mode in poor light so that the widest aperture can be set on the camera.

MANUAL MODE: This mode is used when you require full control over exposure. Photography in this mode is only recommended for the experienced photographer as the aperture and shutter setting are controlled separately.

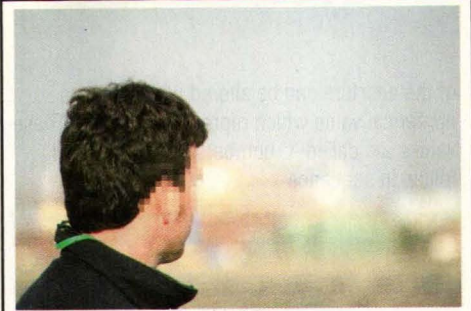
SHORTCUT MODES: Your camera's programme dial may also have a number of other settings

depicted by various icons: face, mountain, flower, running man etc. These settings are shortcuts to various settings and if any of them could relate to surveillance, I would use the 'sports mode' or 'surveillance mode' as I call it. In this setting, the camera will always set the fastest shutter speed possible, it will rapid fire one shot after another and it will also continually focus on moving subjects.

DEPTH OF FIELD: Depth of field is the extent of the picture that will be in focus when set at a given f number. For example, if we focus the camera on a tree in a field some 50 metres away, the tree will be sharp and in focus. An area in front of the tree and behind it will also be in focus but only for a certain distance. This area in focus is called the 'depth of field'. As the size of the aperture decreases (small hole, f22), the depth of field lengthens bringing more of the picture in front and behind the subject into focus. Conversely, increasing the aperture (large hole f2.8 or f4.5), the depth of field is shorter and only the tree will be in focus with the background remaining fuzzy. The size of this depth of field area varies and depends upon three factors.

- The aperture the lens is set to
- The focal length of the lens
- The camera to subject distance

If you were to take a portrait picture of a person on holiday with a mountain in the background, you would need to set a small aperture (f11),



Narrow depth of field [f11] causes background to be out of focus



Wider depth of field [f4] causes background to be more in focus

this will alter the depth of field so that the person and the mountain are all in focus together. If you wanted to take a portrait picture of a model on a beach, you may want to use a wide aperture (f4.5) so that the model is sharp but the background is a blur.

In surveillance, depth of field is not always important unless you need to place the subject at a particular place. This is okay, so long as you have a fast enough shutter speed.



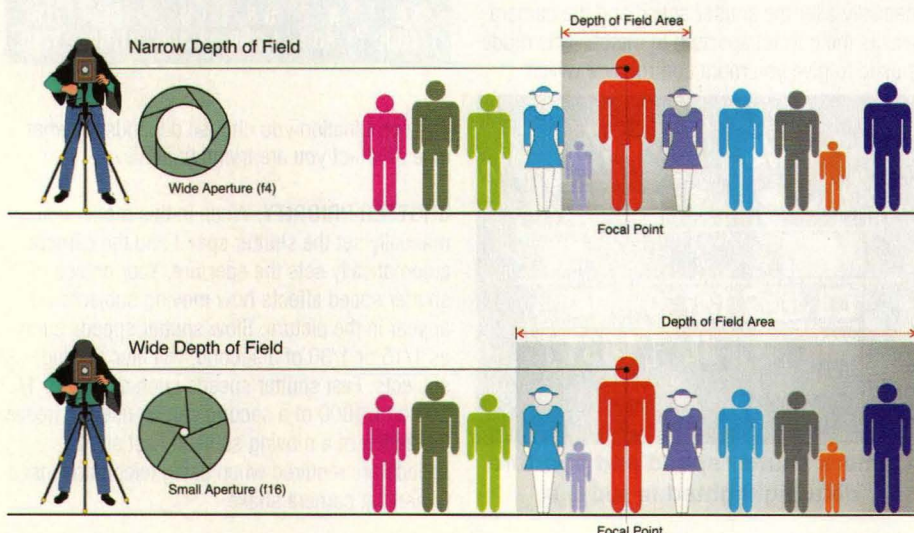
PHOTOGRAPHIC EXERCISES

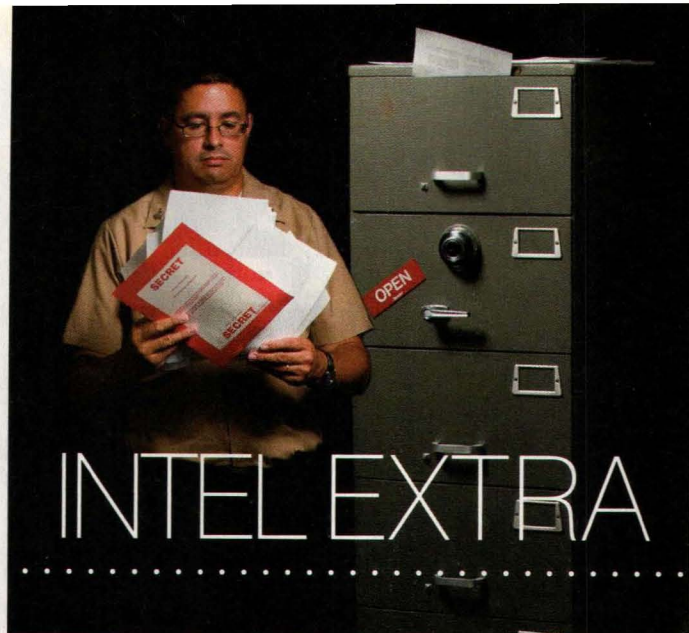
1. Holding the camera steady (without panning), take a picture of a moving car in order to freeze the motion, then take another so that the background is sharp but the car is blurred. You should do this using a fast shutter speed and a slow shutter speed. Try the same again by following the car through the camera lens (panning).

2. Take a picture of a person in the foreground with the background blurred and another with the background clear. You should do this by altering the aperture from one extreme to another.

NEXT: Selecting the best lenses for surveillance

• In the next issue of *Eye Spy*, Peter Jenkins covers various types of lenses and those most suited to surveillance. He also describes how to obtain the fastest shutter speeds using some simple (but advanced) techniques



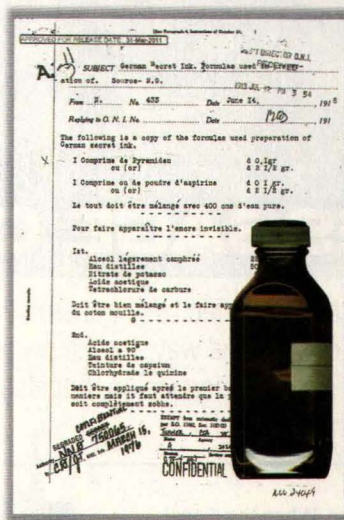


INTEL EXTRA

CIA DECLASSIFIED Agency makes public oldest WWI files

The CIA has declassified the United States Government's six oldest classified documents, dating from 1917 and 1918. The documents, which describe secret writing techniques and are housed at the National Archives, are believed to be the only remaining classified documents from the World War I era. The papers fall under the CIA's purview to declassify. "These documents remained classified for nearly a century until recent advancements in technology made it possible to release them," CIA Director Leon E. Panetta said. "When historical information is no longer sensitive, we take seriously our responsibility to share it with the American people."

One document outlines the chemicals and techniques necessary for developing certain types of secret writing ink and a method for opening sealed letters without detection. Another memorandum dated 14 June 1918 - written in



French - reveals the formula used for German secret ink. "The CIA recognises the importance of opening these historical documents to the public," said Joseph Lambert, the Agency's Director of Information Management Services. "In fiscal year 2010 alone, the Agency declassified and released over 1.1 million pages of documents."

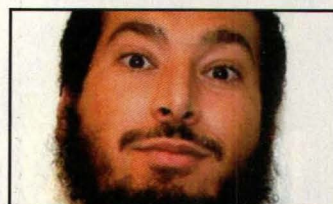
SPECIAL AIR SERVICE

Senior UK military officials have raised concerns about the recruitment potential of Special Forces troops, including the SAS. Britain's dwindling armed forces are simply too overstretched and that service personnel don't have time to train and apply. The 22 Special Air Service Regiment is currently employed in various theatres including Afghanistan, Libya and elsewhere. At present its strength is about 450-500 which according to Eye Spy sources is "appallingly low". In a "leaked" letter, the Director of Infantry, Brigadier Richard Dennis (above) said he had "deep concerns over the challenge of fully manning the SAS." He also noted that action to improve the "quality and depth" of potential recruits was needed.



MI6 Agents and Bomb Makers GLIMPSE INTO CIA AQ CONCERNS

A US intelligence signal illegally provided to WikiLeaks identified an alleged MI6 agent who was accused of bombing two churches and Karachi's Sheraton hotel in Pakistan in 2002. Described also as an "al-Qaida facilitator, courier, assassin and kidnapper", Adil Hadi al Jazairi Bin Hamlili, a supposed carpet seller, had a dual role in the country.



Adil Hadi al Jazairi Bin Hamlili

Bin Hamlili was captured and sent to Guantanamo Bay. It was here he allegedly convinced intelligence officials he was an informant for MI6 and Canadian Intelligence (CSIS). He was sent back to his native Algeria in 2010 on the orders of President Obama. CIA officials said he had "withheld important information from CSIS and the British Secret Intelligence Service... and was a threat to US and Allied personnel in Afghanistan and Pakistan."

AN AQ NUCLEAR BOMB AND LONDON TERROR RECRUITERS

Amongst other materials on the theme of Guantanamo Bay and al-Qaida, one file notes that as many as 35 terrorists were recruited by hate preachers in the UK. Abu

Qatada was called "the most successful recruiter in Europe", while Abu Hamza was said to have encouraged murder.

Perhaps more interesting, but dubious all the same, is a statement in one file made from the interview of another terror suspect; al-Qaida has hidden a nuclear bomb in Europe. The tale goes that should the group's leader - Osama bin-Laden be caught or killed, the weapon would be detonated. Attached to this file, and without question legitimate, is a communication that al-Qaida has tried to recruit ground staff at Heathrow Airport. Eye Spy learned that in 2002, New Scotland Yard was monitoring the activities of at least one baggage handler.

Much of the material shows the CIA are concerned by AQ activities and recruitment in the UK.

BBC CONTACT NUMBER Number Found on Al-Qaida Cell Phones

When the CIA decided to research a cell phone number - found on several terrorists arrested by US forces in Afghanistan - the Agency was disturbed to learn it belonged to an employee of the BBC. Indeed, further researches proved that the same number appeared on other cells, address books, note pads and items all belonging to suspected terrorists. The telephone number in question - linked to the overseas BBC Pashto Service at Bush House, raised this query from a CIA staffer: "Numerous extremist links to this BBC number indicates a possible propaganda media network connection".

There was for a time, especially during the President Bush period, a feeling that the BBC was anti-American. Indeed, the question was raised on numerous occasions in Washington.



BBC - Bush House

Mike Finn

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

PART 10

MIND CONTROL PRINCIPLES IN THE INTELLIGENCE CYCLE

The Mobile Phone

MORE THAN A MESSAGE CARRIER?

In this feature MIKE FINN continues to deal with technology that can effectively transmit the type of signals that will influence a target's mental and/or physical balance, in a pre-determined way, for the purpose of mind manipulation and control. There is one method that not only lends itself to signal transmission, but also maintains a close proximity check on the target's location, that of course is the mobile phone....

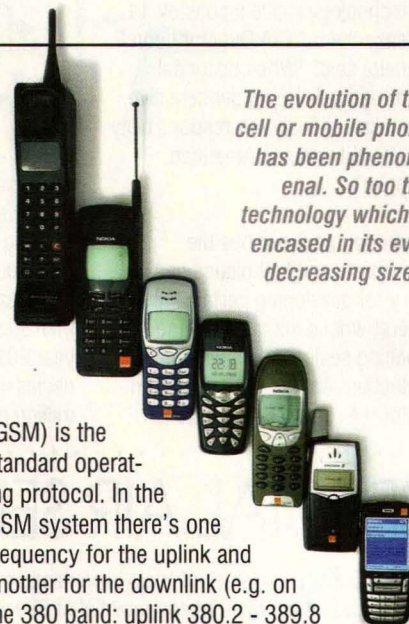
Let's look at the mobile phone principle, before we tackle intelligence and mind control issues. In essence the mobile phone is a sophisticated two-way radio, which works from two frequencies, one transmits and the other receives, this two-way communication is called a Duplex System. Each mobile phone is individually identified by the phone number, together with an electronic serial number (ESN).

Early mobile phones used an analogue system, however, the modern phones are digital. The digital phones convert the voice into digital codes (binary), which allows for millions of calculations a second compared to the old analogue systems, therefore modern phones have a

lot of processing potential. When the digital signal is processed, the voice is converted from analogue to digital and the compressed information is sent to the recipient phone, where it is converted back from digital to analogue, in order for the person to hear what is being said. Information is sent using three methods:

1. Frequency division multiple access (FDMA) used mainly for analogue transmission.
2. Time division multiple access (TDMA).
3. Code division multiple access (CDMA). The sim card of the mobile phone relates to a specific service provider and contains the unique id number and connection details.

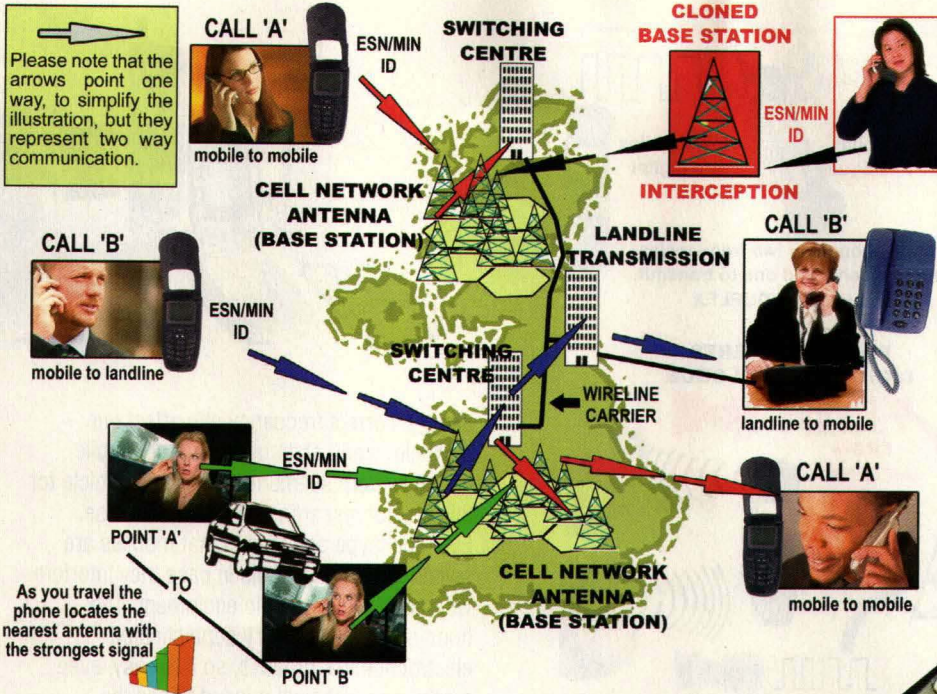
The whole mobile system works through a cell network, which is a network of antenna (cell towers) which are set up around the country, the mobile phone is constantly searching for the strongest signal and finds the nearest suitable antenna (see the signal strength bars on your phone). Radio waves carry the signal to and from the phone via the antenna, and a number of service providers can use the same antenna. The Global System for Mobiles



The evolution of the cell or mobile phone has been phenomenal. So too the technology which is encased in its ever decreasing size...

(GSM) is the standard operating protocol. In the GSM system there's one frequency for the uplink and another for the downlink (e.g. on the 380 band: uplink 380.2 - 389.8 MHz and downlink 390.2 - 399.8 Mhz). In Europe the GSM-900 and GSM-1800 bands are most common. The GSM-900 system uplink from the mobile to the base station is 890 to 915MHz, from the base station to the mobile downlink is 935 to 960MHz, and with a 200 kHz space this allows around 124 channels. America and Canada use the GSM-850 and the GSM-1900 bands. This is why

© JAMES NASH



A simplified outline of the mobile phone system



Samsung's G600 may prove to be one of the safest cell phones on the market in respect of intercept countermeasures

© STUBACCA



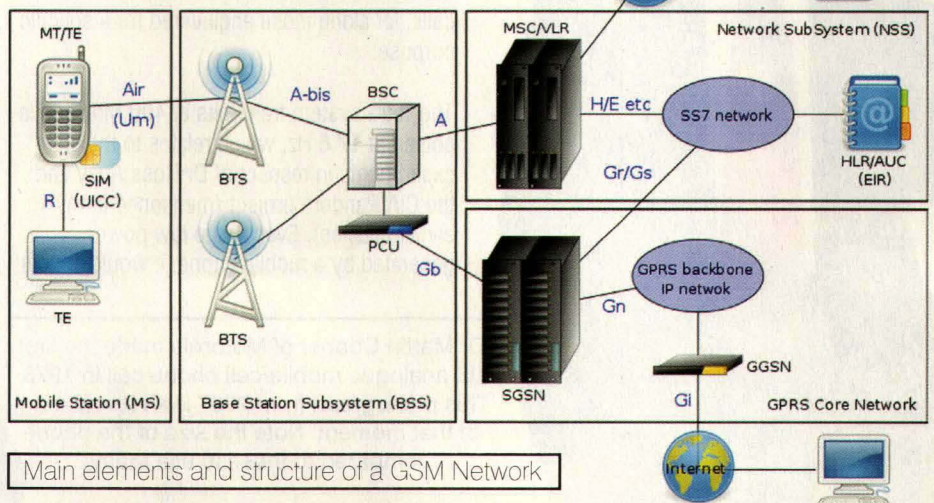
there is advantage in having the multi-band mobile phones when travelling abroad.

When you make your mobile phone call, the base station allocates a free channel, the call then travels to a switching centre, where it is routed to the person you are calling. Calls to land lines end up in a hard wire system, while calls to another mobile will eventually emerge through another antenna. You continue your call while travelling, because the signal is routed from antenna to antenna as you move.

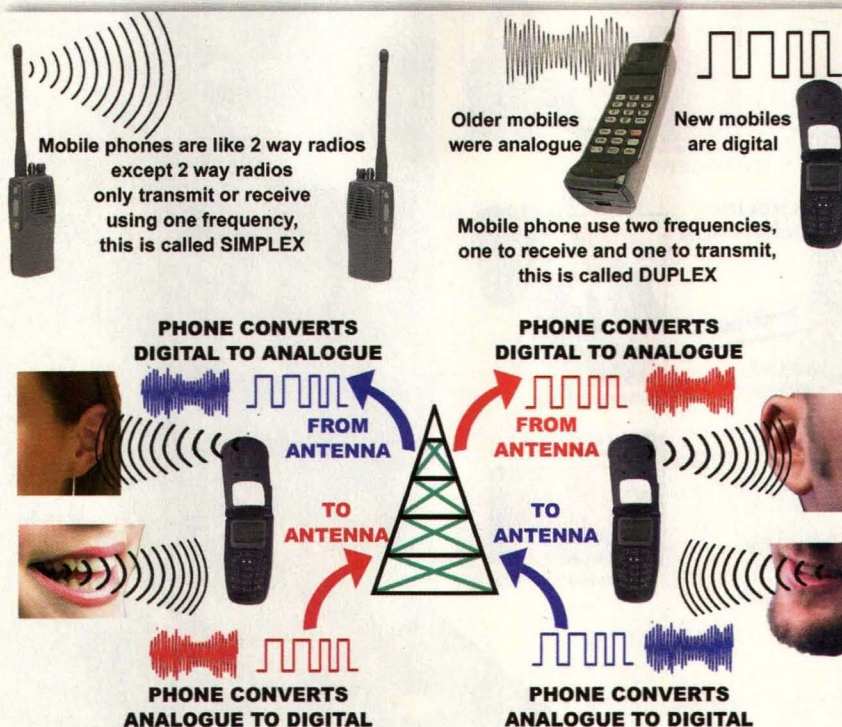
Both the mobile phone and the antenna use low power transmission. This has a number of advantages, for example, smaller, lower power batteries can be used for smaller modern mobile phones. As I mentioned previously, when the phone is activated it matches the Electronic Serial Number (ESN) and the Mobile Identification Number (MIN), and it also makes a registration request, pinpointing the phone's location for the database. The digital mobile phone transmission is encrypted, then in one

method, the digital information is given a specific code and sent randomly in small segments, over the specific allocated bandwidth. The digital mobile is so secure (compared to analogue) that even the various intelligence agencies were reluctant for this system to reach the open market, this is because interception is a very complicated process, not to mention far more expensive. With the analogue system, almost anyone with a hand held scanner could pick up the frequency and listen to the call (those days have gone). The digital mobile phone is a very safe system, and interception is out of reach for the ordinary person; it takes skill and high

technology to intercept calls. However, this is well within the threshold of establishments such as GCHQ and the NSA. Samsung claim their new G600 mobile is (purported to be) un-tapable and untraceable, but that remains to be seen. ➤



Main elements and structure of a GSM Network



that the correct frequency can affect our physiology and state of being. The mobile phone system seems to be an ideal vehicle for this field of research and intelligence use. Even the layperson knows that mobiles are switched off in hospitals in case they interfere with sensitive electronic equipment. The human being has a very sophisticated electrochemical process, so it is easy, even for the non technical minded to see the relationship between this and the mobile phone.

On an individual target level, a mobile phone carrier and user can easily be pinpointed through the GPS (Sat Nav) technology; in fact a transmission is possible, even without the recipient making or answering a call (only removal of the battery can obviate this). When you make a call the phone is right next to the brain, even better than microwave mind control technology at a distance. With advanced super computer technology it is not improbable that precision, direction, maintenance of frequency, and target location can be implemented effectively in a real time frame.

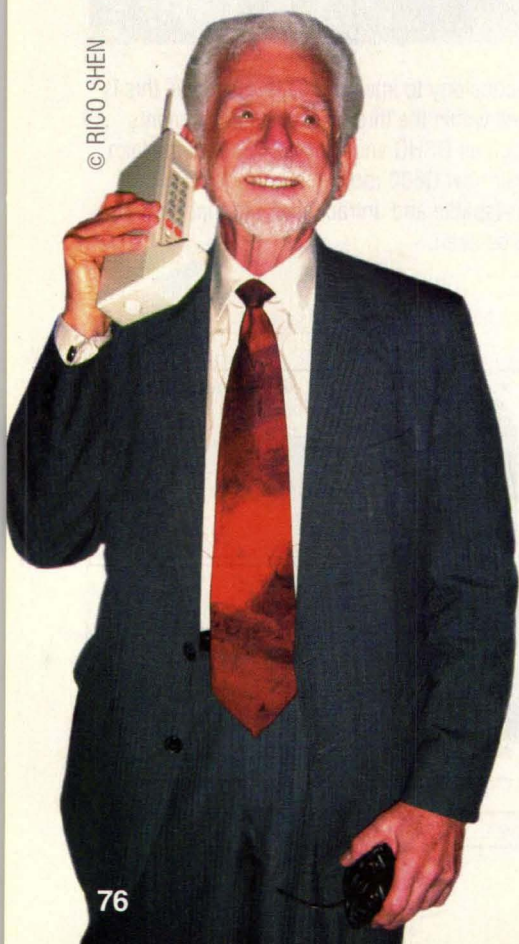
There are numerous ways in which a signal can be introduced into your mobile phone, either while making a call or simply when the

Before moving on we need to briefly cover the new 'Tetra' (Terrestrial Trunked Radio) system. This is used specifically by emergency services such as the police. The system works at 400MHz and transmits at 17.6 Hz. It uses the TDMA system (mentioned above); is encrypted and uses what is called a spread spectrum signal, where the base signal is precisely timed. This system is very hard to intercept and ideal for police and similar agencies.

Now to the matter of mind control potential. It is clear that once again the viability of using such systems for mind control and manipulation is both complex and well beyond the scope of amateurs. However, the first point of interest is the fact that the GSM system used for mobile phones has a transmission rate of around 216.7 Hz (217 Hz), the data is encoded (Gaussian Minimum Shift Keying), every 26th pulse is omitted, and the output modulation is 8.33 Hz. This is within the alpha range of brainwave activity and some documented scientific experiments (Rodney Croft, of the Brain Science Institute, Swinburne University of Technology in Melbourne, Australia) have shown that this rhythm has been boosted during standard mobile phone use. In another experiment (James Horne, at the Loughborough University Sleep Research Centre, Britain) it was found that during a standard call, delta waves were dampened, lasting for about one hour after. Clearly the brain is affected even by standard calls, let alone those engineered for a specific purpose.

The Tetra system transmits at 400 Mhz and is pulsed at 17.6 Hz, which relates to the early experiments in respect of Dr Ross Adey and the CIA Pandora project (mentioned in my earlier articles). Even at the low power generated by a mobile phone, it would appear

Dr Martin Cooper of Motorola made the first US analogue mobile/cell phone call in 1973. This photograph from 2007 is a reenactment of that moment. Note the size of the phone compared to those in use today...



With advanced super computer technology it is not improbable that precision, direction, maintenance of frequency, and target location can be implemented effectively in a real time frame

LOUGHBOROUGH UNIVERSITY OF WOLLONGONG



James Horne and Rodney Croft have conducted much research into the cell phone and its affect on the human brain

phone is switched on; the overview above should supply lots of insights. Another possibility is the risk potential of cloning, where the ESN and MIN is intercepted when you make a call. This information is usually cloned to another phone, allowing the thief to make calls charged to your account. However, with this knowledge there are also ways in which information (signals) can be routed unsuspected through your phone.

In respect of the 2G-GSM system it is possible to clone an antenna (base station), the clone remains undetected in the middle, between the base station and the mobile user. The mobile selects the nearest base station (the strongest signal being the clone), then once the encryption protocol has been overcome, the possibility of two directional communication is then viable. This principle is not unlike my previous article, describing the use of Commando Solo between the TV subscriber and the television studio (see Eye Spy 72). If this approach is used, a very knowledgeable hacker with expensive equipment may be able to achieve this but the risks are minimal.

I have not touched on the possible mass effect of such technology through the electromagnetic fields generated by the many thousands of antenna in existence. Nor have I broached the subject of thermal effects through microwave signals. I have attempted to retain a factual rendering of the process, but am not an expert in certain specialist areas. If therefore I have inadvertently made errors in specific mathematical calculations, please excuse this and focus on the broader perspective of the article. In the next issue I will look at mind control in the Intelligence Cycle, in relation to household electronics.

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GOING UNDERGROUND

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Cyber Weapons of every description - and on the horizon... a few of the home-made variety

The cyber underground has risen to a level that now concerns the world's intelligence community. We are witnessing the buildup of an underground arms trade. Cyber professionals have expressed genuine fear of the creation of advanced cyber weapons. These weapons are for sale everywhere in the world by cyber arms dealers in an online black-market at a cost that is within range of even the smallest country or organisation as well as the average individual. One cyber security intelligence CTO said: "We see a trend towards commercialisation of malicious code. Motivated by financial gain, hackers are honing their skills and becoming more

ambitious, targeting the growing numbers of Internet users and stealing personal details and financial information, as well as compromising intellectual property."

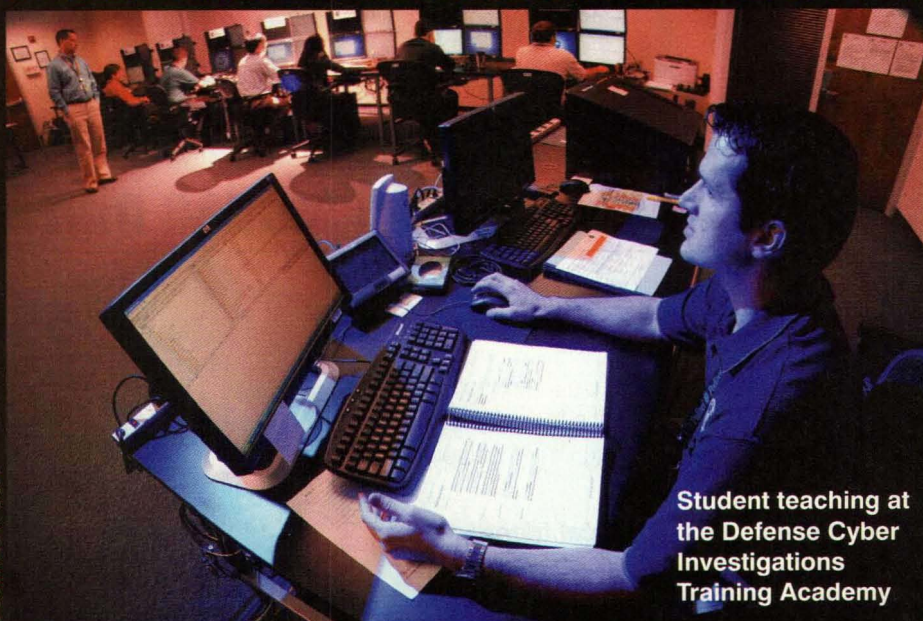
A recent investigation found malicious software with a threat rating of 3.8* was found for sale online at a cost of just \$9.95 (£6-7.00).

Information technology trend analysis firm Gartner predicts that by 2015 at least one of the G20 nations will be the victim of dramatic online sabotage that will disrupt and damage critical infrastructure components. This view is supported by General Keith Alexander, head of US Cyber Command. "We believe that state



General Keith Alexander

US DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE CYBER CRIME CENTER



Student teaching at the Defense Cyber Investigations Training Academy

actors have developed cyber weapons to cripple infrastructure targets in ways tantamount to kinetic assaults," said Mr Alexander. "Some of these weapons could potentially destroy hardware as well as data and software."

So, perhaps the most lucrative business opportunity with minimal risk in the 21st century is that of a Cyber Arms Dealer! How



By Kevin Coleman

NAVY CYBER DEFENSE OPERATIONS COMMAND

big an opportunity is this? It is impossible to know the true size of the current cyber weapons market but given there were over 21 million new strains of malware released in 2010, the number has to be fairly large. There are literally dozens of people already operating in the shadows of the Internet. The cyber arms dealers range from individuals to moderately sized organisations. They operate internationally and regularly sell malware and botnet services as well as control programmes through web sites, online auctions sites and blogs. Bots that can be used to steal passwords, spyware, distributed denial of service (DDoS) attacks are now available for sale. One cyber arms dealer even had a sale on DDoS attacks. They offered to launch a 24-hour DDoS attack against a web site of your choosing for as little as \$599. At the same time the site's competitor sent out the message: 'We offer DDoS service! - removal of sites, your competitors and enemies - outcommissioning sites by the overload of server! Prices from \$100 24 hours and higher.' You must admit this sounds like a great deal!

Here's a equally menacing advertisement from another web site. One could be forgiven in thinking it reads like a highly targeted shopping list:

Looking for full admin access to a government system in Italy? \$99
American government systems \$55 - \$99
Army web sites or National Guard? \$399 - \$499
Do-it-yourself malicious software toolkits \$9.95 UP



Personnel monitor, analyse, detect and respond to unauthorised activity within US Navy information systems and computer networks. NCDCC is responsible for around the clock protection of the Navy's computer networks, with more than 700,000 users worldwide

COURTESY: US NAVY

The capabilities of cyber weapons in general continue to increase and DDoS attack capacity is now different. Over the past few years DDoS attacks with a malicious traffic capacity in the 100 giga-byte per second (Gbps) up from approximately 40 Gbps in 2009 has been seen multiple times.

For some time now Russia has been trying to persuade various United Nations institutions to push for the adoption of cyber arms control treaties. The old saying "It does no good to close the barn door after the horses have bolted" comes to mind. Given the number of organisations, nations and terrorist groups involved in cyber weapons development added to the number of cyber weapons already available at a click of a mouse, it is impossible to establish cyber arms controls. Even if you did, it would be unenforceable due to the difficulty detecting cyber weapons development.

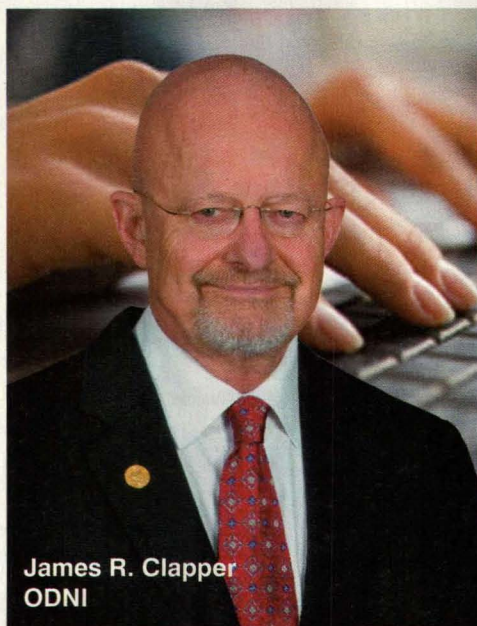
Technologically sophisticated states have a distinct disadvantage over others due to their heavy reliance on the Internet within their critical infrastructures. Cyber intelligence

analysts believe rogue nation states, terrorists and others may use cyber weapons whenever they see fit due to the difficulty of attribution and the measure of plausible deniability this new class of weapon provides. Stuxnet should have been a wake-up call for governments and militaries around the world. Some answered but many did not. Those that didn't are playing with fire.

USAF Chief Information Officer Lt. General William T. Lord addresses modern cyberspace threats and the impact of social networking at the Air Force Association Cyber Futures Symposium and Convention in April



COURTESY: USAF



James R. Clapper
ODNI



Ronald Burgess
DIA Director

"HOME BREW" CYBER WEAPONS

Cyber arms dealers and underground cyber weapons developers care little about who buys their products and even less about how they are used. Many believe another wake-up call is just over the horizon and is arguably the scariest scenario. Military and commercial cyber weapons programmes are all well and good, but what about the home-made ones? I would be willing to bet that US black ops cyber teams have contracted with programmers who are at this moment cooking up home brewed new and innovative cyber weapons with capabilities we

have not even thought of yet. One point raised at conferences and intel briefings is whether or not a home-brew cyber weapon can be built without the developer really understanding its true capabilities and spread uncontrollably across the Internet? I believe it is a real possibility that we all must plan for.

Earlier this year US Army Lt. General Ronald Burgess, the Director of the Defense Intelligence Agency (DIA), and James R. Clapper, Director of National Intelligence (ODNI) in their testimony before the Senate Armed Services Committee acknowledged dangers ranging from terrorism,

cyber threats, weapons of mass destruction, and the release of sensitive data by sources such as WikiLeaks. There are few who doubt the strategic implications of cyber weapons given their ability to deceive, deny, and disrupt the computerised equipment and systems adversary. It is far past the time when we should have stopped treating the proliferation of cyber weapons and the all too common attacks on electronic equipment and systems as "business-as-usual"!

INTEL: The Technolytics Institute has repeatedly warned that the rapid and global proliferation of cyber weapons cannot be controlled.

INTEL: In a recently issued cyber intelligence advisory, Spy-Ops stated that government and private sector funding is not keeping up with the growing threat from acts of cyber terrorism.

INTEL: Recent research/survey found that chances are high that even though cyber attacks on web applications have increased over the last few years and are have become a big concern - organisations are still not spending much on web application security.

INTEL: Open Source Cyber Intelligence Report HYPERLINKS

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FBI Dismantle Cyber Gang

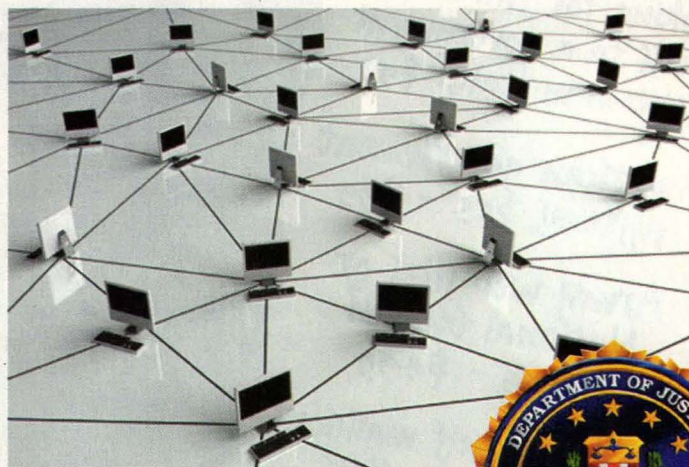
Arrests in international cyber operation

The FBI has disrupted an international cyber fraud operation by seizing the servers that had infected as many as two million computers with malicious software. The gang deployed Botnets - networks of virus-infected computers controlled remotely by an attacker. They can be used to steal funds, hijack identities, and commit other crimes. The botnet in this case involved the potent Coreflood virus, a key-logging programme that allows cyber thieves to steal personal and financial information by recording unsuspecting users' every keystroke.

The FBI began its Coreflood investigation in April 2009 when a Connecticut-based company realised that hundreds of computers on its networks had been infected. Before the Bureau had time to shut down the Coreflood operation, cyber thieves made numerous fraudulent wire transfers, costing companies hundreds of thousands of dollars.

"Botnets and the cyber criminals who deploy them jeopardize the economic security of the United States and the dependability of the nation's information infrastructure," said Shawn Henry (above), executive assistant director of the FBI's Criminal, Cyber, Response, and Services Branch. "These actions to mitigate the threat posed by the Coreflood botnet are the first of their kind in the United States," Henry noted. "They also reflect our commitment to being creative and proactive in making the Internet more secure."

Thirteen people have been charged with various offences including wire fraud, bank fraud, and illegal interception of electronic communications.



The Coreflood Virus

The Coreflood virus infects only Microsoft Windows-based computers. Generally, most users will not be able to tell if their computers are infected. It is therefore important to take the following steps:

- Make sure your Microsoft Windows Automatic Updates are turned on;
- Run anti-virus programs and ensure that they are up to date;
- Run a security firewall on your computer; and
- Check your online banking and credit history to make sure you have not been compromised. If you have been compromised, contact your financial institution.



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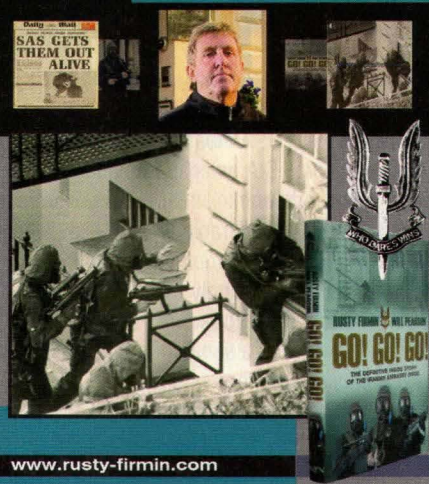
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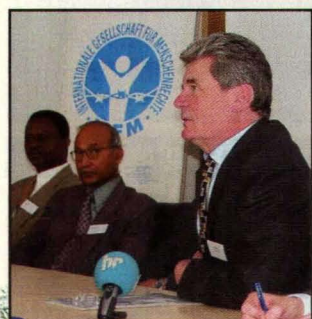
over 2 million people had direct links to the Stasi, either in support roles or on the payroll. Perhaps what will never be revealed are the identities of some well known figures, a number still alive and working in government offices, who have dark secrets to tell.

Perhaps just as ironic, and despite a few bits of hi-end technology making the paper matching a little more easier, is the time needed to piece all the material together again. By around 2002, of the 16,250 sacks, some 320 had been reassembled, restored and photographed for archiving. One assessment by Berlin's

Fraunhofer Institute for Production Systems and Design Technology, states that at this pace, it would take 30 people working full time until 2600-2800 to complete the task. Those with a dark tale to tell can rest in the knowledge that their skulduggery will be confined to the history books - and not today's court houses.

IRANIAN JIGSAW PUZZLE

The German effort to reassemble the Stasi's handiwork dwarfs a similar effort in Iran. Just before the 1979 US Embassy was seized in Tehran, its small CIA delegation managed to shred thousands of intelligence and government papers. However, the Iranians hired experienced carpet weavers from various parts of the country who painstakingly matched the pieces together and started to reconstruct the files. What followed was a series of books published by the Iranian Government under the banner heading - 'Documents From The US Espionage Den'.



Joachim Gauck

Below a Stasi truck used to transport prisoners at the height of the Cold War



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THE FINAL WORD

SPECIAL FORCES OFFICERS ARRESTED - SUSPICION OF BREACHING OFFICIAL SECRETS ACT (OSA)

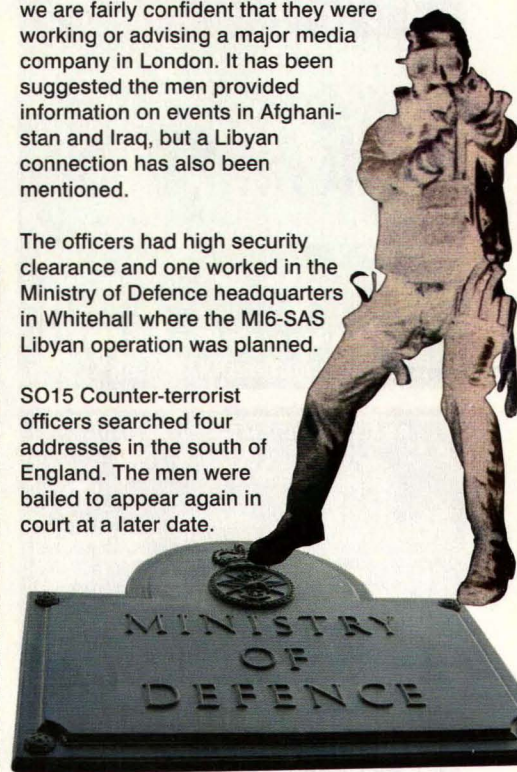
It disappeared before any journalist really had an opportunity to start digging... we are talking about news of the arrest of two senior British Special Forces officers, 33 and 35, forty-eight hours before an eight-man SAS-MI6 team landed in the Libyan desert.

The officers were detained by New Scotland Yard on suspicion they had breached the Official Secrets Act. Highly sensitive covert operations information is a phrase we have heard in relation to this affair.

Eye Spy does not know which regiment the troopers are with, or what the exact circumstances are regarding the charges. However, we are fairly confident that they were working or advising a major media company in London. It has been suggested the men provided information on events in Afghanistan and Iraq, but a Libyan connection has also been mentioned.

The officers had high security clearance and one worked in the Ministry of Defence headquarters in Whitehall where the MI6-SAS Libyan operation was planned.

SO15 Counter-terrorist officers searched four addresses in the south of England. The men were bailed to appear again in court at a later date.



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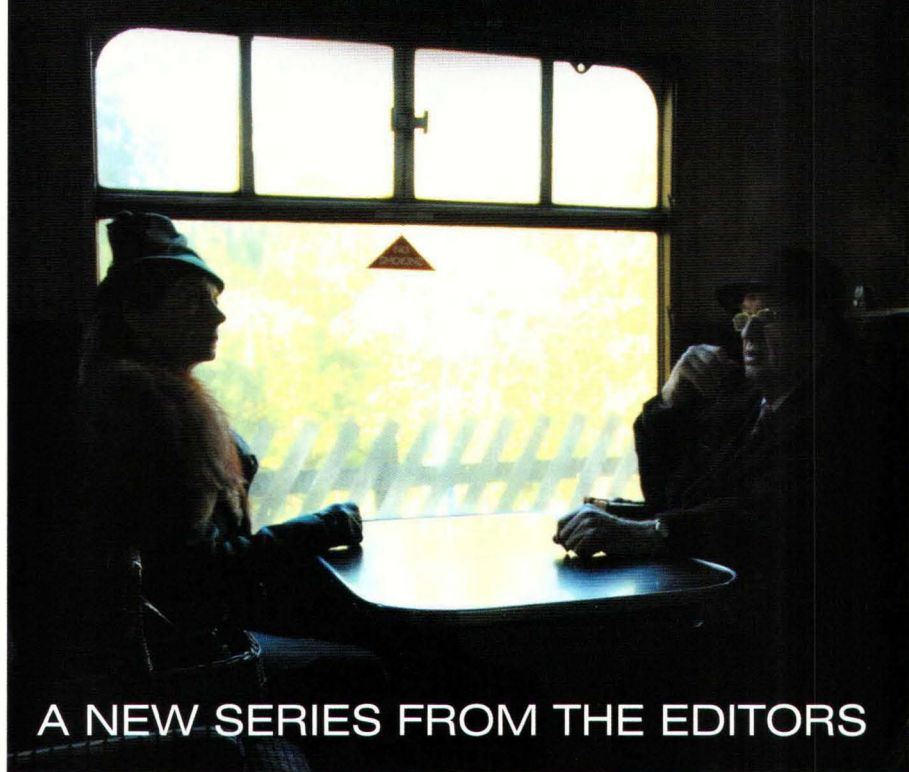
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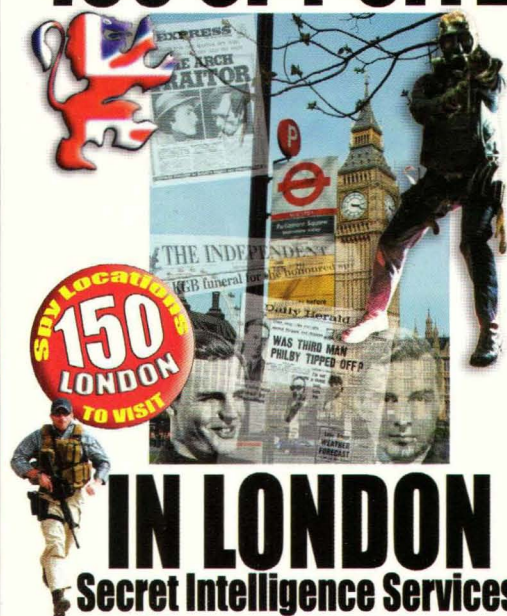
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