

The Covert World of Espionage

EYE SPY

SURPRISE SPIES

Dark Secrets of Famous Names

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IRAN'S BOMB QUEST

THE MOSSAD
STRIKES AGAIN

CIA-MI6

Monitor
Ricin Plot

SPECIAL FORCES

AND INTELLIGENCE OPS

- New York City Counter-Terrorism Ops
- Stasi's Secret Surveillance Photos
 - Gordon Corera Interview
 - Iran's Propaganda Bureau
- Intel and Spy Figures Honoured

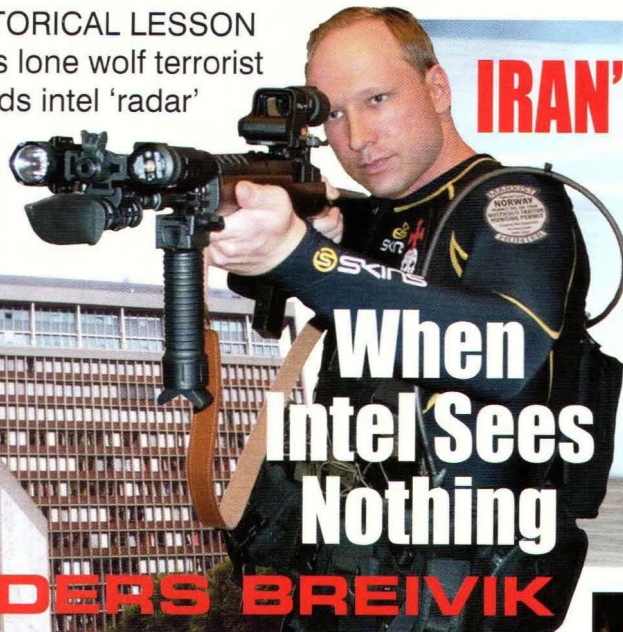
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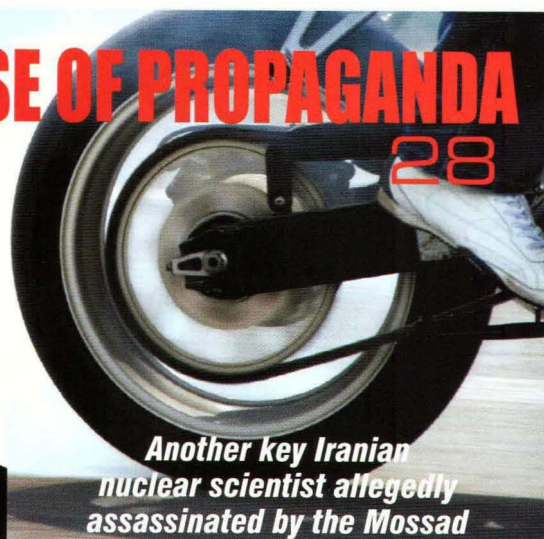


When
Intel Sees
Nothing

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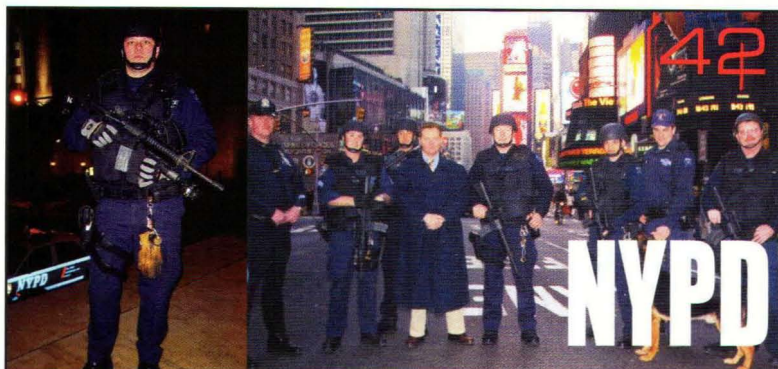
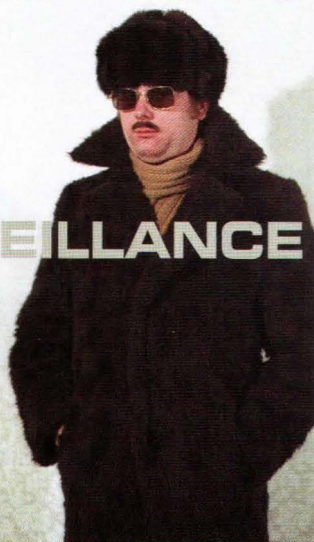
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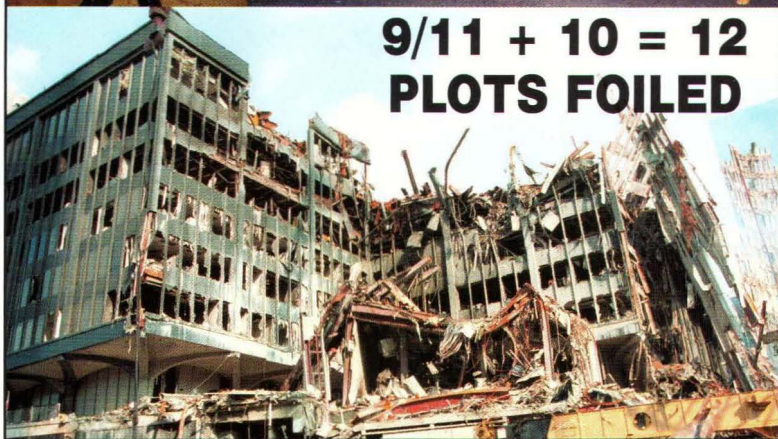
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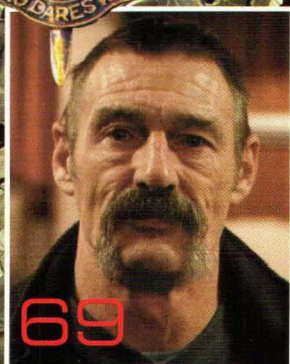
LIFE AND DEATH IN THE
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EYE SPY



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"9/11 was a crime not an act of war"
(Eye Spy Comment: So too is a child stealing a sweet from a corner shop)



Eliza Manningham Buller
Former Director-General MI5

FIRST WORD

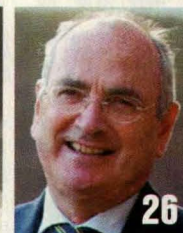


9/11, NYPD, CIA, FBI AND RICIN

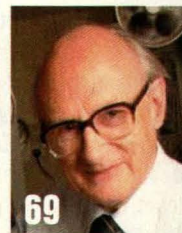
It seems just a moment ago that our television screens and newspapers were filled with appalling scenes taken from a confused quarter of Lower Manhattan. It's hard to image that the biggest ever international terrorist atrocity took place a decade ago. Not forgetting the 3,000 or so civilians and emergency service workers who died on 11 September 2001, for this edition of Eye Spy we have decided to focus on the efforts of the intelligence and security organisations which have foiled at least 12 serious attempts to cause more mayhem on the streets of America's most cosmopolitan and vibrant city.

This major anniversary comes at a time when a whole host of human rights' solicitors and anti-secrecy organisations are taking the city's fantastic police service to task for building threads to the intelligence world. There are also whispers of "illegality" concerning supposed CIA and FBI liaisons. What absolute nonsense! New York's security services have every right to absorb and receive intelligence from agencies such as the FBI, MI5 and global partners if it is relevant to the protection of the city and America in general. It also has the right to perform counter-terrorist operations using intelligence provided for by the Central Intelligence Agency. For those opposed to this, and there are many who still maintain the threat has been exaggerated, one only has to delve into the archives and case files of NYPD Counter Terrorism Division - 2001-2011. And in this edition of Eye Spy, we briefly mention a new horizon plot under investigation by the CIA. It involves something familiar to the police of London and MI5 - ricin. With al-Qaida being squeezed across the world, the terror outfit has once again turned to this deadly material. So what would the reaction be of those cynics if the CIA failed to pass this intelligence to the NYPD, especially as the city remain's AQ's primary American target?

Mark Birdsall, Managing Editor



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intelligence choice

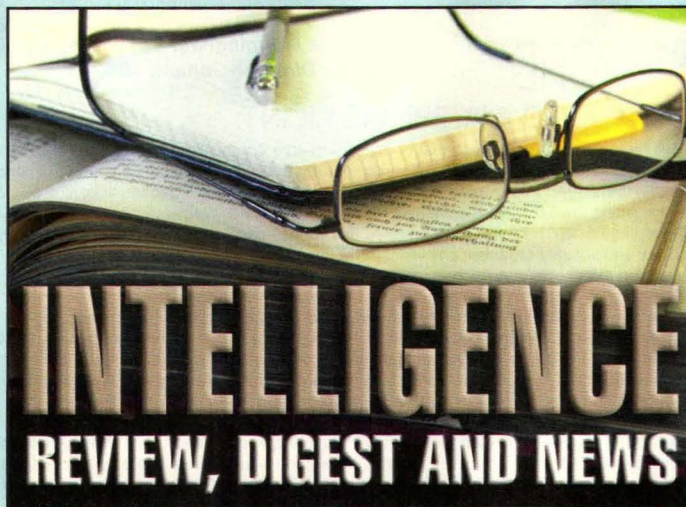
There's been many stories recently about supposed Mossad operations in Iran. There's no doubt a number are true, but others are the work of some pretty clever intel officers using authorised deception operations to distract attention away from difficult situations at home. This is very obvious in Iran, a country which has now fast-tracked its nuclear bomb programme, but has internal unrest.



The Mossad once paved the way for a commando raid on a remote secret Syrian nuclear reactor that looked suspiciously like those built in North Korea and Iran. However, Israel has been hesitant to launch such a venture in Iran, but that hasn't stopped outfits like the super-secret Unit 8200 causing mayhem with thousands of Iranian computers, some of which control the mechanics of Iran's nuclear plants.

More recently another key Iranian nuclear scientist was assassinated on the streets of Tehran. There was initial reporting confusion, but it seems evident Dairush Rezaei (pictured above), whose work on high-speed trigger/detonator mechanisms was highly regarded, was killed by a professional outfit. All eyes on the Mossad one would imagine. But there is growing belief amongst intel watchers that Rezaei may have been killed by Iranian Intelligence. And just last month, self-confessed Mossad-trained hitman Majid Jamalifash said he had been trained to shoot to kill from a motorbike. He was recently sentenced to death. But this could all be a ruse and some analysts believe he is simply a fall guy or actor. And now the second theory: a legitimate reason why some senior intel figures suspect Iran. It was feared Rezaei had made contact with the West. Since 2008, several Iranian scientists have simply vanished - only to turn up in America. Tehran could not let that happen again. Lots on this case inside.

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INTELLIGENCE REVIEW, DIGEST AND NEWS

IRAN JAILS "AMERICAN SPIES"

Two American nationals arrested in Iran, have been sentenced to eight years in prison for espionage activities. Shane Bauer, 28, and Josh Fattal, 29, were detained in 2009, along with Bauer's girlfriend, Sarah Shourd, for accidentally crossing into the country whilst hiking in Iraq. Shourd was released on \$500,000 bail and has since returned to America. Eye Spy understands the area which the trio crossed is undefined. The men are set to appeal the sentences which most intel watchers believe are politically motivated.



John Fattal and Shane Bauer

CIA INTEL CONTROVERSY

Former spy chiefs clash on Langley's pre 9/11 operations

Richard Clarke, former US counter-terrorism chief, has made a quite revealing comment concerning two of the 9/11 hijackers Khalid al-Mindhar and Nawaf al-Hazmi. The al-Qaida men were the first to arrive in the United States in early 2000, and stayed in various locations in the San Diego area. In future months the men also took flying lessons at Montgomery Field. They were part of the terrorist team which hijacked American Airlines Flight 77 which was flown into the side of the Pentagon killing 64 people aboard the flight and a further 125 on the ground.

There was local FBI concern revealed after 9/11, but a CIA

cable seems to confirm that Langley had tracked the AQ operatives from Malaysia to Los Angeles before they journeyed to San Diego. According to Mr Clarke, who was speaking during the making of a new documentary, "fifty CIA personnel knew about this." He also wondered why the Agency decided against providing other US security services with the intelligence for at least 15 months. A Langley statement on the affair called it a "lapse".

However, for Clarke, he is not convinced the answer is so simple. "It's inexplicable why, when I had every detail related to terrorism - we therefore conclude there was a high-level decision [made] in the CIA ordering people not to share that information." Clarke went on to say that the Agency may have been trying to

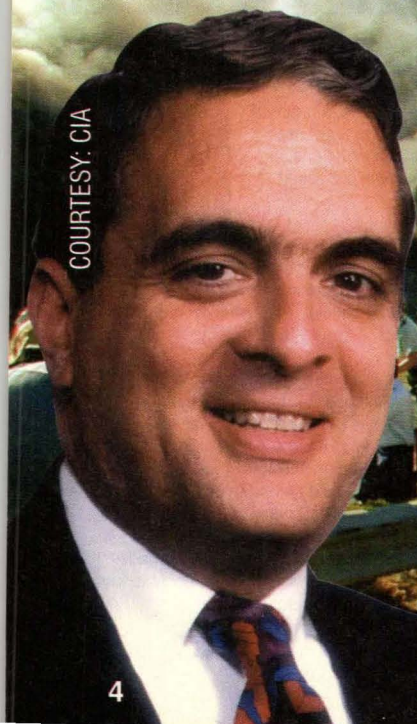


Counter-terrorist expert Richard Clarke

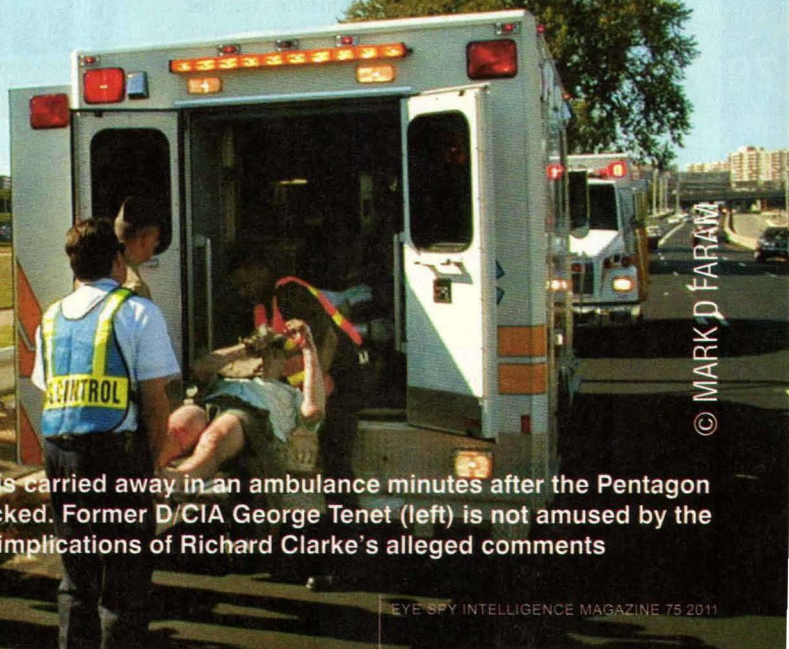
"flip them." [turn]. He points to a previous meeting with the D/CIA (presumably George J. Tenet who was Director in 2000), who advised him they needed operatives inside al-Qaida. Analysts now believe this might explain why it took 15 months for the CIA to make known the intelligence.



As for Clarke, he is convinced that had he become privy to the undercover operation to turn the



COURTESY: CIA



A victim is carried away in an ambulance minutes after the Pentagon was attacked. Former D/CIA George Tenet (left) is not amused by the implications of Richard Clarke's alleged comments

© MARK D. FARHAM

ESPIONAGE

Nation states are investing huge amounts of time, personnel and money to steal our data... clearly the intelligence agencies and military of Russia and China are involved

The 'Mossad's' Man in Egypt and Jordan TOYS, SIM CARDS AND SURVEILLANCE

The trial of a man accused of being a Mossad spy is set to start in October. Jordanian Bashar Abou Zeid, supposedly received telecommunications equipment from a Mossad officer named as Ofer Herari. Herari allegedly gave the authorities the slip and escaped after Jordanian security services - who were tipped-off by Egyptian Intelligence closed in.

Zeid, who has been described as a telecommunications expert, has been charged with collecting intelligence for the Mossad during the recent unrest in Egypt in January this year which resulted in the toppling of President Mubarak (right). In a complex case, it is believed government



telephone calls were being intercepted and diverted back to a location in Israel, which Jordan

insists is a Mossad listening post. Zeid and Herari, who is being tried in absentia, are also charged with trying to recruit other people in the communications industry and provide Israeli-built technology. In one counter-espionage

operation, a package allegedly posted by Zeid to an unspecified address outside Jordan was intercepted. It contained children's toys - and hidden inside - over "300 SIM cards and flash memory cards containing data," according to the prosecution. The nature of the information on the cards has not been disclosed.

Bashar Abou Zeid has already pleaded guilty.

Mike Rogers,
Chairman House Intelligence Committee



AL-QAIDA NO.2 Terror Planner Killed by CIA Drone

An unmanned armed drone controlled by the CIA, killed al-Qaida's recently appointed deputy terror leader to Ayman Zawahiri on 22 August. The demise of Libyan-born Atiyad Abd al-Rahman, who had a \$1 million bounty on his head, represents another significant blow to al-Qaida - coming so soon after the death of Osama bin-Laden.

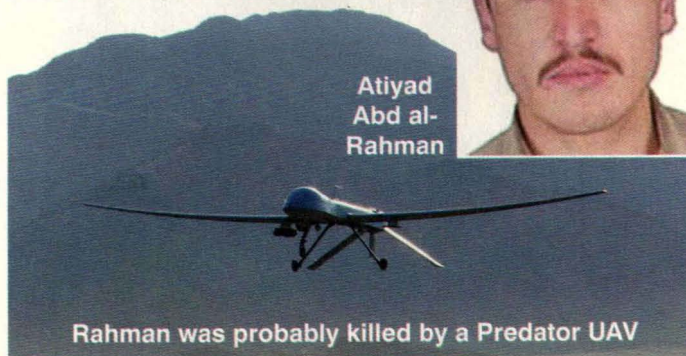
Rahman was probably bin-Laden's most trusted operational planner and courier. Indeed, he was in regular contact with him right until the SEAL-CIA raid in Abbottabad. Documents retrieved from bin-Laden's compound, including electronic intelligence from several cell phones, may well have betrayed Rahman's whereabouts. CIA officials were astounded by bin-Laden's lack of personal security in respect of documents and computers.

The CIA's Al-Qaida Desk recognise that Rahman was also a key 'liaison' between AQC (al-Qaida Central) and various affiliates spread across the world. An experienced 'schemer', he is one of five senior terrorists the CIA had in its sight. The Agency believes Rahman, who was bin-Laden's 'emissary' to Tehran, operated a network of 'helpers' in the country, and channelled weaponry and funds to associates in the volatile Waziristan region. Iran denies this.

Rahman's demise may not signal the total collapse of AQC, but it seems to support incoming D/CIA David Petraeus's view that the group can be "strategically dismantled."



Atiyad
Abd al-
Rahman

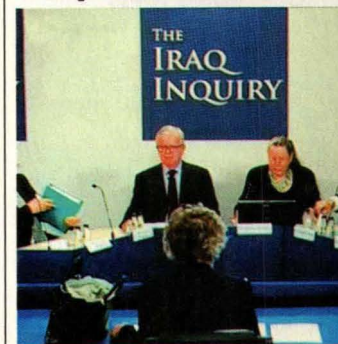


Rahman was probably killed by a Predator UAV



New D/CIA David Petraeus believes that al-Qaida can be "strategically dismantled" - especially its central core

IRAQ WAS NO THREAT



Former MI5 Director-General, Eliza Manningham-Buller, who recently gave evidence at the UK's Iraq [War] Inquiry, has said she told then Prime Minister Tony Blair, "Britain faced no threat from Iraq." Speaking to the BBC for a pre-planned radio broadcast, Ms Buller also warned that the UK would be "at greater risk from al-Qaida", if British forces invaded Iraq. She called the conflict a "distraction."

The apartment complex in Clairmont Mesa, San Diego where Khalid al-Mindhar (above top) and Nawaf al-Hazmi lived from February to May 2000

terrorists, "we would have found those ***. There's no doubt in my mind."

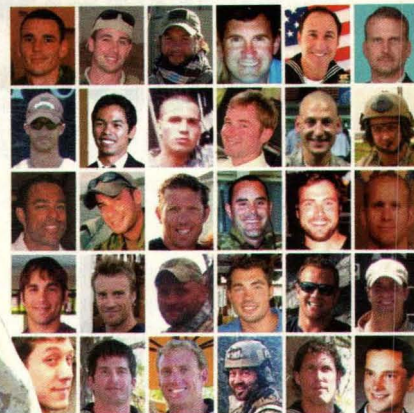
Critics say Clarke is mischief making and accuse him of trying to develop a conspiracy theory. As a further sideswipe at the intel man, George Tenet, who we believe was referred to, called Clarke's scenario simply a "theory." He also believes Clarke is "reckless and profoundly wrong." Strong stuff indeed.

LINKS: secrecykills.com



US SEALS FALL

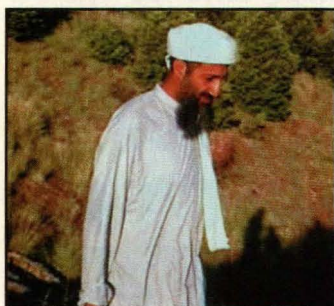
Crack Special Forces unit suffers major loss of life



Special Warfare trooper Brian Bill (left), was amongst 30 US servicemen killed as a Taliban rocket struck a Chinook in August

Thirty Special Forces members, 23 attached to the Navy SEALs, died on 6 August following a likely rocket attack on their helicopter by Taliban operatives in Afghanistan. It was the highest number of specialist troop deaths in a single incident since the US entered the country in 2001 to oust al-Qaida.

SEAL Team 6 suffered the most casualties after their operational CH-47 Chinook was fatally struck in the Tangi Valley, Wardak Province. Though the cause of the crash is still being debated, it seems likely the low-flying aircraft did absorb enemy fire.



SEAL Team 6 is credited in playing a major role in the operation that resulted in the death of Osama bin-Laden

Flying under the auspices of NATO, US SEALs, like Britain's SAS, have been taking the lead role in dozens of extremely dangerous tasks that often result in troops being deployed in areas occupied by al-Qaida and the Taliban. It seems likely this mission was focused on clearing a heavily armed terror cell that had

been responsible for attacking friendly supply convoys.

Hours earlier, it is believed this US element, supported by eight Afghan national commandos, had made contact with their 'target' and killed eight terrorists.

After news of the disaster reached the media, a Taliban 'official' released a statement: "We destroyed their helicopter with a rocket propelled grenade."

Eye Spy sources say the helicopter was directed to the area by a so-called 'Intelligence Fusion Cell'. These highly trained units receive intercepted cell phone and radio intelligence from NSA and GCHQ outstations. This is often supported by aerial reconnais-

sance imagery. This data allows analysts to pin-point terrorist cells and their movements across various terrains (and supplies via road and tracks). Specialist SEAL surveillance teams are then directed into the area to obtain visual intelligence.

The CIA and Pentagon are currently examining the aircraft debris which could well expose the supplier of the RPG. Both MI6 and the CIA are convinced Iran's weapons pipeline to the Taliban is providing superior weaponry to terror cells across the country, this despite a major presence of specialist surveillance officers on the border.

SEAL Team 6 is the unit which supplied several troops for the

operation in Abbottabad which resulted in the death of Osama bin-Laden.

- The previous most deadly day for US personnel in Afghanistan was in June 2005, when 16 SEALs were killed after a Taliban rocket hit a Chinook in the eastern province of Kunar.

CHINA GRABS U ISI-CIA Fallout o

During the US Special Forces raid on Osama bin-Laden's compound in Abbottabad, Pakistan, the SEALs used various helicopters, including one much modified Blackhawk. This aircraft, which crashed in a corner of the walled building, seemed to carry several angular sections which bore similarities to a stealth fighter. Other parts were also very different to those found on a conventional UH-60.

The SEALs were instructed to blow-up the technology, but footage showed large sections on the back of a tractor being towed away.

Langley officials quickly telephoned their counterparts in Pakistan's Inter-Services Intelligence Agency (ISI), and urged them to return the debris. Failing this, the material was to be destroyed post haste. Of course this was never going to happen, and it has since transpired, the CIA believes top secret parts may well have been purchased by China's intelligence agency. At the very least, it has been "inspected".



CIA DEEP BLACK

No action over destroyed interrogation tapes



In 2005, an order was reportedly issued out of Langley to destroy nearly 100 tape-recorded interviews with suspected al-Qaida and Taliban terrorists. The directive was allegedly created by senior officials in the Agency's Clandestine Service. America's Civil Liberties Union (ACLU), chose to take the CIA to task over the tapes following disclosure of the Agency's worldwide secret 'black sites' and 'flight network', used for interviewing and then transporting alleged terrorists.

In a court ruling, the judge dismissed the ACLU's request that the CIA be held in contempt for destroying the material, which apparently contained flight data relevant to the movement of terrorist suspects (rendition flights). However, the fact that other data, including the identities of some CIA personnel was on the tapes, may have some bearing why they were destroyed.

Though the ACLU effectively lost its action, the CIA was ordered to pay for the outfit's legal cost.

STEALTH HELICOPTER INTEL for Beijing's "Secret Deal"



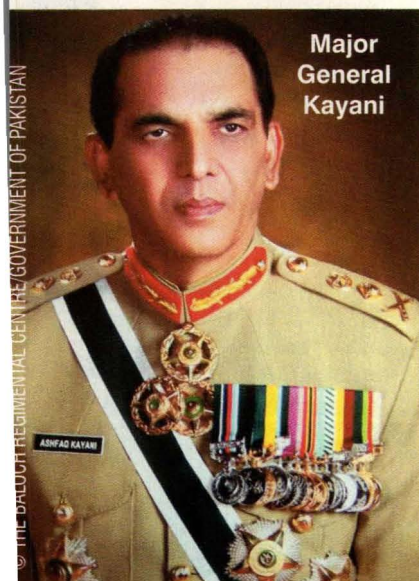
ISI officials reject the notion of "material access," indeed, the country's most senior army officer, Chief of Staff Ashfaq Parvez Kayani

complained bitterly about the report, noting the tail section had been delivered back to America. And before this, Major General Kayani said it had been kept secure under armed guard and no-one was allowed to examine or even see it.

With suspicion mounting, China surprisingly posted a note in English on its defence web site. It described the allegations as "absurd, unfounded and without foundation."

Eye Spy believes that advanced parts of an encrypted radio system and a navigation component interested Chinese Intelligence.

Politicians with an eye for trade, note China is Pakistan's biggest arms supplier and the trade is worth \$9 billion a year. This dwarfs America's \$2.7 billion in defence aid provided to Islamabad every year.



Major General Kayani

© THE BRITISH RECRUITMENT CENTRE / GOVERNMENT OF PAKISTAN

INTEL BRIEFS

EVENTS TO MONITOR

NSA CYBER RECRUITS

WASHINGTON: America's National Security Agency (NSA), has initiated a recruitment drive which could result in over 2,500 new cyber security jobs by 2012. The programme, expected to last over a year, will see potential employees undertake several vigorous interviews. Some intelligence officials fear overseas spy agencies will undoubtedly try and insert their own agents into the selection process, thus creating an obvious espionage threat.



UNIDENTIFIED STASI SPIES

BERLIN: Over two decades have elapsed since the reunification of the two Germany's, however, it appears not all the agents recruited by East Germany's Stasi have been identified, this despite an enormous historical archiving programme. Germany's federal commissioner, Roland Jahn, who is overseeing the East Germany security archive, said that the Stasi (secret police), enlisted around 12,000 West Germans to act as spies between 1949 and 1989 - the year the Berlin Wall finally tumbled.



Roland Jahn

CIA: GUANTANAMO CONUNDRUM

LONDON: There is a real possibility that a small team of New Scotland Yard detectives will travel to America to investigate claims an MI6 officer witnessed "inhumane treatment of detainees by American troops in Afghanistan" However, the international probe is far from certain, as such a visit can only be granted by Washington.



THE NIGHTMARE SCENARIO

DAMASCUS: The CIA and MI6 are but two intelligence agencies keeping a close watch on a massive chemical weapons storage facility on the outskirts of Damascus, Syria. The plant is stocked with a variety of deadly materials including nerve agents such as mustard gas and sarin. Intelligence officials fear the plant might be targeted by terrorists and criminal gangs if the regime of President Bashar al-Assad falls. The "nightmare scenario" as it has been described, concerns the Syrian Army which might just "melt away", leaving four chemical production factories also unguarded.



Bashar al-Assad

GOING UNDERGROUND

TEHRAN: The Iranian military has embarked on a programme to move some of the country's centrifuges to a secure underground complex in Fordo, which is carved into the side of a mountain. Iranian defence analysts, fearful of an air attack by Israel, believe the move provides "better security." US State Department spokeswoman Victoria Nuland said the issue "raises suspicions," and that other aspects related to Iran's uranium enrichment have given cause to doubt its intentions.



...Gaddafi was doomed the moment MI6 contact man and Libyan spy chief Musa Kusa left the country...

THE SECRET MI6 WAR

Gaddafi falls as Rebels seek to cement ties with intel friends...

MI6 Libyan network exposed key military locations Colonel Gaddafi hoped could be used to counter Rebel advance on Tripoli

There's been a great deal of talk about who is responsible for the demise of Muammar Gaddafi, and the pivotal moments in a conflict that ended in the once proud sponsor of international terrorism being forced to flee. Ultimately Gaddafi's troubles began in 2010 when Libyans in the country's second city - Benghazi, started to protest. Ordinary citizens, many armed with improvised weapons, travelled down the Libyan Coastal Highway which connects about 85% of the population who live on a 30 mile strip. Initial success in tackling a fairly good army evaporated and but for the intervention of NATO, denying movement of Gaddafi's air force, heavy weaponry and troops, a stalemate may well have ensued. At least that's the view of senior military analysts.

And then there's the secret war, proper details of which will not appear for years, perhaps never.

Intelligence watchers believe Gaddafi, who has led the country since 1969, was doomed the moment one man decided to make haste and leave Libya for good. His name of course is JSO chief Musa Kusa, the spy-come diplomat who is regarded as one of the most experienced 'players' on the international stage. His contacts with MI6 have been documented in Eye Spy (see issues 69 and 73), and as a frequent traveller to London, he did try and broker some sort of deal - knowing full well this time, British Intelligence did have Gaddafi in its sights. We don't know for certain if the secret MI6-SAS operation in the Libya desert (codename Sunatra Deployed) had anything to do with Kusa, but it wouldn't surprise anyone if the spymaster's fingerprints were found on this top secret file. Furthermore, that MI6 reacted so quickly, even though its team was disturbed, set minds thinking in Tripoli that the Rebels had a powerful hidden ally.



HAPPIER TIMES:
Hard to imagine this photograph was taken just two years ago at the G-8 Summit in L'Aquila, Italy
COURTESY: WHITE HOUSE

For his part the 'silver fox' Kusa knew Gaddafi's strengths and weaknesses. And equally important, he guided specialist forces, including at least 100 SAS officers, to locations of interest. These included overground and underground communication points that were outside of the public broadcasting system. Arms dumps, key factories and buildings used by the Libyan Army, and smaller aerodromes used by the Air Force were all exposed. It didn't help Gaddafi either that circling above the NATO fighters, NSA and CIA were using all their prowess (and satellites), to secure vital photographic evidence. For Gaddafi his only chance was to convince the Rebels to stop fighting, stop driving down a motorway built



MI6 contact man - Musa Kusa



in 1937 by another dictator who believed he really was special - Benito Mussolini. It was all too late and the Rebels were unforgiving.

At time of publication Gaddafi remains elusive, but he will either be captured or turn up overseas. In situations that involve sovereignty and major diplomatic international affairs, 'deals' are struck in broom cupboards, and they rarely see the light of day. For MI6, the operation to conclude business with a four-decade long adversary who brought carnage to the streets of London and Lockerbie, Berlin and Belfast, it is a victory. But another intelligence war is already on the horizon, as MI6 recognise that a number of the fighters who helped topple Gaddafi, are chillingly aligned to al-Qaida. And that's one topic in which Gaddafi, Kusa, MI6 and others agreed upon.



Rebel checkpoint in Tripoli 26 August 2011



Chairman of the National Transitional Council of Libya - Mustafa Abdul Jalil

End Game for the Lockerbie Bomber



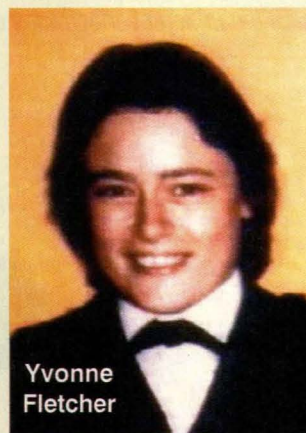
COURTESY: CNN

Since the rebel takeover of Tripoli, images have emerged of Abdel Baset al-Megrahi, the JSO agent convicted in 2001 of murdering 270 people by blowing up Pan-Am flight 103 over Lockerbie. His family report he is in and out of consciousness and close to death. Calls for Abdel Baset al-Megrahi return to prison have increased in the US and Europe and the debate rages on. However, that now seems highly unlikely in the present circumstances.

Released from a Scottish prison on humanitarian grounds in 2009, only eight years into a life sentence, doctors predicted he would die of prostate cancer within three months. Returned to Tripoli and greeted as a hero, two years later, he recently appeared on TV in a wheelchair at a pro-Gaddafi rally. To many of Gaddafi's Libyans, he was a folk hero, an innocent scapegoat used by the West to demonise their country. The Gaddafi regime said it handed him over to Scotland in 1999 only to restore Libya's relations with the world.

NEW SCOTLAND YARD PROBE 1984 DEATH

One of three Libyans suspected of involvement in the murder of PC Yvonne Fletcher, shot dead outside the Libyan Embassy in London 27 years ago, was himself found dead in Tripoli. Former diplomat Abdulqadir al-Baghdadi, later became head of Gaddafi's Revolutionary Guards. This leaves but one suspect alive - Matouk Mohammed Matouk. Mr Ali Tarhouni, the de facto deputy prime minister of the new government, commenting on the report said: "We know where he is."



Yvonne Fletcher

UK Foreign Secretary William Hague said officers would assess whether the news of al-Baghdadi's death would affect their investigation. "This is the subject of a police investigation that is going on and will go on into the future so I don't want to prejudge immediately what has been announced. Of course we will want to know a good deal more about what the NTC say has happened in this case and I'm sure the police will want to know and assess themselves whether it affects their investigation in any way."

The Foreign Office has confirmed New Scotland Yard detectives may return to Libya to continue their investigations once conditions on the ground become safer. Questions remain about whether any suspect involved in the murder could stand trial in the UK, as Libya has a law that prevents it from extraditing its own citizens to other countries.

Al-Baghdadi's death was probably the result of an "inside vendetta" within the regime of Gaddafi.

No one has ever been charged over the death of the 25-year-old police officer, who died when Libyan officials opened fire during an anti-Gaddafi protest outside the building.



Reconstruction of Libya's infrastructure is already taking shape. Pivotal in the Greater Middle East are powerful diplomatic nations such as the United Arab Emirates (UAE). The country's Foreign Minister, HH Sheikh Abdullah bin Zayed Al Nahyan (left) is working with other Arab leaders to help secure stability in Libya. The UAE was one of the first countries to recognise the National Transitional Council (NTC) and has already provided much needed assistance for the Libyan public in general.

THE UNCONVENTIONAL ROAD TO VALKYRIE



© LIBRARY OF CONGRESS

To free German soldiers from their oath of loyalty to Adolf Hitler (Reichswehreid), his death was required. In 1944, a secret German plot initiated by disgruntled generals failed - this after a bomb blast only injured the Fuhrer. Had it succeeded, an operation, better known as Valkyrie would have been initiated and could have led to a new leadership, the dismantling of the SS and a cessation of hostilities.

Though historical documents chart various Allied and 'home-based' attempts to kill Hitler, new information has been secured that reveals a subtle British Intelligence operation that could well have changed Hitler's personality... leading to a change of direction.

This and other fascinating wartime facts concerning WWII have recently surfaced - leading to a heightened interest in the undercover activities of British and German Intelligence...

THE OESTROGEN PROJECT

During his long researches on several WWII projects and subjects, acclaimed historian Professor Brian J. Ford of Cardiff University, has collected various odd stories concerning British Intelligence attempts to target Adolf Hitler. He is also highly regarded for his research into military science, particularly those topics linked to innovation and technology. Yet perhaps the strangest story collected by Ford concerns one of imagination and simplicity. An idea was born in London for agents to supply contacts close to Hitler with oestrogen (female sex hormones). According to Ford, whose research is meticulous, the plan was for Hitler to become less aggressive in nature - more like his passive sister Paula who worked as a secretary.



Adolf Hitler visits Paris in June 1940 after the defeat of France. It was a reference to his troops' "night-time activities" in the city by his deputy, Heinrich Himmler, that resulted in a most unusual "product" being manufactured... just one of a number of new and fascinating stories to emerge so many years after the war ended

BOOTS, GLUE AND IMMOBILISING TROOPS

Another bizarre MI6 or Naval Intelligence plot to disrupt marching and fighting German armed forces was considered by the War Ministry - the dropping of strong glue that would stick to the boots of soldiers... well, needs must!

© BUNDESARCHIV/BILD



German troops in Russia
CIRCA. 1942

Of course various assassination plots were devised by MI6 and other organisations to kill the Fuhrer, but the fact that the goal in this case - to turn Hitler more feminine, is unique. How much credence and assurance we should give to the oestrogen scenario is debatable, but Ford believes using such a tasteless substance, and its effect, would have defeated food tasters and medical observers assigned to Hitler's personal entourage.

Ford said: "There were agents who would be able to get it into his food - it would have been entirely possible. The smuggled oestrogen would hopefully counterbalance his unnecessary aggression and he would become more feminine."

If access was possible, why not simply insert a deadly substance into his drink or food instead of relying on what could be a lengthy process and one with no guarantee of success. Ford argues that Hitler's food tasters would almost certainly have been alerted.

DEADLY SNAKES AND GLUE

Ford's new book - *'Secret Weapons: Technology, Science and the Race to Win World War II'*, also contains other odd military intelligence plans. Some are already well known, others not so. For example - one Whitehall boffin's bizarre suggestion to drop glue from marauding Allied aircraft onto German troops - this in the hope that their boots would stick to the

ground! Another slithery plot was mooted whereby boxes of deadly snakes would be opened near German lines.

One operation discussed by Ford that is probably familiar to millions of fans of the 1970s 'Dad's Army' BBC series, concerns a giant explosives-packed catherine wheel.

COMFORTS FOR THE TROOPS?

Heinrich Himmler ordered the production of "blow-up dolls" - this as the number of front-line troops fell victim to sexually transmitted disease.

The operation was uncovered in papers by an author who conducted research into the history of the Barbie Doll



© CARRIE BEE (TALK)



© BUNDESARCHIV/BILD

© TIGERHAWKVOK



Another form of disruption came in the shape of a snake. One Whitehall paper mentions dropping snakes amongst German troops to cause panic



Stills from the 1970s BBC 'Dad's Army' episode - 'Round and Round Went the Great Big Wheel'



In the hit comedy show, one episode shows this fearless, but hapless band of Home Guard soldiers protecting a top secret radio-controlled device under the auspices of Operation Catherine Wheel. The idea was a

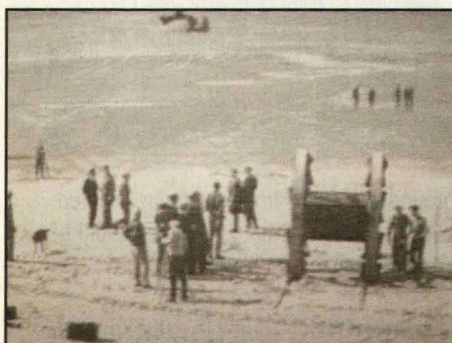
giant twin-locked wood and metal wheel would be directed towards German lines and once in close proximity, a signal was sent detonating the explosives. Its primary intention was to smash holes in concrete defensive walls. Jimmy Perry and David Croft told Eye Spy the plot line of 'Round and Round Went the Great Big Wheel' was based on a true project.

concepts. Indeed, some testing of Bailey Bridges which formed part of the famous and immensely complicated 'Mulberry' (codename for temporary harbour) project used during the Allied D-Day invasion of Normandy (Overlord) took place in Westward Ho! Two projects were created - Mulberry A and Mulberry B. The original concept design is disputed, though civil engineer Hugh Lorys Hughes advised on the project.

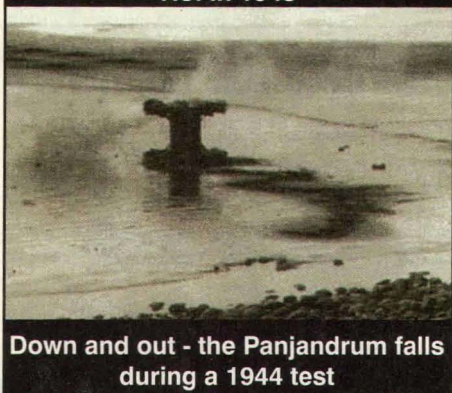
TALKING AND MAP READING DOGS

All manner of strange reports have emerged in the last few months concerning bizarre plots, plans and schemes linked to Hitler and WWII. In May, Dr Jan Bondeson from Cardiff

VIA ROYAL NAVY



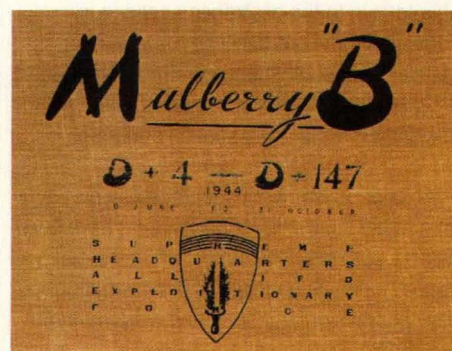
This photograph, though grainy, shows the Panjandrum at Westward Ho! in 1943



Down and out - the Panjandrum falls during a 1944 test

Ford, who trawled through thousands of recently declassified documents found the file relevant to the project called Great Panjandrum. It seems allied to the show's theme. He says in today's money - the War Ministry spent £1 million (\$1.6 million) testing a 10ft wide prototype in the southwest of the UK. The real device, which was not radio controlled, was powered by cordite rockers which caused forward motion. It was envisaged a top speed of 60mph was achievable. It was eventually "paraded on the waterfront" in the seaside town of Westward Ho! in rural north Devon.

Eye Spy understands MI6 and other defence intelligence services, including the Admiralty's Directorate of Miscellaneous Weapons Development, used land and water around the town to test various defence machinery and



A Bailey bridge section housed at the Memorial Pegasus Museum in France. These structures, some of which were used in the Mulberry Harbour project, were tested in Westward Ho! and out of sight of the public - unlike the controversial Great Panjandrum wheel

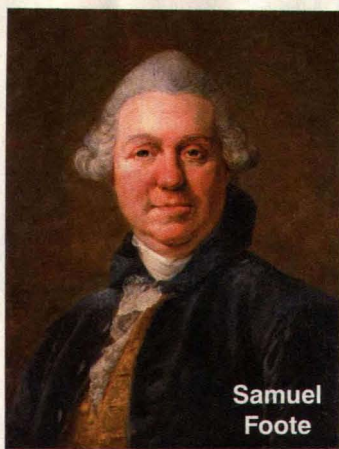


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CREATING THE CODEWORD



The codename Great Panjandrum was chosen by Sub-Lieutenant Nevil Shute (left) in reference to theatre actor and dramatist Samuel Foote's famous extempore paragraph, with emphasis on one line - 'till the gunpowder ran out at the heels of their boots'. Though one can clearly see the relevance - Foote actual said the 'Grand Panjandrum'.



Samuel Foote

University, seemed to suggest Hitler may well have overseen a project (begun in the 1930s) that researched a special school (called Tier Sprechschule - Animal Speaking School) of dogs - that could read, spell and write.

Another more understandable project was written on by Graeme Donald. He discovered Hitler had ordered sex dolls for troops in an effort to stop them contracting diseases such as syphilis from Europe's prostitutes. Apparently thousands of front-line troopers were out of action. Donald discovered the order whilst researching material for his book - 'Mussolini's Barber'. "I was actually conducting research on the history of the Barbie doll that was based on a German sex doll of the

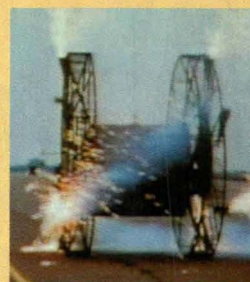
1950s," he said. "I then came across references to Hitler and orders for sex dolls."

The building of the blow-up silicone dolls, which began in 1940, was known as the Borghild Project. It may have been initiated after comments made by Hitler cohort and SS leader Heinrich Himmler. He said that the greatest danger in Paris is the widespread and uncontrolled presence of whores, picking up clients in bars, dance halls and other places. "It is our duty to prevent soldiers from risking their health just for the sake of a quick adventure," said Himmler. Thereafter smaller-than life-size dolls were manufactured and a consignment of 50 "tested" on the only part of Great Britain occupied by the Germans - the island of Jersey.

In 1942, the project was axed. It is believed the last stock of dolls were destroyed in a factory during the Allied fire bombing of Dresden.

THE GREAT PANJANDRUM - A GREAT MI6 DECEPTION?

In the BBC documentary 'Secret War', commentator Brian Johnson described the first proper War Ministry test of the Panjandrum at Westward Ho! in January 1944. It



could well have been drawn from the script and antics of the cast of 'Dad's Army'.

"At first all went well. Panjandrum rolled into the sea and began to head for shore. The 'brass hats' (officers and officials) were watching through binoculars. Then a clamp gave; first one, then two more rockets broke free. Panjandrum began to lurch ominously... the assembled admirals and generals dived for cover behind the pebble ridge into barbed-wire entanglements. Panjandrum was now heading back to sea but crashed on the sand where it disintegrated in violent explosions... rockets tearing across the beach at great speed."

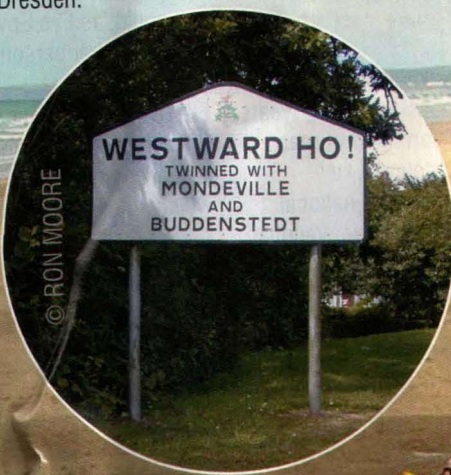
It has been claimed the Panjandrum was part of Operation Fortitude, a deception to convince German Intelligence the Allies were intending to attack the heavily fortified area around Pas-de-Calais rather than locations in Normandy. Intelligence analysts note the testing of the Panjandrum was often witnessed by holidaymakers and locals at Westward Ho! The hope was Berlin's spies or a Luftwaffe reconnaissance plane would spot the device.



Hitler pictured with Eva Braun and his beloved dog 'Blondi'. It may have been because of his love of dogs that heightened his interest in a most strange project...



VALKYRIE... the overground meeting room following the 1944 assassination attempt on Hitler

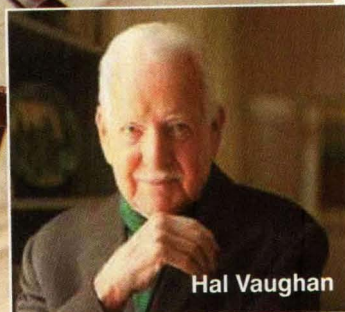


© RON MOORE

The sleepy seaside town of Westward Ho! today showing the beach where a top secret project, possible deception operation was conducted



AGENT F-7124
SECRET LIAISONS



Hal Vaughan

Spy ripples as
Coco Chanel
accused of
Abwehr liaisons

CODENAME: WESTMINSTER

In recent weeks, the rumour mill has been active in intelligence circles with talk of a number of "fascinating and disturbing" documents having surfaced - some linking well known international figures with participants of Adolf Hitler's Nazi regime. Most of the material has lain dormant in historical archives for years, but new research and a pre-planned release of wartime material by Britain's MI5 via the National Archives, suggest strongly that some historical journals will need re-writing...

COCO CHANEL

Paris-based American historian Hal Vaughan has sent the design and fashion world into a spin. Vaughan, who has never backed away from controversy, says there is sufficient evidence to conclude one of the world's most iconic names in the industry was an agent of the Abwehr and anti-Jewish.

For years intel watchers have hinted that historical information about Coco Chanel should be examined more closely. That has now reportedly happened. However, in Vaughan's *'Sleeping with the Enemy: Coco Chanel's Secret War'* (Knopf Publishing), a number of international documents secured by the author lead him to believe Chanel had more than a simple liaison with the German military intelligence agency.

The 84-year-old historian and veteran journalist spent four years searching the archives of many institutes, but found a key document in France's national security service archive. Vaughan said: "I was looking for something else and I came across a document, it read: 'Chanel is a Nazi agent, her number is.... and her pseudonym is Westminster'. I looked again, I could not believe it."

Vaughan probed further in other archives in London, Rome, Berlin and his researches eventually took him back to America. A combined total of 40 documents were allegedly located that led him to believe Chanel was an Abwehr agent. A paper documents one of her lovers - Baron Hans Gunther von Dinclage, an intelligence officer and "professional Abwehr spy."

The revelations are deeply serious and could, as Eye Spy was told, "draw-in other persons."

EDITOR'S NOTE: The House of Chanel reacted quickly to the allegations by issuing a statement which noted 57 books have

already been written about Gabrielle Chanel, and that it encourages these to be read in depth. However, a Holocaust survivors organisation called on the Chanel company to launch an independent investigation.



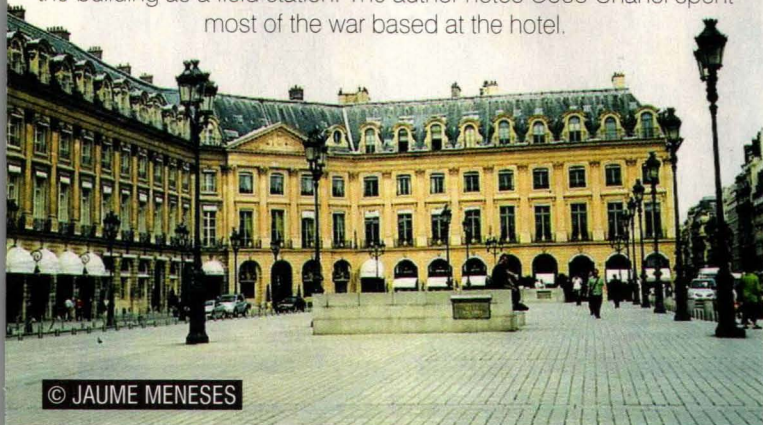
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COURTESY: TIME OUT, RUSSIA

Foreign intelligence chief of the feared SS Walter Schellenberg and Coco Chanel. In previous years it has been alleged the two were lovers when Chanel resided in occupied Paris. Further allegations have exasperated many who fear she really was a German agent

In occupied France, the Luftwaffe established its headquarters at the Ritz Hotel in Paris. German military intelligence - the Abwehr also used the building as a field station. The author notes Coco Chanel spent most of the war based at the hotel.



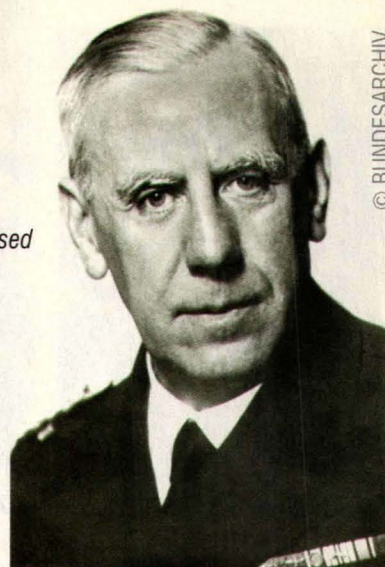
© JAUME MENESES

COCO CHANEL

Britain too may get drawn into the controversy, for a press release relating to the book's content says: *'After the war, Chanel was arrested and released hours later... saved by the intervention of her old friend... Winston Churchill'.*

The allegations are deeply disturbing.

**Abwehr spy chief
Wilhelm Canaris**



© BUNDESARCHIV

The Folly of Youth? INGVAR KAMPRAD

The name might not be immediately familiar to most people outside Scandinavia, but his global furniture brand certainly is - IKEA. As the founder of the giant chain, Ingvar Kamprad, 85, who still controls the company, has always admitted that he once "flirted with Nazism" during the "folly of his youth," acknowledging that it was the "greatest mistake of my life."

In neutral WWII Sweden, like elsewhere, there were elements in the country who sided with Hitler's Germany.

Kamprad's early life has always been one of intrigue, and attracted attention from historians and investigative authors. One of those to probe deeper into Kamprad than most is journalist Elisabeth



Ingvar Kamprad

Aasbrink. She interviewed the billionaire last year, and has discussed part of a conversation that has thrown the whole debate about Kamprad up into the air again. He mentioned his admiration of the Swedish far-right leader Per Engdahl. Aasbrink was shocked by this revelation and said: "Kamprad was still loyal to this fascist leader, and said Engdahl was a 'great human being' and that he will 'maintain this stance as long as he lives.'"

Aasbrink's investigation has gone much further, and she now claims that her research has uncovered Kamprad was a member of the extreme Swedish Socialist Unity Party (SSS), where he was given the membership number 4014. Sweden's intelligence and security service SAEPO reportedly started a file on him in 1943, which noted his ties to the outfit.



**Per
Engdahl**

Many Swedes are angry at Aasbrink, and believe her research is flawed. Others say she is tarnishing the reputation of a man who has long admitted his involvement with the country's Nazis was wrong. Nevertheless, there are those in Sweden and elsewhere who believe she is absolutely correct to continue her investigations.

In 1994, Kamprad publicly apologised and asked for forgiveness. He said at the time the IKEA he created was based on democratic principles and embraces a multi-cultural society."

- Aasbrink's revelations are contained in a new book - 'And in Wienerwald the Trees Remain'.

A Naive Playwright? P. G. WODEHOUSE

M15 has released a number of documents which controversially show the great novelist and playwright Pelham Grenville Wodehouse, may not have always been as frank and ingenious about his contacts with some parts of Hitler's propaganda machine. Best known as the creator of 'Jeeves', Wodehouse was living in Le

Touquet, France when war broke out. He was taken to an alien internment camp, but in time was given more freedom than most. In 1941 he was driven to the Adlon Hotel in Berlin, and invited to broadcast stories about his life in the camp - these were mainly directed towards a still neutral United States and its audience.

After the war he was dismayed to learn that his broadcasts had become a point of contention for the Allies. In 1944, he told an MI5

**Wodehouse stayed at the
world famous Adlon Hotel
in Berlin.
CIRCA. 1930s**





A 'foreign press ball' hosted by the Adlon Hotel, Berlin. CIRCA. 1930s



© BUNDESARCHIV

investigator: "I thought that people, hearing the talks, would admire me for having kept cheerful under difficult conditions."

In London, MI6 were already noting the significance of what was happening.

After the broadcasts, Wodehouse and his wife Ethel, were taken back to Paris and they stayed at German expense at the Bristol Hotel. Here they remained for the duration until Paris was liberated. The couple were interrogated - first by the Resistance, and then by British intelligence officers.

Wodehouse explained to an inquisitive MI5 man that he never intended to assist the enemy. "I have suffered a great deal of mental pain as a result of my action," he said.

When one probes deeper into the business, it's clear why MI5 had investigated Wodehouse. The idea

for the broadcasts came from Werner Pack, a former diplomat based at the German consulate in Los Angeles. In 1940, as America continued to ponder its entry into the war, Pack returned to the Foreign Office in Berlin. Wodehouse referred to Pack as his "great Hollywood friend." Nothing at all wrong with that, of course, but Wodehouse was shocked when told by MI5 of Pack's intelligence and propaganda threads. An MI5 file notes that John Amery, the fascist brother of politician Julian Amery who was executed for treason, had recommended Pack to German Intelligence as someone who "might be useful as a propagandist." And of course, it was Pack who almost certainly schemed for Wodehouse to be freed and produce his Berlin broadcasts.

MI5 never really had any grounds to probe further, and with more important tasks at hand, Wodehouse was free to go. However, two years later in 1946, a newly released document shows that British Intelligence had had a



John Amery following his detention by Italian partisans in April 1945. His connections to a Wodehouse associate were known by prosecutor Sir Theobald Mathew (inset)

change of heart. A memo detailing a meeting between an MI5 officer and Sir Theobald Mathew, who was Director of Public Prosecution, shows London was re-evaluating the case. The MI5 officer wrote: *'The Director said that he now takes the view that, if Wodehouse ever comes to this country, he should be prosecuted'*.

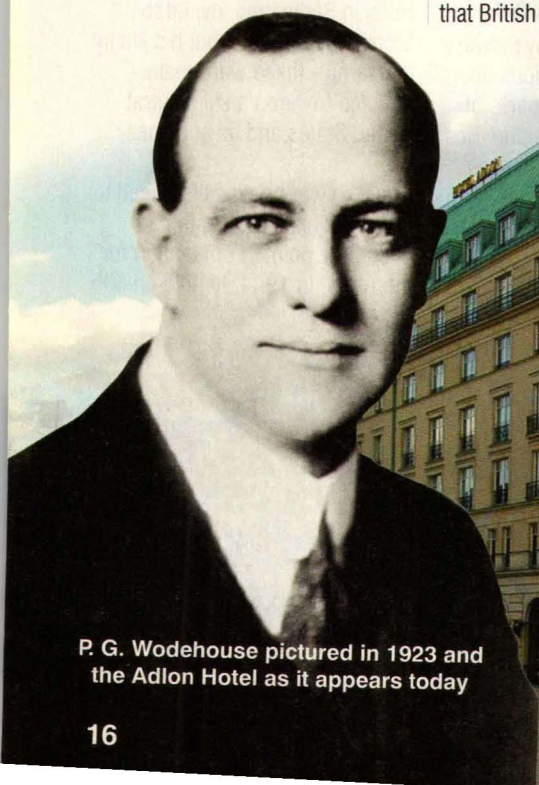
Of course Mr Wodehouse never did. The British-born author flew to America in 1945. He became a

naturalised American citizen ten years later. And there he lived until his death in New York State in 1975. He was 93.

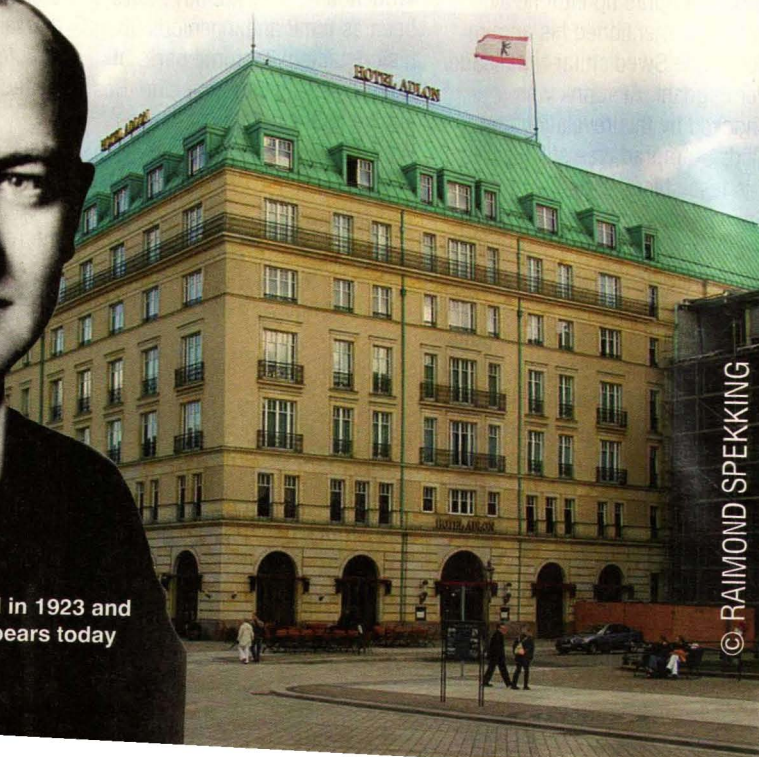
EDITOR'S NOTE: The Adlon Hotel in Berlin where Wodehouse was taken was one of Europe's most prestigious. Close to the Brandenburg Gate it was much used by the foreign press corp as a reporting base - a location for meetings, note-taking, debate and convivial events. I don't think these facts should be ignored.

German Intelligence deliberately planted Wodehouse in the centre of the country's most favoured meeting point for journalists and broadcasters. Just as important, it was only yards away from the United States, British and French embassies. Its propaganda value therefore was immense - and MI5 and MI6 almost certainly knew this.

As for the MI5 files themselves - they are not the first to be released or related to P G Wodehouse. Materials were published in the 1980s and 1990s, some of which seem to account for the author's lifestyle in Paris. It is also worth remembering that in 1975, Wodehouse was appointed a Knight Commander of the Order of the British Empire just weeks before his death.



P. G. Wodehouse pictured in 1923 and the Adlon Hotel as it appears today



© RAIMOND SPEKING

ANATOMY OF: The Modern Spy

By Kevin Coleman

Whether drawn to the profession by money - yes, spy pay has increased dramatically especially in the private sector or it

could be the adrenaline rush and thrills, the number of spies is growing. Today there are tens of thousands of covert operatives working around the world. Modern day espionage has grown far beyond international politics and military operations of years gone by.

In most minds, the word 'spy' congers up images of the suave, sophisticated agent 007 - James Bond with explosions, car chases and elegant dinners in formal attire. That could not be further from the truth for today's espionage professional. That's right espionage professional! They don't drive expensive cars they create an image that blends into society in general. I was told 'SPY' is such a harsh word that no longer expresses the true persona of those who work in this highly specialised occupation.

DEFINITION: A spy is an agent employed by a state or company to obtain secret information, especially of a technical or military nature, concerning its potential or actual enemies or competitors potential.

Spies are the primary component of human intelligence (HUMINT). HUMINT is military

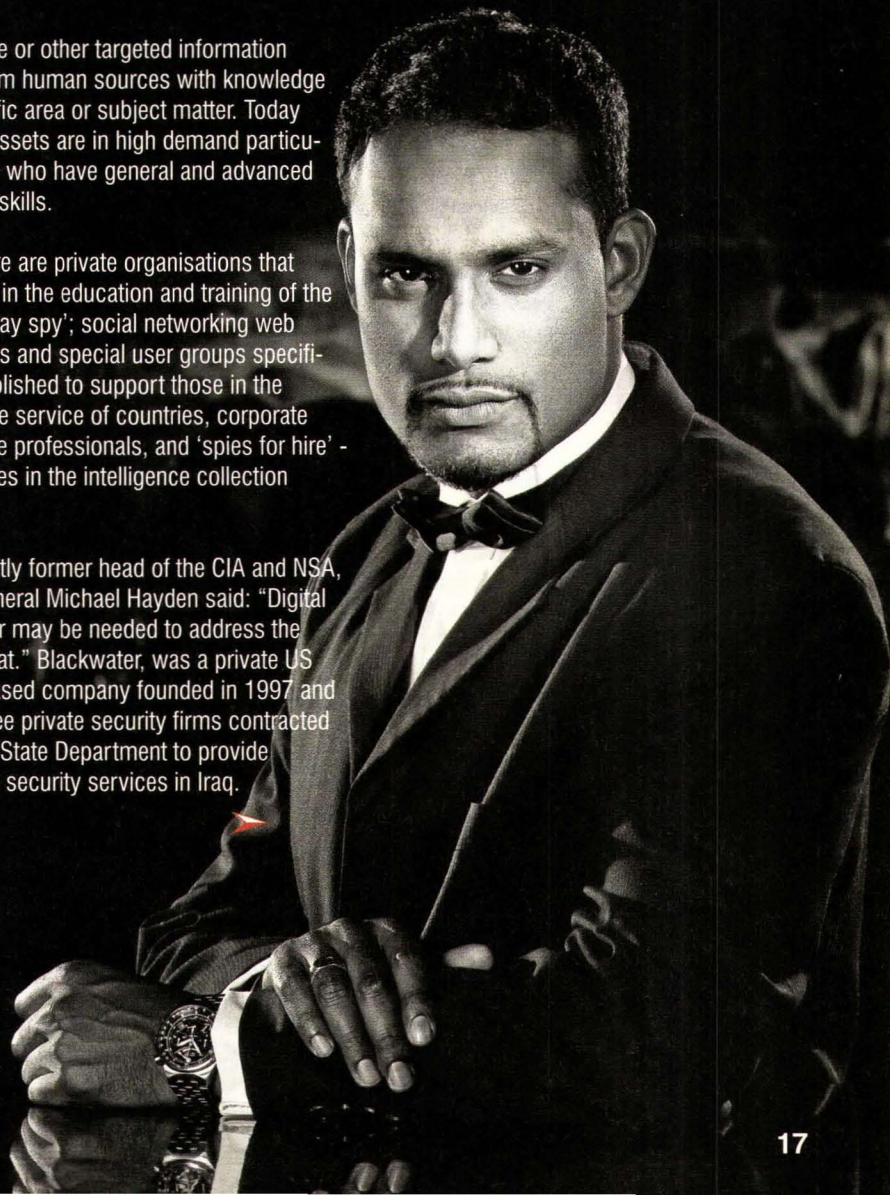
'SPY' is such a harsh word that no longer expresses the true persona of those who work in this highly specialised industry...

intelligence or other targeted information gained from human sources with knowledge of a specific area or subject matter. Today HUMINT assets are in high demand particularly those who have general and advanced computer skills.

Today there are private organisations that specialise in the education and training of the 'modern day spy'; social networking web sites, blogs and special user groups specifically established to support those in the clandestine service of countries, corporate intelligence professionals, and 'spies for hire' - mercenaries in the intelligence collection business.

Just recently former head of the CIA and NSA, retired General Michael Hayden said: "Digital Blackwater may be needed to address the cyber threat." Blackwater, was a private US military based company founded in 1997 and one of three private security firms contracted by the US State Department to provide diplomatic security services in Iraq.

Brilliant London photographer Quoc-Hoy's portrayal of those working in the spying game is captured in this dramatic image, but not all agents are so suave in their appearance!



The colleges and streets of Oxford - once the recruiting ground for British spies - its places of learning are now producing students who will embark upon a spying career that is vastly different to that undertaken by their predecessors.

However, their objectives will remain about the same...



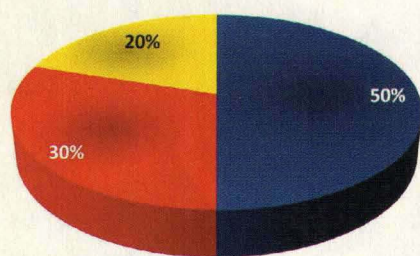
A good education and skills will afford more opportunities for those wanting a career in the intelligence game

EDUCATION

The espionage professionals are likely to have college degrees in a vast array of focuses. But they sure are computer and technology savvy. Not just casual users by far! The dominance of cyber espionage and digital data has driven

Modern Day Spies

■ Generalist ■ Experts ■ Designed Hybrid



After the end of the Cold War many intelligence agencies shifted from human assets to high tech as their primary source of intelligence collection. That movement was short lived and today these same agencies are actively recruiting human assets. The human asset model has evolved as the operational environment continues to change. In today's intelligence services about 50 percent of the organisations human assets are classified as generalists and 30 percent are experts in a particular area of interest in business, government, research or industry or technology with the remaining 20 percent specifically designed hybrids for a role or mission. The expert class of modern day spies includes the digital espionage specialist - this is the high

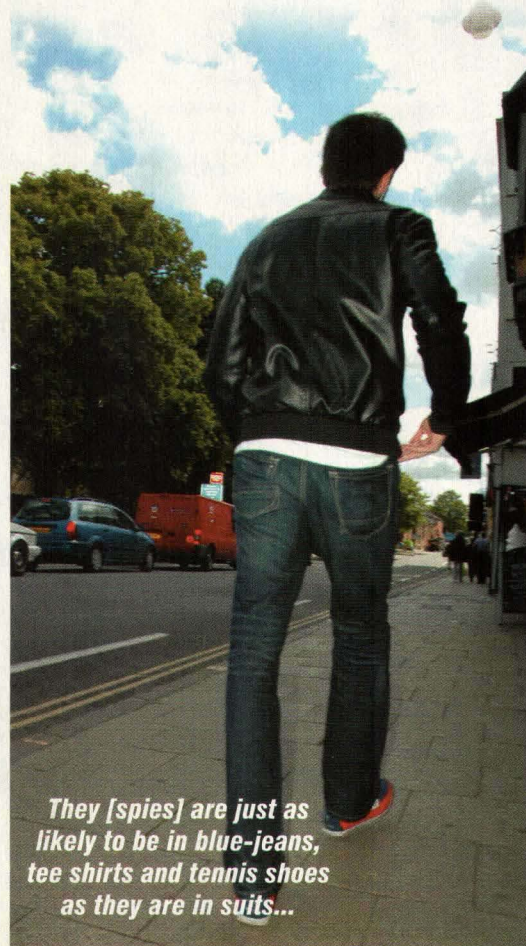
class title given to those commonly referred to as 'hackers'. It is important to recognise that given the explosion in digital storage of information, all three categories of the modern day spy must have a solid understanding of the collection and storage of data, digital images and other digital assets in order to be proficient in modern day tradecraft.

IMAGE OF THE SPY

The picture of a shadowy figure in a trench coat lurking obscurely in the dark could not be further from the truth of modern day spies.

Today the practitioner in the clandestine services is just as likely to meet at McDonalds or Starbucks as they are at a 5 star restaurant. They are just as likely to be in blue-jeans, t-shirts and tennis shoes as they are in suits, ties and tuxes (see photo right). They are not fashion leaders, they are followers... they do not to stick out or draw undo attention. They are recruited and trained to mimic society and blend in with modern surroundings.

Some intelligence organisations have actually employed/hired image consultants to smooth out rough edges and ensure their operatives fit into the setting of their assignment.

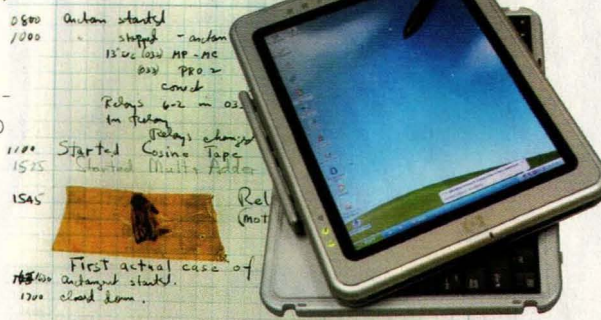


They [spies] are just as likely to be in blue-jeans, tee shirts and tennis shoes as they are in suits...

Computer Operators and Intelligence

Debugging Experts Required

Many intelligence services⁹ are hiring computer experts to help with a relatively new type of espionage - computer hacking. They are also employed in counter-measures or "debugging". However, it's unlikely they will encounter a scene like this. This image from 1947 shows a dead moth that was recovered from a relay calculator that was being tested at Harvard University. A note in the computer log read: 'First actual case of bug being found'. The term used was "debugging the machine" and has remained in computer jargon ever since. How times have changed.



appeared on a number of web sites. Those who are lucky enough to master this extensive set of skills are now set for a dual life with a shadow existence. They go to work just as the rest of the population with their common image providing the cover for their shadow life. The modern day spy spends most of their time in a normal routine just like the rest of us. They have to deal with the same minutiae, e-mails and mobile phone calls. Their shadow life obscured and their secret activities designed to uncover some shady plot cloaked in secrecy and unknown to all but a few. While many things have changed, the risks associated with a career in espionage have not gone away. If anything, they have been amplified due to the massive amount of information on the Internet and the willingness of individuals to sell out an associate.

this critical requirement. Due to the rapid continuous change of technology, they strive to achieve continuous updating of their entire skill-set. Arguably an equally challenging aspect of their education requirements is keeping up with the geo-political news, economics and changes that have become all too common in today's environment. Modern day spies must have continuous education in order to update existing skills and acquire new ones. Individuals interested in a career in the clandestine services should know that linguistic skills are highly desirable within the intelligence services in general. This is due to the global operational environment that continues to demand the application of human and computer assets.

enhance the espionage efforts of governments and corporations.

FACT: Information is now stored digitally. We used to talk in terms of gigabytes (1 billion bytes) as it relates to your computer storage. *Now here's where it gets crazy.* Then we went to terabytes (1 trillion bytes), then petabytes. A petabyte is expressed as 10 to the 15th power, or 1,000,000,000,000,000 bytes. Now we have gone beyond that.

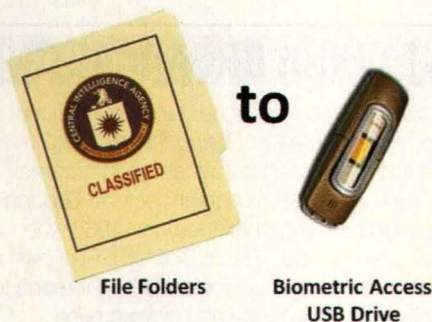
Traditionally spies are identified, targeted and recruited. That too is changing. A clear indicator of this change came when my cyber warfare blog page ran a web banner recruiting for the CIA's clandestine service. With the hundreds of thousands of viewers of my blog you have to wonder how many clicked on the banner advertisement. Job posting for Cyber Intelligence Analysts and Cyber HUMINT have

FACT: There is a group that tracks the travels of corporate jets in an effort to collect intelligence about possible business acquisitions, mergers and expansions.

FACT: The Cox Report stated that Chinese spies have stolen vital secrets on missiles and nuclear weapons from American weapons laboratories. These were highly guarded secrets.

FACT: Many modern day espionage actors aren't really spies at all. They are individuals in business and education casually passing on tidbits they pick up during summer internship, or by listening to researchers talking openly at conferences.

Coming Next: This tradecraft article continues in Eye Spy 76



File Folders

Biometric Access USB Drive

TOOLS OF THE TRADE

Electronic listening devices also known as bugs, secret codes, microfilm, and lock picks were the common tool of spies in years gone by. These have all but disappeared from the tradecraft tool kit. While we still need those nifty devices, today a computer and smart phone are more common a tool as the hand gun for modern day espionage professionals. Satellite imagery, mini unmanned aerial vehicles (UAVs), advanced data encryptions, USB drives and secure global cell phones are just a few of the modern day gadgets that



The 'tools of the trade' used by many of today's 'organised spies', are a world away from those of yesteryear...

BY PAUL BEAUMONT

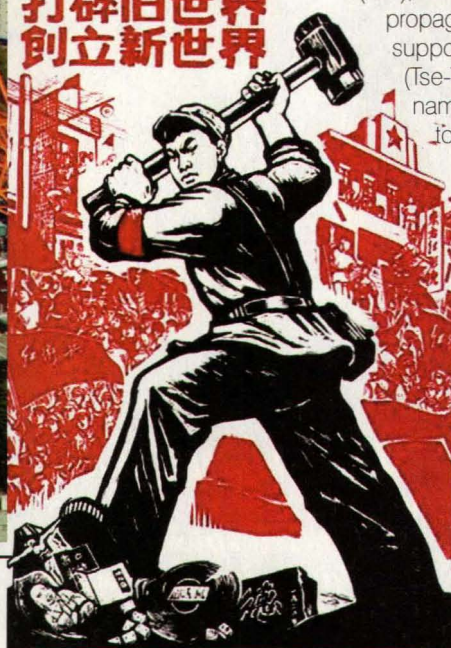
RADIO VOICES

OF THE CLANDESTINE SERVICES



Tokyo Tower, Japan

打碎旧世界
创立新世界



'Destroy the old world - build a new one'.
Communist Party propaganda poster
created during Mao's Cultural Revolution

The number of international Short Wave broadcast transmissions has diminished. This is doubtless due to the effect of the wide reaching Internet that allows the streaming of the most mundane to the most interesting programmes worldwide. Internet radio is big business indeed. The past international Short Wave broadcasts cost a lot of money to run as excessive powers were used to get the best out of available propagation so that culture and propaganda could be delivered, fade free, to a target country. Britain still has its *BBC World Service* and America the *Voice of America*. As I grew up in Aden [now South Yemen] I spent my free time listening to these stations on a Bush Imperial Receiver; the same radio used by Russian spy Gordon Lonsdale in his apartment in the plush Regent's Park complex called *The White House*.



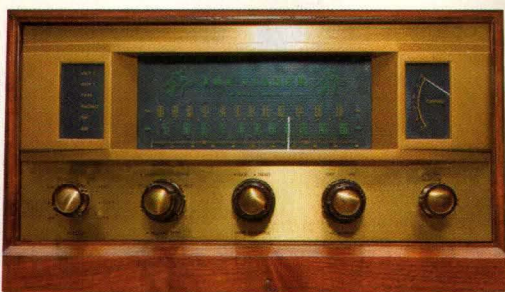
Two prolific SW stations come to mind with immediacy; *Radio Moscow* and *Radio Peking*. Radio Moscow's Foreign Service was colossal, multilingual and provided a non-stop service to Europe,

COMMUNIST CHINA BROADCASTING

RADIO PEKING has evolved into China Radio International (CRI), with 30 overseas bureaus. During the height of its propaganda role, the station broadcast programmes supporting the Cultural Revolution under Mao Zedong (Tse-Tung). Radio Peking continued until 1983 when a name change occurred - Radio Beijing. CRI is owned today entirely by the state and retains its threads to Chinese intelligence and government.



'Chairman' Mao
Tse-Tung greets
US President
Nixon in 1972



Years before the Internet and satellite technology, radio used as a communication tool often delivered propaganda. For those in government it was seen as an ideal platform to alter public opinion. Some stations had threads to the intelligence world, others were obvious fronts. A number still actually exist. Paul Beaumont examines the controversial world of such stations, often prefixed with the words 'Voice' or 'Radio'.



Early image from the Voice of the United States of America. Today VOA is an utterly professional broadcasting organisation - but government funded

COURTESY: VOA



US WWII propaganda poster - today the text seems a little "fragile" bearing in mind the intelligence radio war fought out by the Allies and Axis

to ascertain what was really occurring. I should have listened to the BBC World Service, I concluded. On one station American Forces "were holding key areas to allow an orderly withdrawal," on the other "American forces were a shambles and running like scared dogs." I suspect the BBC World Service would have stated that US forces were withdrawing in an orderly manner with some urgency; it was known and respected for being a reliable and truthful station.

It's worth noting that Short Wave stations need to be sure they are reaching the target nation and it was usual for these stations to receive listeners' reports and confirm them using a card termed a QSL card.

These cards are most collectable and serve as a brief look in history at the changing world of communications. It was not uncommon for certain stations to shower gifts on listeners in particular areas of countries to ensure they listen regularly; this year I received a splendid calendar from the IRIB, the Islamic Republic of Iran Broadcasting world services as I listen to

some of their programmes and have reported occasionally what I have heard.

THE CLANDESTINES

We are all aware of the dissent in the world today; nothing has really changed for years. What persons heard on the Short Waves was approved transmissions, however, for some of us there were also the Clandestines.

How more conveniently could a dissident group make its presence felt than by radio? Pirate stations are a fact of life; in Britain we had nothing more sinister than a few moored ships off the coastal line transmitting pop music without paying royalties and a welcoming teenage audience who would tune in on their then cheap transistor radios for the treat whenever they could.

One of these stations has since been named as a mouthpiece for an overseas intelligence agency, but since further information is not forthcoming I cannot say more. All

the Middle and Far East, North and Latin America as well as having outlet *Radio Station Peace and Progress*, the "voice of Soviet public opinion".

China's Foreign Service, Radio Peking, was a smaller operation but just as effective with transmissions in English available 23-hours-a-day and other world transmissions in French, German, Indonesian, Italian, Japanese, Portuguese and Spanish in specific slots.

It was during the withdrawal of US armed forces from Vietnam that I listened to both Radio Peking and the Voice of America to try

IRIB Calendar

The Islamic Republic of Iran Broadcasting - IRIB WORLD SERVICE
Iranian Radio World Service Group 2: Subcontinent and East Asia Department

Language	Website	Website	Website
English Radio	http://english.irib.ir	englishradio@irib.ir	Russian Radio
Albanian Radio	http://albanian.irib.ir	albanianradio@irib.ir	Bosnian Radio
Spanish Radio	http://spanish.irib.ir	spanishradio@irib.ir	French Radio
German Radio	http://german.irib.ir	germanradio@irib.ir	Italian Radio

April

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June

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© ITAR/TASS



Soviet troops celebrate the October Revolution in 1983. Radio Moscow was used across the world to provide support to the armed forces of the USSR, especially during the Cold War. Today the service is known as Voice of Russia - a government station created in 1990 (the fall of communism) by then Russian supremo Boris Yeltsin. It is entirely owned and serviced by the 'All-Russia State Television and Radio Company'.

During its communist propaganda role, when breaks occurred, the music of 'My Country's Vast' was broadcast. In 1993, a move started by Boris Yeltsin resulted in this "theme" being removed

these transmissions could be heard on the high frequency end of the Medium Wave; easily marked by the strong Radio Moscow transmission.

On short wave there were the pirates, generally around six megahertz [6000kHz] but they too were also the clandestines and were not even internationally licensed. They were the mouthpiece of dissident groups who managed to get hold of a transmitter, tune up a length of wire and broadcast messages to anyone who would care to listen.

One such station was *The Voice of Free Yemeni South*. The area was in political and national turmoil; the British had withdrawn, despite running a very dark, but successful and deniable campaign against Gamal Nasser's north Yemen based Egyptian forces. The British were simply run out of the south Yemen in 1967 by supporters of Nasser's FLOSY (Front for the Liberation of South Yemen) and the NLF (National Liberation Front). Following this withdrawal FLOSY supporters were eliminated by the NLF leaving a very expectant and very disappointed nation.

In the late 1930s, Italian fascist leader Benito Mussolini was so concerned about the propaganda being broadcast by Radio Moscow - he ordered his technicians to jam the station



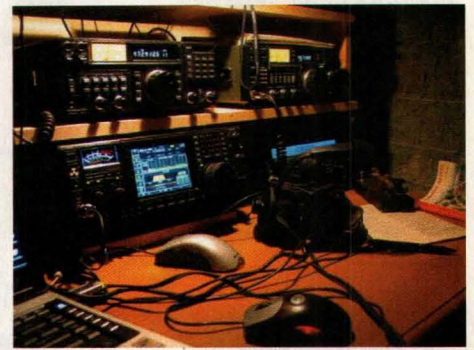
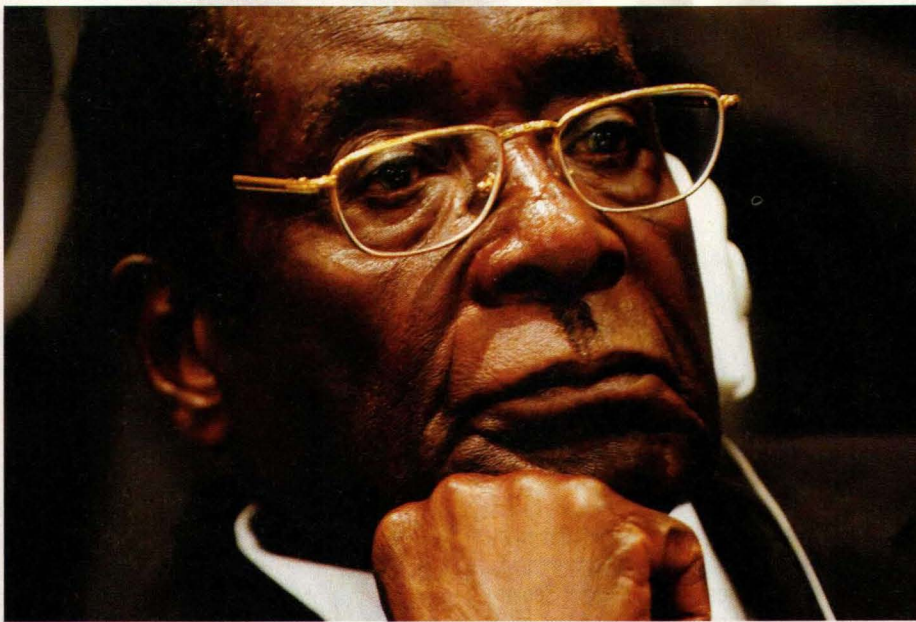
Gamal Nasser pictured with a young Muammar Gaddafi two years after the British had withdrawn from south Yemen

© AL-AHRAM

The earlier secret campaign by the British, despite being deniable, was to some great extent funded by Saudi Arabia and other European partners with an interest.

Whilst the North and South Yemen were in turmoil, prior to its reunification, The Voice of Free Yemeni South was occasionally heard making its point against the then government of the Peoples' Democratic Republic of Yemen [or Aden] which was then Russian run, the port once being thought of as being in an important location. That was replaced by 'The Voice of the Free Sons of the Yemeni South' and was known to transmit on 11180kHz 1300 to 1500 and 2000 to 2200UTC in Arabic.

Like the bankrolling of the secret and deniable war previously fought by Britain these two stations were thought to have been creations of Saudi Arabia.



ROBERT MUGABE

Prime Minister Robert Mugabe pictured at Andrews AFB in 1983 (below left). Interestingly, in that year a shadowy radio station calling itself 'Radio Truth' started broadcasting anti-Mugabe propaganda in a effort to cause trouble for the ruler. It has been conjectured this was run by the South African intelligence service - NIS

Mugabe is still being targeted by radio stations opposed to his dreadful rule

station was set up by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the government of the Republic of South Africa may be true. The station's intent was to place seeds of dissent amongst the Matabele to cause serious problems for the ruling Shona tribe, or, rather Robert Mugabe of Shona descent.

There have been no reports of Radio Truth transmitting today and it's highly likely that it no longer exists, given the cost of running such an enterprise; but then again it isn't just the Matabele who are disgruntled with Mugabe's Zimbabwe. One only has to read the international news to see what problems have beset those who reside in Zimbabwe, or the demonstrations elsewhere taking a stance against Mugabe's government.

Mugabe has the full support of a variety of Africa States; he has his army, police and his secret service - the Central Intelligence



Rhodesia was a troubled state in Africa. White majority rule, apartheid and the UDI all taking its toll. Not surprisingly a clandestine radio station, the 'Voice of Zimbabwe' ran until 1980 using the English language and a variety of local tongues to promote brevity in the resolution of independence and the formation of Zimbabwe as the replacement country.

In March 1983, a clandestine station calling itself 'Radio Truth' was heard transmitting programmes of around half an hour duration, starting sometimes at 0430, sometimes at 0500UTC on 5015kHz and sometimes 4902kHz identifying itself in English, 'This is Radio Truth' followed by an interval signal consisting of bird song. A suggestion that the



A young Frank Sinatra interviewed on US Armed Forces Radio Service. The intention here was to boost troop morale. CIRCA. 1942

COURTESY: USAF VIA DOD

COURTESY: DOD MEDIA

Large antenna
used for radio
transmissions

© KRISH DULAL



Organisation. However, unlike other intelligence organisations worldwide this one is apparently not known to protect national security, or safeguard the Zimbabwe nation. It is stated the CIO is the most powerful arm of Mugabe's ZANU PF (Zimbabwe African National Union Patriotic Front), are the brains behind the regime and for which there is no public record of its size.

One particular radio station exists 'SW Radio Africa' and is known to broadcast on 4880kHz between 1800 and 2000UTC to the world, or at least, subject to propagation as widely as possible. Its aim is to be an independent voice of Zimbabwe being dedicated to the development of a free and independent media in Zimbabwe, and aims to participate fully in its development as well as giving Zimbabweans hope and a belief in the possibility of peaceful change. Wisely SW Radio Africa has its headquarters somewhere in the area of Borehamwood, Hertfordshire, England.

Recently SW Radio Africa broadcast details of the detention of a member of 'The Vigil' the London-based Zimbabwe protest group, prior to their forced repatriation, and allowed the coordinator to broadcast their thoughts on the matter too.

This is all expected content from an anti-government radio station but if your name is Bodzo, Bosha, Chakanyuka, Charasika or many others such as Magada, Masese and all the way through to the end of the alphabet you might not

be too happy, especially if the job description of Operative or Deputy Intelligence Officer, Principal Director in the Vice Presidents Office, or Senior Intelligence agent appears after your name on a list published by the SW Radio Africa journalists. This list, in six parts and dated 2001, lists official telephone numbers and in some cases locations; and just where and what is Hardwicke House?

There is no doubt the publishing of this list has harmed those members of the CIO who may just serve in an Embassy somewhere as a Commercial Secretary, Counsellor, Attaché, Third Secretary or Advisor.

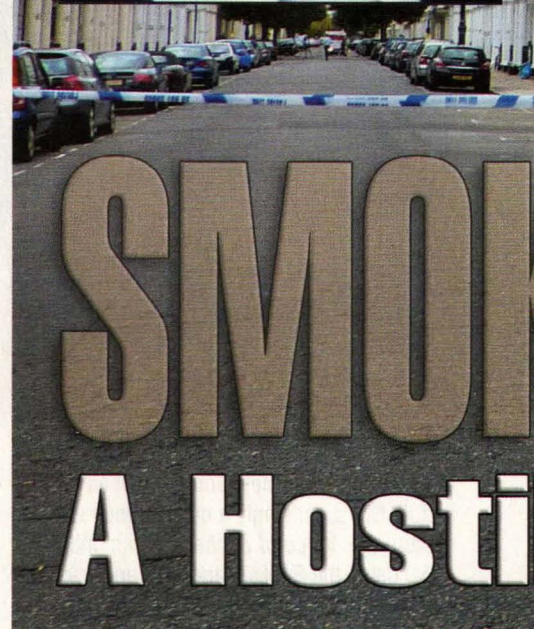
SW Radio Africa justifies its actions with this short paragraph: "We are serialising the release of this document in the interests of transparency and accountability."

Perhaps as I look into the official cars attached to the London Embassy, bearing the diplomatic plates in the series 290Dnnn or ZIM1 I see not a humble clerk, but the face of a CIO operative?

Looking through the pages of HM Government's 'The London Diplomatic List' searching names and designations may yield some interesting results and all because of the efforts of a clandestine radio station which not only transmits on the Short Wave, but also streams via the Internet.

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NEWS UPDATE



Twelve months have now passed since MI6 operative Gareth Williams, 31, who, on secondment from Britain's eavesdropping and communications agency GCHQ, was found dead in bizarre circumstances in his Pimlico, London flat. Eye Spy has presented a plethora of information surrounding the circumstances of the Welshman's death, but we are still no nearer learning the official verdict.

In Eye Spy 73, intelligence man Crispin Black voiced his deep concerns that Williams died neither from a pre-planned suicide, nor because of his alleged and unconfirmed liaisons with London's darker gay sex scene. Black suspects a third party was involved in a



Above left: Ham radio operator pictured at Williams Air Operating Facility in Antarctica. CIRCA. 1956. Right: Offices of Voice of America in the 1950s

MI6-contracted flat on Alderney Street, Pimlico, where a year ago brilliant electronics GCHQ worker Gareth Williams was found dead in strange circumstances

"there are very serious national security issues here"

© SNAPPERJACK OF LONDON

ESCREEN The Spy Agency?

Another senior intel watcher goes public and points to "foreign involvement" in connection with death of MI6 man GARETH WILLIAMS



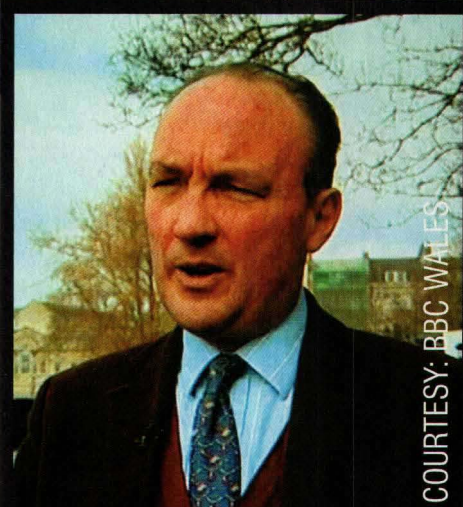
Williams was found locked inside a North Face sports bag

deliberate action to neutralise Williams, and that the incident has probable threads to a foreign country. The experienced intel watcher has now been joined by another security man, this time in the person of Professor Anthony Glees, head of Buckingham University Centre for Security and Intelligence Studies.

Professor Glees says stories of gay bars, bondage web sites and deliberate information leaked on Williams personal possessions,

including female clothing found in his MI6-rented flat, are a "smokescreen." Strong words indeed, but Glees also thinks that Williams was murdered by a foreign spy agency and that the failure of officials to clarify certain issues about the operative, is a "disgrace."

Glees, who is a skilled counter-terrorist expert and an advisor and media commentator on various intelligence issues said: "I'm very surprised we've not heard from Sir Malcolm Rifkind, for example, Chairman of the Intelligence and Security Committee, because I think there's a very serious national security issue here. In fact there are several very serious national security issues here." ➔

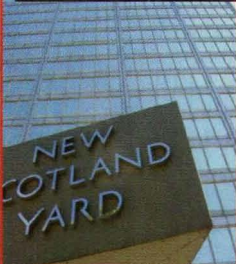


COURTESY: BBC WALES

Intelligence authority Crispin Black aired his views on the death of Gareth Williams several months ago. He is now joined by another senior intelligence watcher - Anthony Glees who believes the MI6 operative was deliberately targeted by a foreign spy agency

EYE SPY SINCE MAY 2001

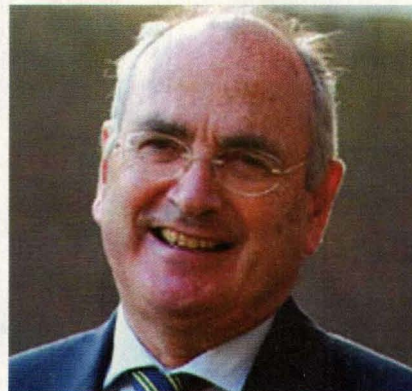
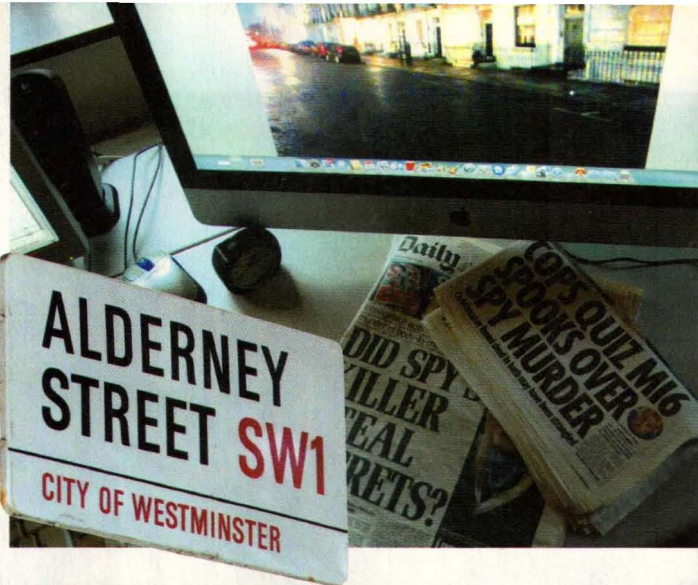
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eyespy.com

FIVE MILLION HITS A MONTH



**Professor
Anthony
Glees
believes
evidence
points to
a "hostile
spy
agency"**

The evidence that Williams was involved in a sex game "gone wrong" is tenuous at best. But the time-line from Williams disappearance to the discovery of his body by intelligence associates is wide and disturbing. More to the point, Eye Spy understands that there are growing doubts about the operative's death from senior police officers who are attached to the case, but because of national security issues and Williams work, public commentary is simply not possible.

Eye Spy recognise, Glees, like Black, has some excellent contacts in the intelligence business, and he now acknowledges that intel advisors no longer believe Williams' death is sex-related. It's a powerful analysis. "If Gareth Williams was not killed as a result of a sex crime or sex game gone wrong - and nobody has presented any serious evidence of this - then this must be the work of a hostile agency," said Glees.

Professor Glees also noted the increase in foreign spy agency activity in the UK. "What I would add, and this comes from my



Inquest into death of Gareth Williams began here at Westminster Coroners Court building



Sir Malcolm Rifkind
Chairman of the
Intelligence and
Security Committee

Whitehall sources, is that there has been an almost 50% increase in hostile intelligence activity, not just by Russia, but also by China."

If Glee and Black are correct, and there is a school of thought amongst Eye Spy sources that support their views, Williams was deliberately

targeted and killed because of his work.

That he was supporting or working within some class or small MI6-linked team is likely. A project concerning infiltration and communications technology (probably cell phone software) has been mentioned to Eye Spy. It's almost certain this was top secret and connected to a counter-espionage or terrorist programme. We understand there are threads to a terrorist outfit in Europe.

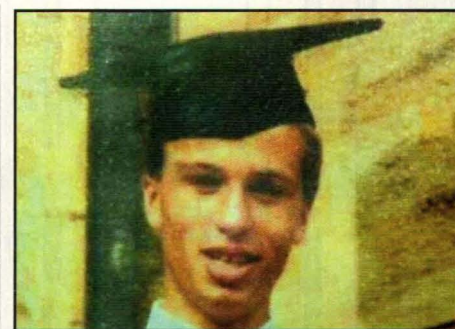
Other senior intel watchers remain convinced Williams death was connected to his personal

Eye Spy has been told Williams was not a "bit player" and this is borne out by his visits to Afghanistan, NSA in the United States and elsewhere... the theory that his death was the result of an ill-advised sex experiment which went terribly wrong, is losing favour with senior NSY investigators according to Professor Anthony Glee

lifestyle. Professor Paul Moorcraft, Director of the Centre for Foreign Policy Analysis is one of them. He also discounts rumours (we know not from whence these came), the operative was killed by British Intelligence elements for leaking information to the UK's enemies. "Looking back at it I would have thought it was probably a sexual incident that went wrong - either with somebody else or on his own. He'd been on a couple of trips overseas so he wasn't just a computer geek. But he was pretty junior and there was no reason to 'knock' him off."

According to our information Williams was not a junior operative and had researched and shared work with senior intelligence services operating with GCHQ, including America's NSA.

Eye Spy has been informed the inquest, which was adjourned earlier in the year, may well start again before Christmas. Expected to last several weeks, a number of senior intelligence officials, including members of the team Williams was working with will attend. Some information for



Gareth Williams during his university days

sure will undoubtedly be heard in private due to national security issues.

The *Daily Mail* has followed the case of Gareth Williams with much intensity. In August the newspaper published a report stating Russian diplomatic cars had been seen "driving close to Williams Pimlico flat" just days before his body was discovered. However, the area, including the street on which Williams lived, does support a number of addresses used by diplomats and visiting officials.

The information was provided for by an alleged ex-Russian agent who resides close to the now defunct MI6 safehouse. He said: "I saw him (car occupant) because he had to get out of the car and pay for a ticket. To my mind, these suspicious appearances show that the Russians were working in the area and were keeping someone under close surveillance."

The source, for reasons we are unaware of, even logged the registration number of one vehicle. However, if this was a surveillance operation performed under instruction of the SVR (Russian foreign intelligence), the driver broke several golden rules. An MI5 surveillance contact man told Eye Spy: "Given the nature of the operation, one would have thought the Russians would not have used clearly marked diplomatic cars with traceable tags and documents. Protocol was not followed."

Reports of Russian diplomatic vehicles seen near Williams house appear irrelevant



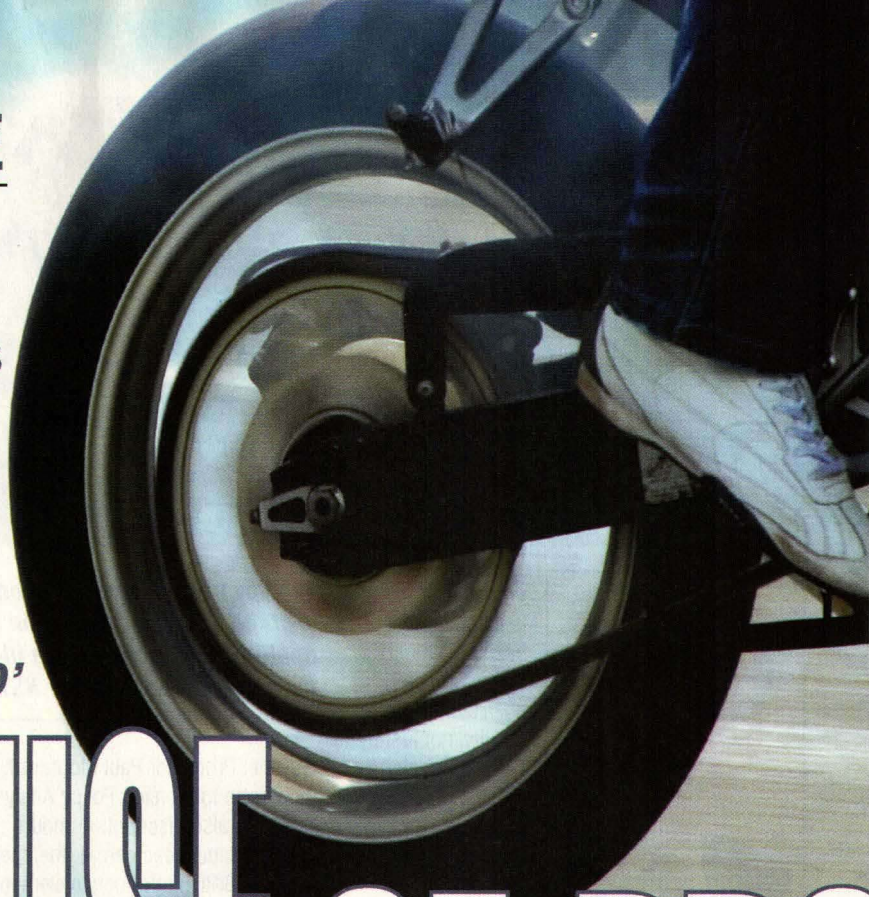
Russian Embassy, London

© KEVIN THOMPSON

IRANIAN INTELLIGENCE

lets loose its media
propaganda and
disinformation bureau as
another Tehran-based
nuclear defence
scientist allegedly
succumbs to the

'LONG ARM OF THE MOSSAD'



THE HOUSE OF PRO

Mossad's Deadly Spy Games Continue?

A

t the CIA's Iranian Desk in Langley, analysts have probably stopped counting the number of Iranian nuclear scientists who have been allegedly assassinated by the Mossad's menacing Kidon element. But things have been quiet for six months, so just when those brilliant academics in Iran thought it was safe to venture outdoors again, another Tehran-based scientist is murdered - shot through the neck and throat at point-blank range in a seemingly unprovoked and meaningless attack.

The shooting follows closely on the heels of another happening a few hundred miles northwest of Moscow. Iranian intelligence officials are suspicious over the fate of a RusAir Tupolev 134 which crashed on 20 June. Among the 44 dead - five leading nuclear scientists who just happened to be working on Iran's Busher nuclear reactor.

All very murky - if you believe Iran's state-run media houses.

The latest shooting incident occurred on Saturday 23 July; Dariush Rezaei, PhD of nuclear physics and a university professor, was killed by two armed motorcyclists as he and his wife waited to collect their child from a daycare centre in eastern Tehran. Five shots were fired in the attack, which also injured Mrs Rezaei. However, like many press stories of late emerging from Iran, within hours contradictory reports on the exact nature of his work emerged, and even his identity was called into question. At the centre of the drama, Iran's intelligence service.

Radio and press reports didn't just *suggest* the Mossad or CIA were *possibly* behind the operation, Tehran pointed the finger *directly* at both organisations forcing the US State Department to issue a rebuff. Taking a sideswipe at Britain, MI6 was identified as well. Mossad did what is always does - it said nothing.

Since 2007, perhaps earlier, several leading Iranian nuclear scientists and defence workers have either been killed in unusual circum-



Dariush Rezaei - shot in the neck and throat at point-blank range

stances, shot, blown up or have defected. Few doubt that some of the deaths are the result of the Mossad's burgeoning spy ring in Iran - this as Israel attempts to uncover the pace of Iran's surge towards a nuclear bomb, and a shadowy, but seemingly effective operation to

slow it down by removing key personnel. And for good measure, the Mossad's Unit 8200 enabled a powerful Stuxnet computer attack last Autumn that put pay to at least one major Iranian nuclear plant 'going live'. For now, anyway.

However, intelligence watchers in the Middle East have collected a great deal of material that has been given to Eye Spy, some of it relevant, some of it not so. And as for the latest killing, Dariush Rezaei's murder falls into the 'relevant' category, despite conflicting statements from Iran's intel chief and the country's powerful foreign ministry.

Three days after Rezaei was killed, and after the rush to blame the Mossad, Iran's intelligence chief Heydar Moslehi claimed Rezaei's death was not sponsored or carried out by Israel or an international terrorist organisation. Mr Moslehi stated it was simply a "random



The city of Tehran. In recent years the Mossad's spy network in Iran has reportedly moved to eliminate key scientists attached to the country's nuclear weapons element. The latest incident concerns a researcher who was allegedly working on a key trigger component of a nuclear device

PAGANDA



killing," though he failed at every juncture to offer one single reason why a gunman would shoot him. Robbery has been ruled out by police and the manner of attack takes it beyond a dispute or criminality - this was a professional assassination.

The intelligence agency description is not that held by other government officials, including

Iranian Foreign Ministry spokesman Ramin Mehmanparast. Just 24-hours after Moslehi's statement, Mehmanparast announced that the "Zionist regime of Israel was behind the assassination of an Iranian scientist." Rezaei was not named, but clearly he was referencing the government employee. At his weekly press briefing, Mehmanparast said: "Israel was responsible for orchestrating and sponsoring

terrorist attacks against the Iranian scientists." And then on 26 July, the Parliamentary speaker, Ali Larijani, openly accused the Mossad and the CIA of murdering the scientist.

Yet reports issued from a variety of different offices, including the police and academic institutes, only conspired to generate more confusion, including several of

TRI-AGENCY 'HIT LIST'

Iran's state-run Fars News Agency (FNA) has been particularly vocal in accusing the Mossad, CIA and MI6 of involvement in the assassination and kidnapping of scientists attached to Iran's nuclear programme. Earlier this year it composed a list of names it claims are victims of the tri-agency assemble. Some of those identified originate from elsewhere in the Middle East, including Egypt and Lebanon.

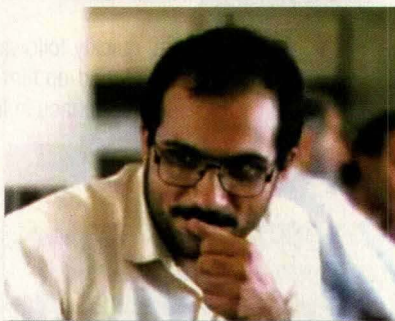
"Global attention was redirected to Mossad's terror plots for assassinating the nuclear scientists of the Islamic world after Iranian professor Majid Shahriari was killed by the Israeli spy agency in Tehran late in 2010," FARS stated.

Alleged assassinations of scientists by the Mossad include:

Yahiya Amin al-Mashd, Samireh Mousa (Egyptian)
Mostafa Ali Moshrefah
Ramal Hassan Ramal (Lebanese)
Hassan Kamel Sabbah (Lebanese)
Samir Najib, Nabil al-Qolaini, Nabil Ahmad Folyfel, Jamal Hamdan, Saeed Sayyed Badir, Salvi Habib (mostly Iranian)

THE MOTORBIKE TRAINED 'MOSSAD AGENT'

SELF CONFESSED Mossad 'hitman' Majid Jamalifash appeared on Iranian television claiming he was trained by an elite Mossad unit outside Tel Aviv. In an interview broadcast earlier this year, Jamalifash admits he was responsible for the bomb which killed leading nuclear scientist Masoud Ali Mohammadi (right) in January. As for his alleged training in Israel, the suspected agent said he and others were trained how to shoot whilst riding motorbikes. Jamalifash has been sentenced to death.



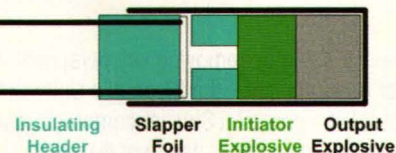
Majid Jamalifash



Alleged Mossad firearms on display

HIGH-SPEED NUCLEAR DETONATOR TRIGGERS

Slapper Type Detonator



It is understood Rezaei was working on a high-voltage switch similar to the 'Krytron' KN2 tube and/or the Thyatron - both shown here. KN2 is a cold-cathode gas filled tube, developed by the EG&G Corporation and regarded as a very high-speed switch. Similar to a thyatron, the vacuum version is also called vacuum krytron or sprytron. Thyatrons can deal with much greater currents than similar vacuum tubes.

Krytrons and variants are used in military and industrial devices. However, they are best known for igniting exploding-bridgewire and 'slapper' detonators in nuclear weapons.

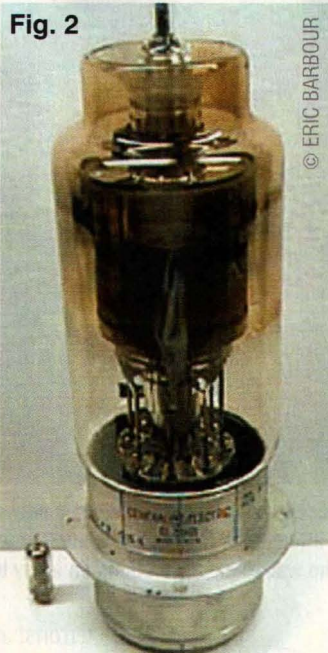


Fig 1. A Krytron KN2 type suitable for nuclear weapons triggers

Fig 2. Massive hydrogen thyatron used in pulsed radars. Note the tiny Thyatron to the left which in this case is a trigger for a relay in musicboxes

Fig 3. A small 885 Triode Thyatron which uses xenon gas. Interestingly, similar devices to this were used in WWII to help construct the memory section of early computers and more specifically, those deployed in code-breaking machines



Above: Exploding-bridgewire detonators in case

The House of Propaganda

note. A number of newspapers identified the victim as Dariush Rezaeinejad, a 35-year-old man who majored in electro-techniques at Tehran's Khajeh Nasir University and worked for the Iranian Defence Ministry. IRNA (state press) gave his last name as Rezaei-Nejad. One academic website belonging to Mohaghegh Ardabili University, lists a Dr. Dariush Rezaei Ochbelagh as an assistant professor. He received his Ph.D. in nuclear physics in 2007 from the Ferdowsi University of Mashhad and his M.S. degree in 1996 in nuclear engineering with a speciality in nuclear reactors from Amir Kabir University of Technology (Tehran Polytechnic). Most intel watchers believe this description best fits the man who was killed. The truth is, Rezaei or Rezaeinejad or Ochbelagh are names provided for by the government.

But quickly following the incident, Iran's state television aired a plethora of patched-up film sequences showing the scale of Mossad's supposed menace in Iran. The killing on 12 January 2010, in Tehran of

Continued on page 32 ➤

A hill mist disrupts this long-lens detail-lacking 2010 surveillance photograph of the Arak heavy water reactor. Right: A clearer image. This huge site has been heavily surveilled by Israeli and American spy satellites



Iran's Aircraft Crash 'Mysteries'

Iranian Intelligence suspicions as five senior Russian nuclear scientists contracted by Iran die in plane crash

RUSAIR FLIGHT 9605

Iran reported widely on the crash of a RusAir Tupolev 134 in north west Russia on 20 June 2011, which killed 47 people. Flight 9605 originating in Moscow, struck power lines as it tried to land in bad weather at Petrozavodsk airport in the Karelia region of the country.

Amongst the dead, and probably the reason why the incident received so much attention, were several Russian scientists - and no ordinary scientists at that. Five worked at the Hydropress factory, and were identified as senior management. Part of Russia's state nuclear complex, the company was a lead agency in the construction of Iran's controversial Bushehr nuclear power plant.

Andrei Tropinov, Sergei Rizhov, Gennadi Benyok, Nicolai Tronov and Valery Lyalin had completed their mission in Iran, but may have been contracted in the future.

Work on the Bushehr site was initially performed by the German industrial giant Siemens, but this operation passed into Russian hands in 1995.

Despite the Russian authorities saying it was simply an accident due to foggy conditions, those mischief makers within Iran's spy agency hinted at Mossad involvement, noting that eye-witnesses said the aeroplane seemed to break-up in mid-air for no apparent reason. At time of publication, investigators say there appears to be "no technical failure" which could have brought the aircraft down.

ATLASAIR FLIGHT 4203

Similar intel elements in Tehran forwarded details of another aircraft crash to publish alongside

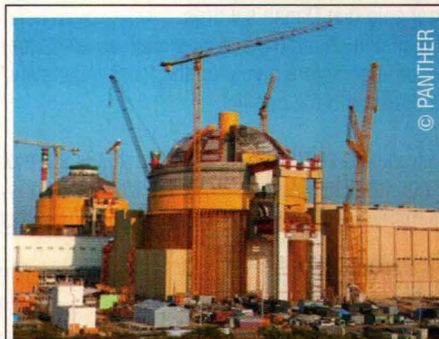


The AtlasAir MD83 pictured two years before it crashed

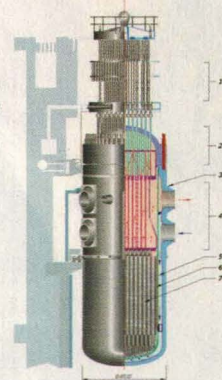
accounts of the Russian tragedy. This involved AtlasAir Flight 4203, an MD83 aircraft flying from Istanbul to Isparta in Turkey on 28 January 2007. The aircraft had been leased from World Focus Airlines. On board was Engin Arik, a senior nuclear particle physicist and several Turkish scientists. Arik was due to attend a nuclear conference in Isparta. The weather conditions were described as "good", but flight investigators were puzzled why it was flying so far away from its recognised path.

At Lufthansa laboratories, air crash investigators concluded the voice recorder device had not been working properly leading up to the crash. Similarly, the flight data recorder had not functioned correctly and only recorded 15 minutes of flight data. Investigators concluded the crash was the result of pilot error - the crew not trusting the instruments lost sight of the horizon, diverted away from Isparta and crashed.

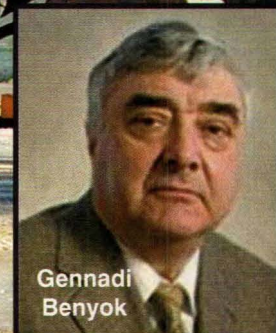
Besides Engin Arik, six nuclear physicists died. The official explanation is still not accepted by a number of Turkish intelligence officials, some of whom point out the aircraft may have been sabotaged. Fifty seven people in total died.



Gennadi Benyok was one of the victims of the Flight 9605 air crash. Benyok was chief designer of the Russian VVER 1000 (pressurised water reactor - right) for the Koodankulam nuclear plant in India (above) and Bushehr reactor in Iran



RusAir Tupolev Tu-134 similar to the aircraft that crashed in June this year killing five leading Iran-contracted Russian nuclear specialists



Gennadi Benyok

MOSSAD DATELINE

Former CIA officer warns of Israeli strike against Iranian nuclear sites



A retired CIA officer with vast experience of Middle East affairs, has hinted Israel could attack a number of Iranian nuclear sites in a deliberate action to "spark a regional war." Former Agency staffer Robert Baer, who spent over two decades in the region, including spells in Syria and Lebanon, told a radio audience in California that comments by former Mossad Director Meir Dagan were "very revealing." Baer said that Dagan's words... "tell us with near certainty that Netanyahu is planning an attack, and inasmuch as I can guess when it's going to be, it's probably going to be in September, before a vote on the Palestinian state." Baer also hinted the United States would inevitably be drawn into the conflict.

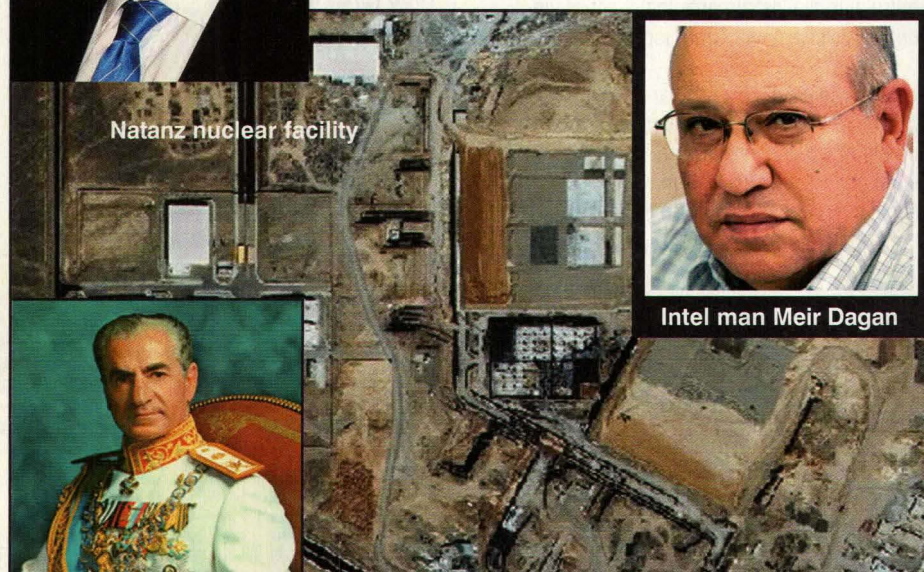
Baer identified September because this is the month the Palestinian Authority begins an attempt to secure official membership of the United Nations. And of course, any major conflict, especially with so many Middle Eastern countries in the grip of political unrest, could derail such a move.



Benjamin Netanyahu

Baer believes Dagan's analysis is probably wide of the mark, and that a "regional war was unlikely." However, he did say that if an attack does happen, Natanz would be the primary target. Interestingly, he admitted that the Pentagon has already prepared for such an eventuality, and that US armed forces have selected their targets.

- Baer's controversial book - 'The Devil We Know: Dealing With The New Iranian Superpower', is an authoritative and deeply revealing insight charting Iran's dramatic rise as a global force.



Natanz nuclear facility

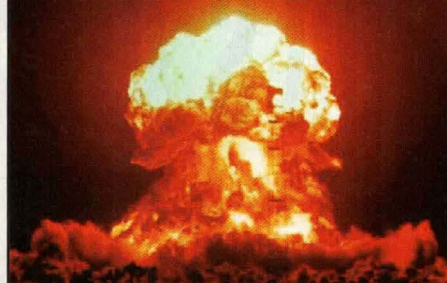


Intel man Meir Dagan



Iran's Bushehr nuclear plant was first envisaged by Mohammad Reza Shah Pahlavi, Shah of Iran until his overthrow in 1979. At that time Iran was America's senior Arab ally in the Middle East

TELLING INTELLIGENCE



One highly interesting intel report which may have been deliberately "released" by Germany's BND intel service, concerns the delivery of a computer programme to Iran that is said to simulate a nuclear bomb explosion. According to our sources, the software package, may contain data originally secured from a US defence contact company. The material was almost certainly forwarded or "delivered" to Tehran by agents from North Korea.

nuclear genius Dr Moussad Ali-Mohammadi, by way of a carefully placed litter-bomb (see Eye Spy 67); to the car bomb attack on 29 November 2010 that killed Dr Majid Shahriari, head of Iran's Atomic Energy Organisation (AEOI) on a Tehran motorway intersection (see Eye Spy 71). The incidents screened were plentiful and probably a clue that whoever Rezaei was, he was in some way connected to Iran's nuclear scene.

But the disinformation continued to spawn from Iran's intelligence directorate by way of its front companies and news associates.

Iran-based Asr-e Iran said an insurance card found in Rezaei's car flagged him as having medical insurance - thus he was tied to the armed forces; the FARS news agency, which MI6 recognise as a front outfit run by the Islamic Revolutionary Guard Corps, says the dead man was Rezaei-Nejad a student of electrical engineering at Khajeh Nasir Toosi University. FARS is adamant in a later communique release that all previous reports that the deceased was a nuclear researcher are incorrect. [Iran's Foreign Ministry is not amused and the CIA note there is a genuine rift between some government ministries]

Mashregh News, another web site with probable links to Iran's intel service said the dead man was Dariush Rezaei-Nejad, a professor of electronics at Khajeh Nasir Toosi in Tehran. He was not a nuclear scientist - simply a student working towards a degree that somehow involved the University of Hannover in Germany.

What has emerged since then, several universities refused to acknowledge if indeed Rezaei was connected to them. All very puzzling.

However, despite the confusion, Rezaei was connected to a most vital part of Iran's quest to build a nuclear bomb, at least according to one part of the world - Vienna - home to the Atomic

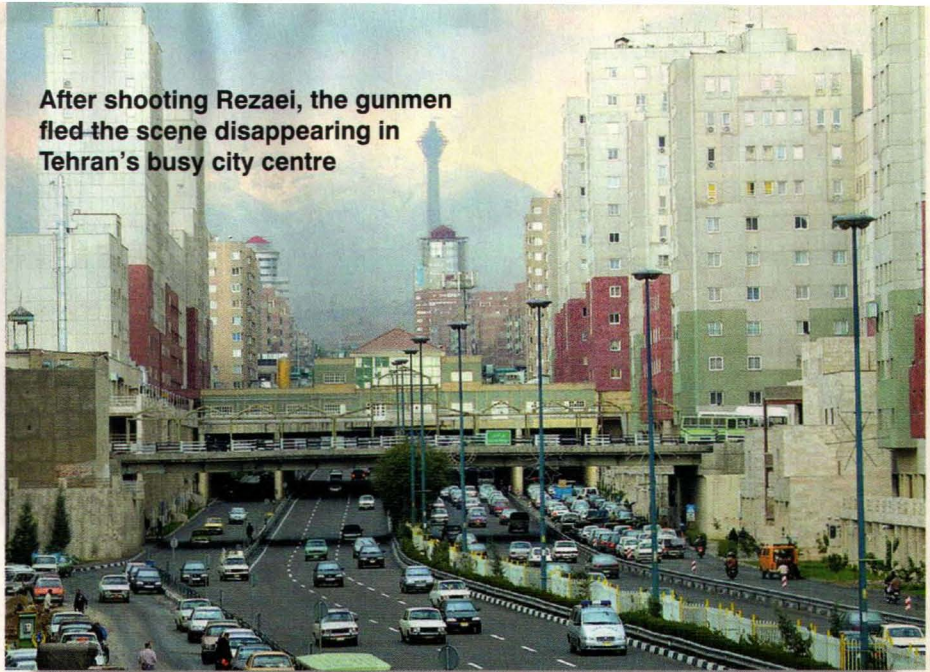
Energy Agency - the international organisation charged with unofficial worldwide oversight of the nuclear industry. Rezaei was identified by a person whose country was a former member of the IAEA. The informant said Rezaei did have ties to the Iranian Defence industry, and worked in the research and development of high-voltage switches - a vital area in creating the explosion or triggering of a nuclear explosion. Informed sources say Rezaei's research was featured in a scientific paper dated 2008 - and the summary was favourable. This is evidence enough, claim intelligence watchers, that Iran is nearing its goal. Reason also, Eye Spy sources state, why the CIA changed its estimates two years ago from believing Iran's bomb was a decade away, to just five years. Rezaei's co-author of the science paper was Mojtaba Dadaschnejad - he has previously written on "explosives testing".

"This is the end of the old fox"

In a most interesting propaganda move by Iranian Intelligence - dozens of students gathered outside the UK Embassy in Tehran - this as British Police began a counter-operation to arrest over 2,000 rioters who had caused mayhem on the country's street. The students, who chanted "this is the end of the old fox" (Britain), interestingly carried placards with photographs of assassinated Iranian nuclear scientists... the students had earlier been protesting against Israel

The winner in all of this, despite the confusion, is Iran. Tehran needs time to reach its nuclear bomb objective, and controversy and the placing of blame buys that time. Of the air crash in Russia which killed the Russian scientists who helped build Bushehr, it was almost certainly a very convenient accident - one that Iran's intelligence service is using to deflect attention from its programme. As for Rezaei, there are some government opponents in Iran who maintain he was shot dead by Tehran's own underworld - thus placing him alongside targets who could well have been caught up in Mossad's spy games. Either way it's "win win" for Iran... at least at the moment.

After shooting Rezaei, the gunmen fled the scene disappearing in Tehran's busy city centre



© MATTHIAS BLUME

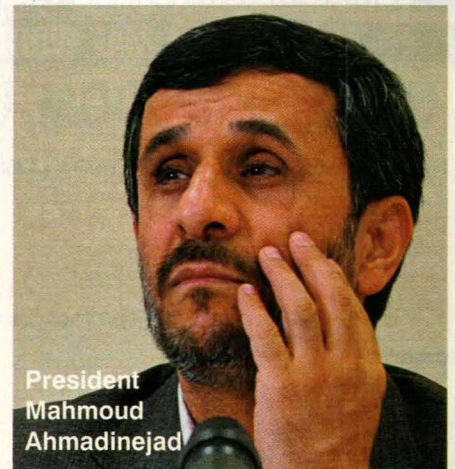
No Nuclear Weapon Ambitions

Iran President again rebuffs Western intelligence suggestion of nuclear bomb programme

In August 2011, Iran's President Mahmoud Ahmadinejad again reiterated that his country has no intention of "making an atomic bomb." Speaking to EuroNews he said: "If somebody is looking for an atomic bomb nowadays he's mad."

The CIA has now secured convincing intelligence from a number of Iranian scientists once attached to Iran's nuclear programme, that a parallel research effort has resulted in Tehran edging towards an announcement that it has indeed created a nuclear bomb. At the very least, Eye Spy believes Iran has almost secured all the necessary components.

Intel and political analysts from many countries insist that with such a potent weapon in hand, Tehran's new found military capabilities

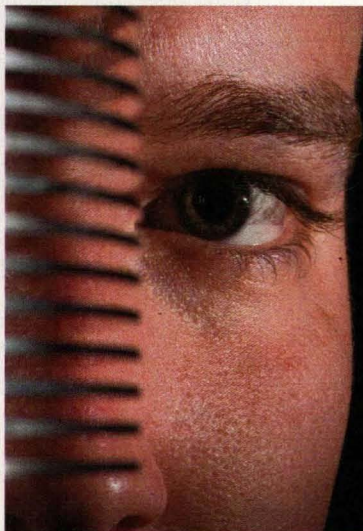


President Mahmoud Ahmadinejad

could seriously jeopardise the sovereignty of its neighbours in the greater and near Middle East.

Mr Ahmadinejad concluded his interview by saying new uranium enrichment plants were simply delivering materials for medicine, agriculture and his country's energy needs.

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IRAN'S NEW CYBER COMMAND CENTRE

In response to the 2010 Stuxnet computer virus attack launched against at least one nuclear test facility, Iran announced the creation of a Cyber Command Centre. The country's Information and Communication Technology Minister, Reza Tagipour, accused Israel of "unmatched cyber terrorism against nations across the world."

The Mossad has used various passive operations to slow down Iran's nuclear weapons programme, and Tehran is in little doubt the intelligence service is formulating other cyber plans. Tagipour said the new Command will control and block cyber attacks against Iran. Though the Stuxnet attack derailed the Iranian project for at least two years, the creation of a cyber counter-measures unit surprised no-one in the intelligence world. In all probability, Tagipour was responding to news from Israel that the IDF had established a Cyber Command of its very own, though in reality, Tel Aviv has led this field for several years.

One unconfirmed CIA report said that the Stuxnet attack had infected a staggering 30,000 computers connected to systems in Iran. For its part, Iran will hold a 'cyber manoeuvre' exercise before the year's end.

EYE SPY

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EYE SPY EXC

The

LIFE AND

SECRET S

Senior BBC Security
Correspondent
Gordon Corera speaks
to Eye Spy about his
authoritative and most
controversial book -
The Art of Betrayal -
already hailed as the
most important spy
work of 2011

EYE SPY: You studied at Oxford and Harvard - did you imagine then or ever envisage a time when you would be engaged in meeting spies and writing about intelligence matters?

GC: I never planned to specialise in the world of spies. My career as a journalist has led me in that direction. Covering security issues over the last ten years has been fascinating though - partly in the wake of 9/11 but also because intelligence agencies have been opening up more to the outside world and so there is plenty more to say and write about.

EYE SPY: The phrase "whistleblower" has been used to describe you in relation to your book. Did the security services read your manuscript - 'The Art of Betrayal' - prior to publication, after all, a tag line on the cover states: 'The Uncensored Story from the Cold War to Iraq'?

GC: I'm not sure where the 'whistleblower' tag comes from and it doesn't seem very apt since a whistleblower is normally someone inside an organisation who is unhappy with what they see and decides to go public. I'm an outsider and a journalist who reports on intelligence issues - a big difference. No one from the intelligence services read the book before its publication and so no one from the intelligence services was able to censor anything in it. There are, I think, many new details of intelligence operations and spies within it - like the descriptions of some of the

EXCLUSIVE

Art of Betrayal

DEATH IN THE BRITISH SERVICE



Czech and Polish agents who worked for MI6 during the Cold War or of the dramatic escape of Oleg Gordievsky from Moscow or of the covert role of MI6 in Afghanistan in the 1980s as well as more recent issues.

EYE SPY: There are several controversial case files which you have opted to use in an imaginary time-line of British Intelligence - a clever thread which wends its way through your book. "Re-opening a can of worms," one commentator said. Every book has a genesis, a reason for its writing. What was your intention and what do you hope the book will reveal?

GC: I realised that there is a lot of material on British Intelligence out there if you knew where to look. But I also knew I had some material that no one else had thanks to some of the reporting and research I have undertaken in the last few years where I've been able to meet and speak to key players in both the history and the present day. And so I decided to put it all together in a way that would explore both the human stories and the big issues surrounding the evolution of British intelligence - and especially MI6 - from 1945 to the present day.

EYE SPY: Did you have an agenda?

GC: The book is not written with an agenda of saying, for instance, either that British intelligence is good or bad. It is designed instead to give the reader a real sense of what they do and how it has changed - but seen through the eyes of a small number of individuals who have been involved. It's not a comprehensive history - that is impossible so long as the files are closed. Instead it's a series of interlocking stories and snapshots to give an insight into the kinds of things that go on.

EYE SPY: Your knowledge of MI6 and MI5 is evident, so too your powerful contacts in the intelligence game. Has this helped your reporting and summaries for the BBC?



"...No one from the intelligence services read the book before its publication and so no one from the intelligence services was able to censor anything in it."

interview

GORDON CORERA



© SNAPPER/JACK OF LONDON

Gordon Corera and Eye Spy editor Mark Birdsall

GC: The book has really grown out of the reporting I have done over the decade since 9/11 and also a series of Radio 4 programmes on MI5, MI6, the CIA and other agencies where I've talked to a lot of interesting people including interviewing serving heads of MI6 and GCHQ.

EYE SPY: Your book is a 'tour de force' of important case files, characters, and significant moments in British Intelligence. Much of the material is original and drawn from your own researches. How close to the intelligence world did you get bearing in mind there are numerous previously unknown facts contained within?

GC: The trick in being a good journalist is to get close enough to the world you cover to understand it but not so close that you lose perspec-

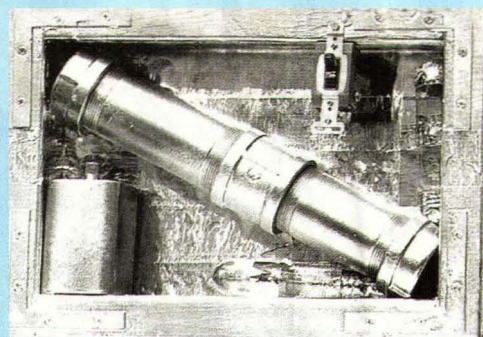
"I think the fears over dirty bombs remain real. Last year I went to Serbia to see a secret project in which radioactive material was transferred from a relatively poorly secured storage facility and taken across Europe to Russia to be made safe."

tive or the ability to make critical judgements. I wanted to examine the triumphs and the disasters. Doing so meant getting a wide range of people to talk to me but also carefully checking what they said. I spoke to people in London, Washington, Moscow, Kabul, Islamabad, Prague and many other locations to try and get to the bottom of some of the stories I tell.

EYE SPY: You have written and reported widely on nuclear proliferation, the A.Q. Khan network for example. In your latest book you discuss and examine the role played by Russian MI6 agent Oleg Penkovsky. You report on his chilling commentary about smuggling nuclear bombs inside briefcases. Do you think this scheme was ever taken seriously - bearing in mind the KGB had a similar ambition?

GC: Penkovsky wanted to be given suitcase size atomic bombs to use against key installations in Moscow. But there's no real evidence that the CIA and MI6 officers listening to him took his idea that seriously. They seem to have been a bit embarrassed that the man who was their star agent was also coming up with crazy ideas. Penkovsky was a curious character who was totally driven to betray his former masters in an almost self-destructive way. He was a crucially important spy at a vitally important moment - as the Berlin Wall was being constructed and as the Cuban Missile Crisis was underway - but he was also difficult to handle. I spend a whole chapter on his story as I think it's a great case study of what human intelligence is all about - the challenges in handling an agent and then working out how to act on their information whilst also protecting them. In the end though Penkovsky was discovered and paid the ultimate price.

EYE SPY: In addition to the previous question, we understand the Russians, Americans and



Mock-up of a nuclear 'suitcase bomb'

British security services have entered into an agreement to counter threats (share intel) of a terrorist suitcase bomb, or 'dirty bomb'. Allowing for the fact that radiological material can be illegally obtained and smuggled, is concern in London, Washington and elsewhere being played down?

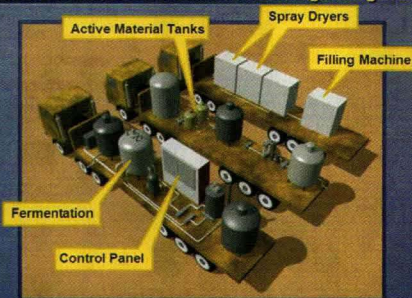
GC: I think the fears over dirty bombs remain real. Last year I went to Serbia to see a secret project in which radioactive material was transferred from a relatively poorly secured storage facility and taken across Europe to Russia to be made safe. We were not allowed to report on the event until it was over for fear of the material being hijacked en-route. Operations like that show that the authorities remain worried about loose nuclear material and where it could end up.

EYE SPY: Your book pays attention to an interesting meeting between German and US Intelligence concerning information supplied by a CIA contact code-named 'Curveball'. This was prior to the second Iraq invasion which resulted in the overthrow of Saddam Hussein. We know who 'Curveball' is and German concern that he was "utterly over the top" and untrustworthy. However, the intel he supplied was used by the



US tanks roll into Baghdad in 2003. Corera's book gives a unique insight into British and American intelligence relations regarding the overthrow of Saddam Hussein

Mobile Production Facilities For Biological Agents

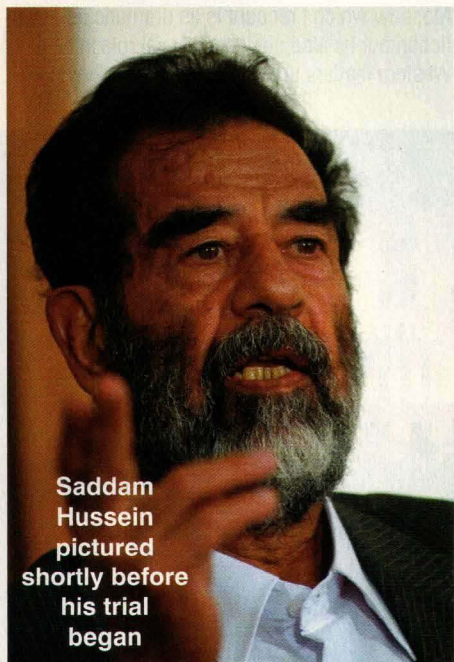


US intel briefing slide showing mobile chemical producing lorries. The intelligence came from 'Agent Curveball' and was not just flawed, but a lie...

CIA to convince superiors about the threat posed by Saddam, but why did MI6 not interject and raise their obvious concerns also?

GC: It appears there were people inside MI6 that had some doubts about Curveball but their doubts were never strong enough to discount his intelligence. It is only now clear just how crucial his information was for both the British and US case on biological weapons. I actually met one of the other sources on biological weapons in Jordan before the war and he, like Curveball, turned out to be a fabricator. I had my doubts about him at the time and never ran a story about his claims on biological weapons facilities. The problem was that quality control in British intelligence failed when it came to some of the material whether from their own sources or coming from liaison, in this case Germany.

EYE SPY: In 'The Art of Betrayal' you clearly note the influence of MI6 in the CIA's creation and its current relationship. However, you also define



Saddam Hussein pictured shortly before his trial began

how that early MI6 dominance, perhaps even arrogance, has evaporated. Was this, as some analysts and writers believe, a reason why MI6 remained silent over the claims of 'Curveball'?

GC: The relationship between British and American intelligence is a key theme of the book. At the start of the Cold War, MI6 was the elder partner and saw itself as educating the new arrivals. But the relationship soon switched, especially as it became clear how big the difference was in resources between the two agencies and the two countries as a whole. This has created a complicated relationship between the two services. They are very close but they don't share everything and there are tensions – including over Iraq. I'm not sure that this explains what went wrong with Curveball though.

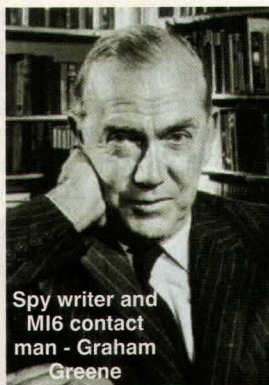
EYE SPY: Some observers believe MI6 was used, perhaps even bullied by the Blair administration in a fashion that was not in keeping with its remit. Your book delves into the murky WMD affair. What are your thoughts on this?

GC: One person described the Iraq WMD episode to me as the worst episode since the Kim Philby saga. What happened is very interesting but also complicated. I write nearly a whole chapter on Iraq and I'd recommend anyone who wants to understand the role of MI6 and its relationship with the politicians to read that.

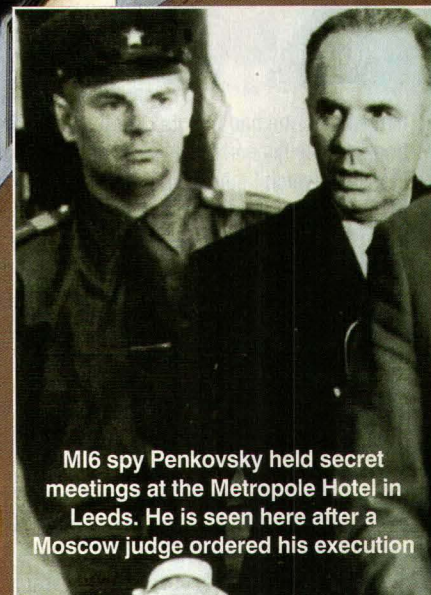
EYE SPY: What do you think of the influence of writers of spy fiction?

GC: One area I focus a lot on is where truth and fiction collide. So many of the great writers of spy fiction had a background in intelligence – Graham Greene, Ian Fleming and John le Carre. But their fiction also has defined the way the public and even the spies themselves see the world of intelligence. The book aims to peel away the myth surrounding the work of British intelligence but part of what is left behind is still defined by fiction. I try to look at where the myths of intelligence come from and why so many have been woven around MI6 in particular.

EYE SPY: You've interviewed senior spy figures in various agencies, from the Mossad to CIA. Did you ever feel you were being fed disinformation for propaganda purposes?



Spy writer and MI6 contact man - Graham Greene



MI6 spy Penkovsky held secret meetings at the Metropole Hotel in Leeds. He is seen here after a Moscow judge ordered his execution

"...I try to look at where the myths of intelligence come from and why so many have been woven around MI6 in particular."

GC: As a journalist, you are trained to be aware that anyone talking to you – whether a spy or not – may well have an agenda they are trying to push. Your job is to try and get to the truth. With some people its harder than others, but I won't name names.

EYE SPY: You state MI6 is one organisation that until the early 1990s, was not officially recognised. "Out of the shadows" is a phrase often used. Do you believe British Intelligence should be more accountable to the public or is the system that oversees the Services just about right?

GC: The controversies over Iraq and WMD, the July 7th attacks and the treatment of detainees have all raised questions in some quarters over whether the existing oversight arrangements for British intelligence are adequate. Subjects have frequently had to be revisited by inquiries after the Intelligence and Security Committee had already looked at them. I think its clear that the committee itself, under its new Chair Sir Malcolm Rifkind, itself recognise the need for more independence and more power and resources in order to ensure accountability. The demands of the modern world are different to those of the Cold War and I think people are less willing to give spies a 'free pass' to do what they say they need to do.

EYE SPY: If there was one spy from the past you would have liked to have interviewed, who would it be, and what would you have asked?



Kim Philby

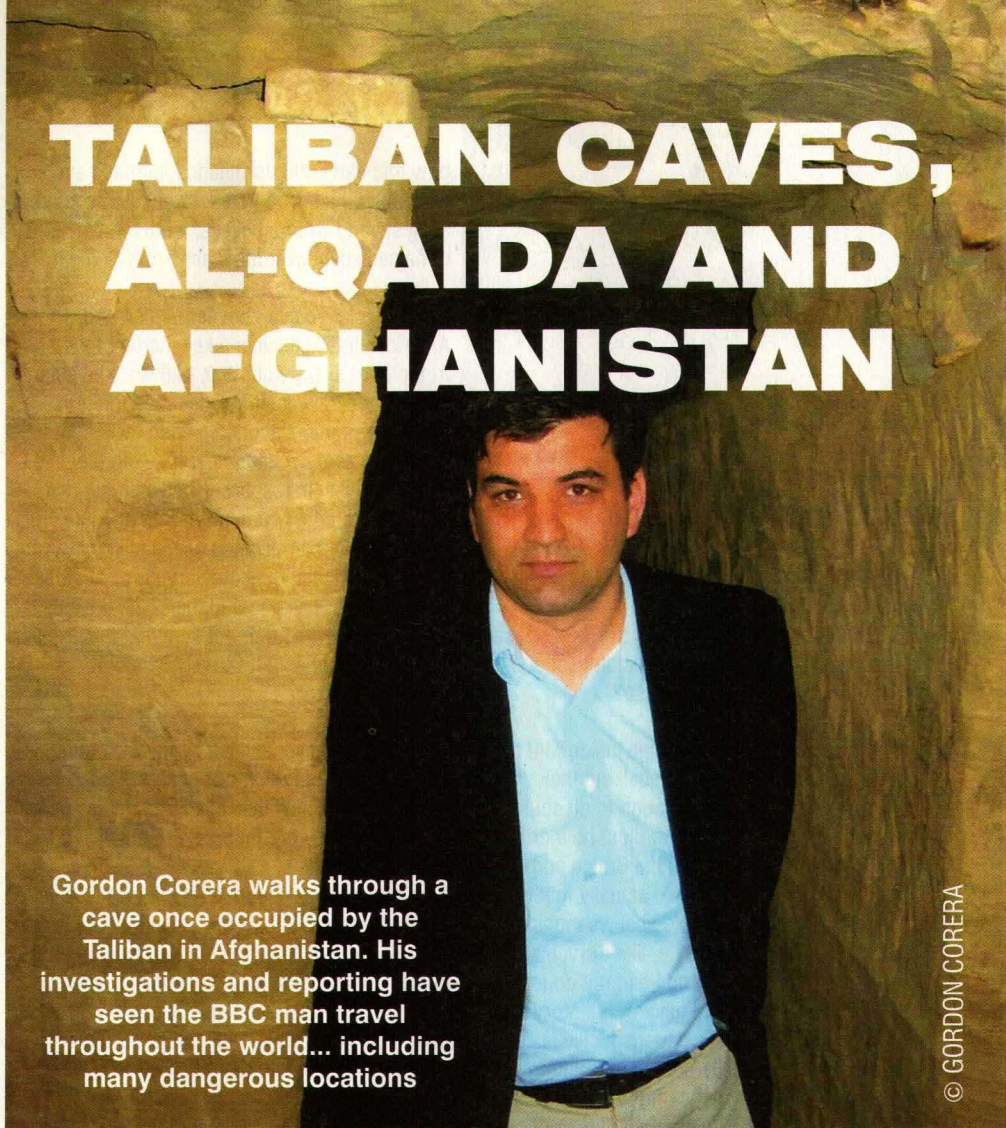
GC: I cant resist saying that I'd like to have met former MI6 officer and KGB spy Kim Philby even though he was reviled as a traitor by many in Britain. I'd like to have had enough time to really probe his motivations for first joining the Soviet cause and then ask

him whether he had doubts over it later. In the book, I trace his early days working as an activist in Vienna which I think was crucial but I also look at his escape from Beirut and his strange after-life in Moscow. If I met him, I'm not sure he would tell the truth but I'd like to try my hand at getting to the bottom of some of the issues I raise in the book about what really drove him and whether he ever had any regrets.

EYE SPY: Who is the most interesting 'spy' you have ever talked to?

GC: Daphne Park, who sadly passed away last year, had a remarkable career was one of the most interesting spies I have met. From the Special Operations Executive in World War II

TALIBAN CAVES, AL-QAIDA AND AFGHANISTAN

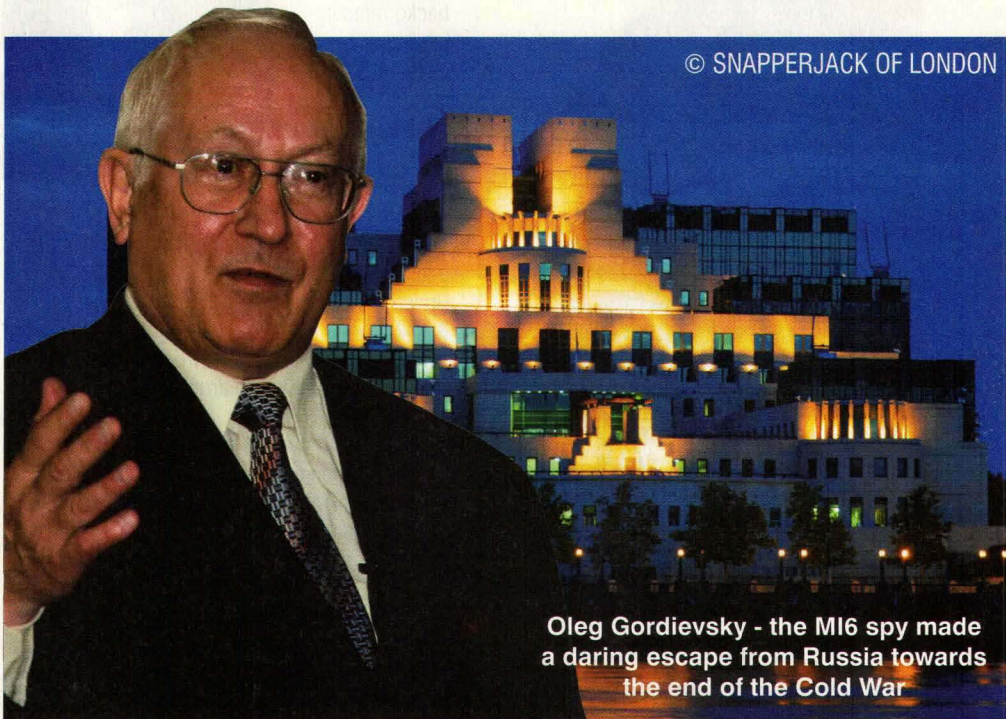


Gordon Corera walks through a cave once occupied by the Taliban in Afghanistan. His investigations and reporting have seen the BBC man travel throughout the world... including many dangerous locations

© GORDON CORERA

through work in Vienna after the war and then into MI6 where she served in Moscow, the Congo, Hanoi and elsewhere before becoming a member of the House of Lords, she led a full and fascinating life and was quite a character who knew how to tell a story. In the book, I look at her time in the Congo in 1960 when a contact of hers, Patrice Lumumba, was eventually killed. A

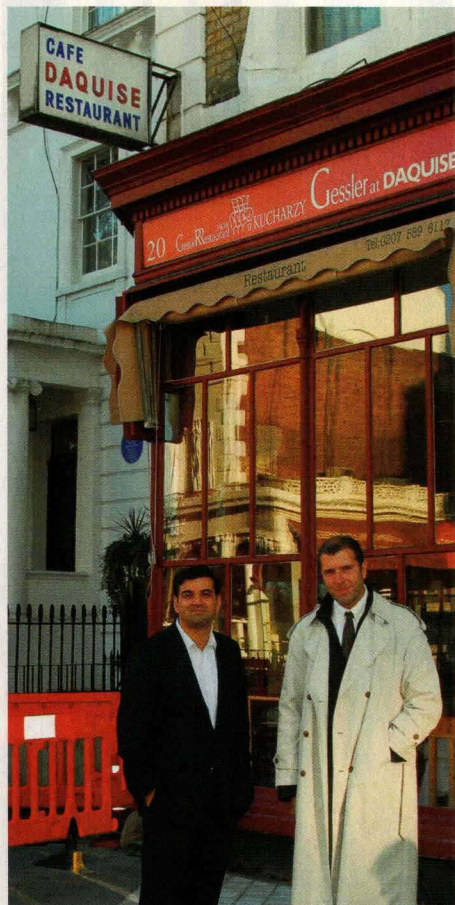
key question is who was involved and who knew about it – the CIA had been trying to kill him for months. If I could pick another person I would say Oleg Gordievsky, the former KGB officer turned MI6 agent. The story of his escape from Moscow which I recount is as dramatic as any in fiction but he also played a crucial role in helping Western leaders understand what was going on



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Oleg Gordievsky - the MI6 spy made a daring escape from Russia towards the end of the Cold War

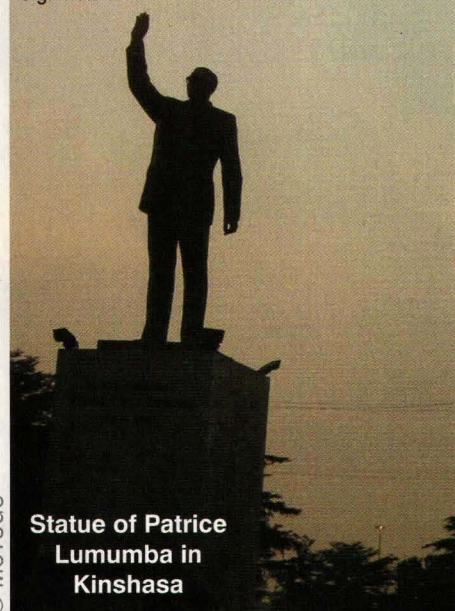
"...The demands of the modern world are different to those of the Cold War and I think people are less willing to give spies a 'free pass' to do what they say they need to do."



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at the top of the Soviet Union in the last decade of the Cold War. Talking to him about his motivations and experiences has been fascinating.

EYE SPY: As an observer of world events, and noting much time is afforded by the intelligence services to tackling terrorism, do you believe the death of Osama bin-Laden is significant?



Statue of Patrice Lumumba in Kinshasa

© MOYOGO

GC: It is significant but especially because of the timing. Coming at the same time as the Arab Spring in which al-Qaida has been played no role, it raises further questions about the organisation's relevance and ability to survive under a new leader. That does not mean its not dangerous still though and it is hard to predict the future.

EYE SPY: Can al-Qaida ever be defeated and is the West correct in its stance to try and contain the terrorist threat in Afghanistan and the borderlands with Pakistan?

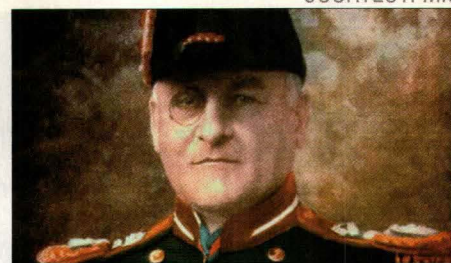
GC: I'm not sure what 'defeat' looks like for al-Qaida – the real question is whether it can be contained so that over many years it withers away and loses its appeal.

EYE SPY: Your calm reporting of security matters is well known in media circles and recognised by the public alike. But during the writing of 'The Art of Betrayal', did you receive information that was not included, but which you intend to investigate in future days? If so, can you enlighten our readers?

GC: When you are researching a book you always have some stories that are fascinating but which you can't quite nail down or be confident you have enough evidence to include. There are a few which I will continue to pursue but I won't give away what they are. Some are historic and some are recent....

EYE SPY: You're using both traditional and non-traditional means to sell and distribute the book - electronically via iTunes for the iPhone, iPad and iPod. The world of the spy is evolving and the way in which he receives and sends information has been affected by the Internet. Reading through the pulsating pages of 'The Art of Betrayal', the reader hardly has time to consider the changing practises and means used by the spy to collect information. What do you consider to be the biggest challenge that faces our intelligence services today? And how do you see MI6, MI5 and GCHQ in tomorrow's world?

GC: There are big challenges in technology – especially for GCHQ and in the volume and complexity of communications. I would expect the three services to continue working more closely together to try and deal with this and in doing so combine human and technical intelligence gathering techniques. Ensuring

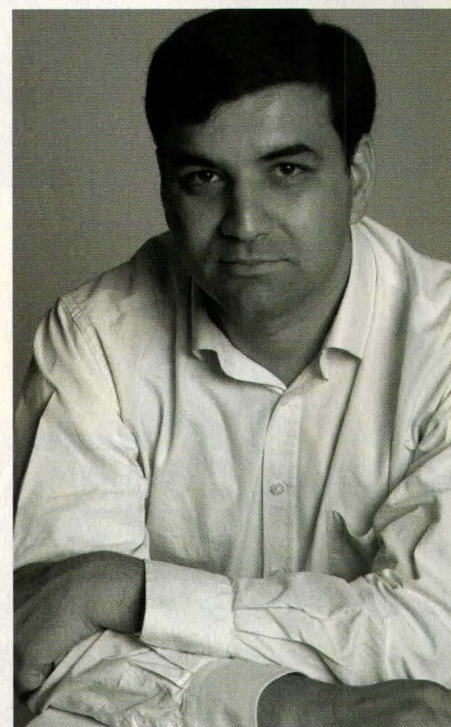


Gordon Corera's interest in the intelligence world is well known.

Eye Spy Readers can listen to a brilliant three part programme hosted on BBC Radio 4 - 'MI6: A Century in the Shadows'. In 'Gadgets and Green Ink' Gordon talks to former MI6 Chief Sir John Scarlett about various aspects of espionage and charts the history of the Service, from its early days and the eccentric Sir Mansfield Cumming (above) to the Cold War.

LINKS:

www.bbc.co.uk/programmes/b001rsnk



© GORDON CORERA

accountability and public confidence as they do so is another big challenge though.

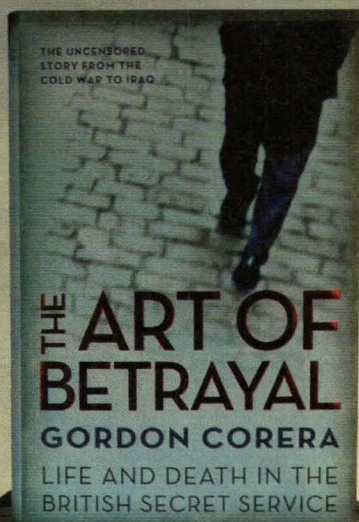
EYE SPY: Gordon Corera, thank you.

• Readers may like to know that Gordon is speaking at the acclaimed Cheltenham Literary Festival in October.

See over for details of how to purchase Gordon's information-packed book - 'The Art of Betrayal'

"I'm not sure what 'defeat' looks like for al-Qaida – the real question is whether it can be contained so that over many years it withers away and loses its appeal..."

THE ART OF BETRAYAL: LIFE AND DEATH IN THE BRITISH SECRET SERVICE



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Mark Birdsall, Eye Spy Intelligence Magazine



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Annie Machon, former MI5 officer

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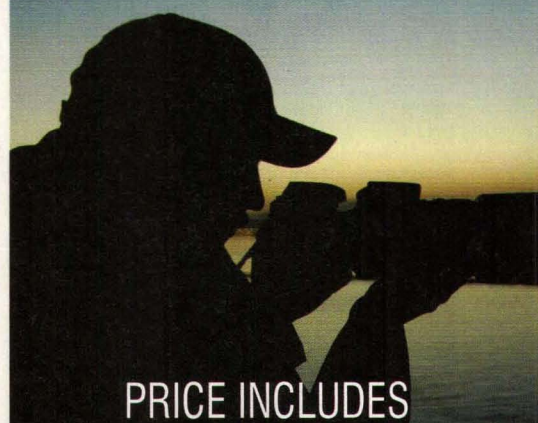
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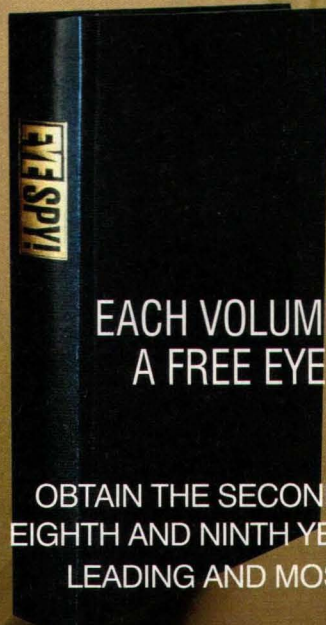
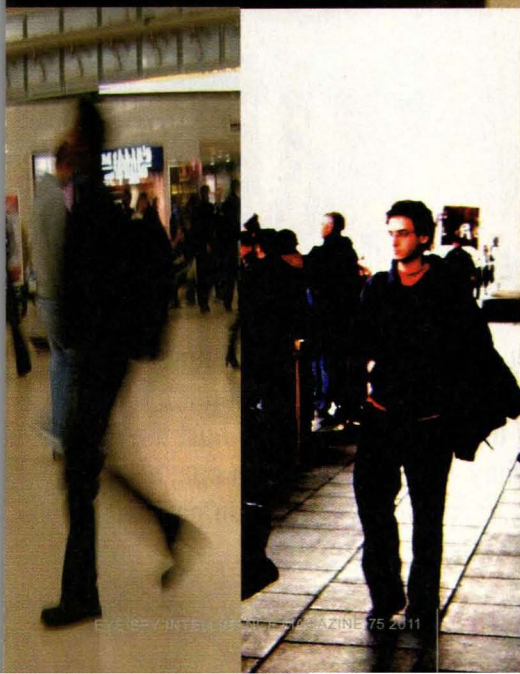
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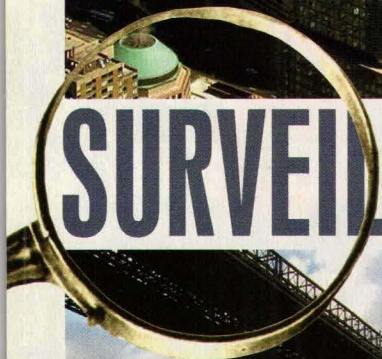
SPECIAL REPORT: 9/11 TENTH ANNIVERSARY

GROUND ZERO

NEW YORK'S PUBLIC

For the best part of ten years, NYPD's counter-terrorist directorate has prepared for an event - the 10th anniversary of 9/11. A decade ago hijackers murdered nearly 3,000 people, the majority dying inside and beneath the city's iconic World Trade Center towers. How quickly the years have passed.

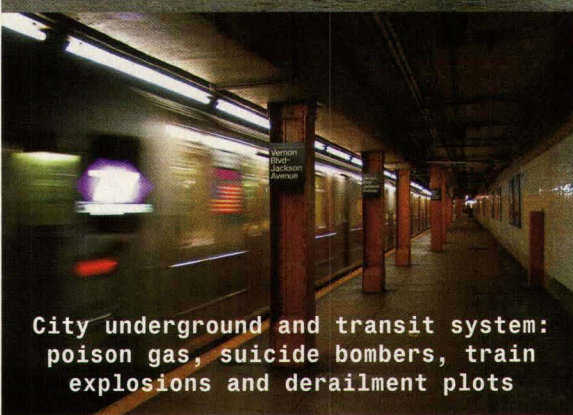
The area once occupied by the city's tallest skyscrapers, destroyed by terrorists from a faraway land, has become a focal point of reflection. However, in the very near future - One World Trade Center - previously referred as the 'Freedom Tower' will completely dominate this 18 acre part of Lower Manhattan - a permanent reminder to terrorists that far from breaking the city's indomitable spirit, the attack simply brought its inhabitants together, and triggered a global hunt for those who authorised this evil deed on innocent civilians. Most of them are either in prison or dead.



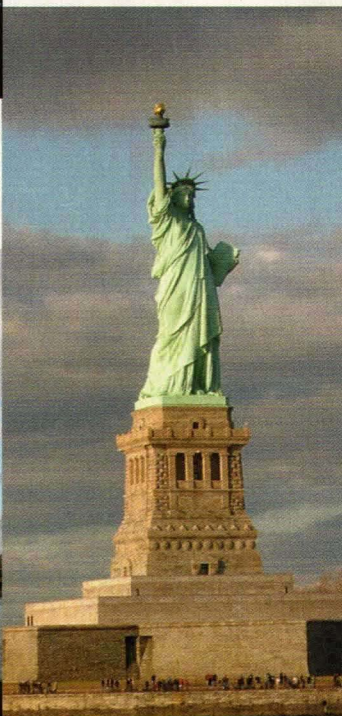
SURVEILLANCE



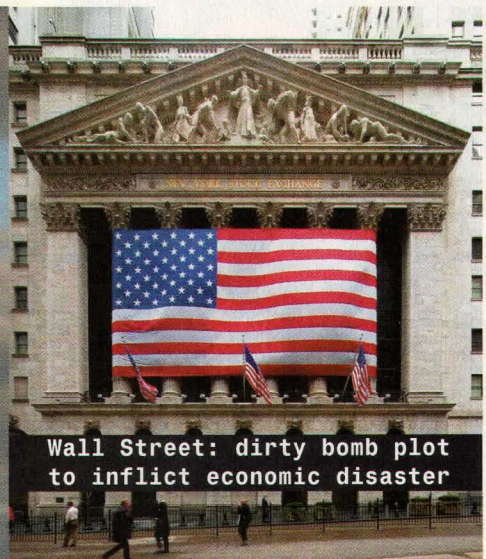
Brooklyn Bridge: bomb plot to fashion destruction of famous landmark



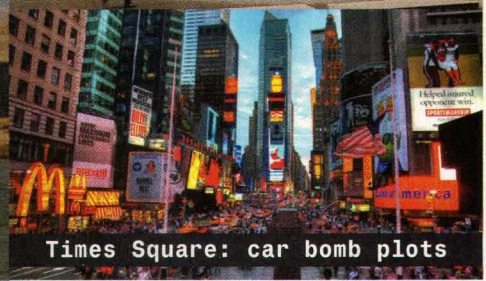
City underground and transit system: poison gas, suicide bombers, train explosions and derailment plots



Statue of Liberty: bomb and aeroplane plots



Wall Street: dirty bomb plot to inflict economic disaster

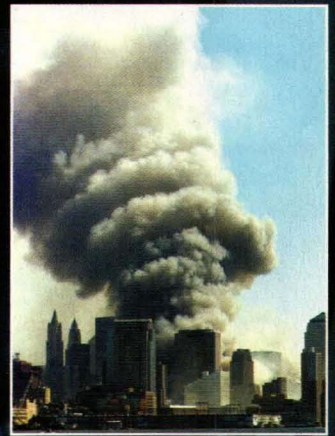


Times Square: car bomb plots

Most of the targets selected by al-Qaida are historical landmarks or powerful symbols or both in New York and American life and culture. Others were identified that if attacked would hurt the country's economy. However, they were all chosen to cause maximum casualties or have a psychological effect on public morale, all thus far remain unscathed...

RO PLUS TEN C INTELLIGENCE WAR

Of course there have been on-going concerns that al-Qaida will one day attempt to mirror events of 9/11. And indeed, terrorists have attempted to strike ever since. However, besides new air, sea and land defences and a plethora of classified counter-measures, NYPD's intelligence section working alongside the FBI and Pentagon officials, have performed training exercises to test the city's vastly improved security. But the first line of defence is intelligence, and NYPD has its own dedicated liaisons connected to both domestic and foreign intelligence and security services - such as New Scotland Yard. About a dozen officers have been deployed across the globe.



Main photo shows construction of One World Trade Center - formerly known as 'Freedom Tower' 19 March 2011

© SAM-'METSFAN'



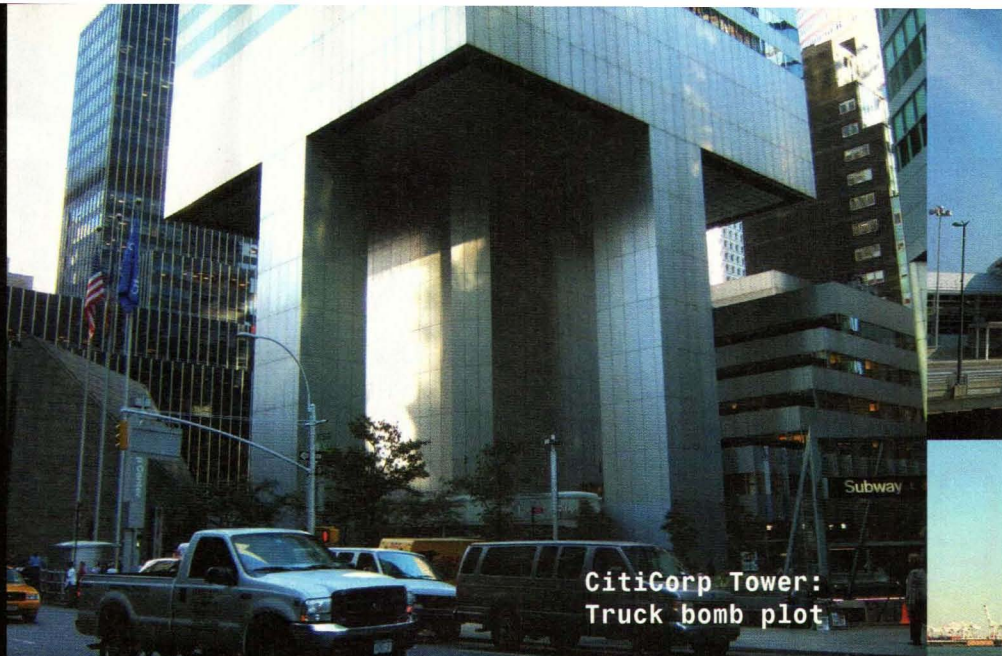
Since terrorists destroyed the World Trade Center on 11 September 2001, New York City security services working in conjunction with domestic and foreign intelligence concerns, have deflected and thwarted at least a dozen potentially deadly al-Qaida attacks.

Eye Spy examines a decade of intelligence successes, near misses and reports of a new threat emerging in Africa which has massive implications for the city...

Already plans are well advanced to create a near 700-strong World Trade Center Command. The pseudo-military police wing will focus its attention on the area around the new Tower. Though the directorate will not be fully staffed until rebuilding is complete, elements have already been assigned in preparation for the tenth anniversary of 9/11. Amongst a wave of new technology tested and introduced to entry points and prominent parts of Manhattan, dozens of high-end security cameras and radiation, chemical and explosives detectors. Some of the technology and counter-measures were examined by a specialist NYPD team which visited London several years ago. Other systems have been introduced to tighten security on the city's mazy underground loop and the tunnels which link Manhattan with other districts such as Brooklyn, Bronx, Queens and Staten. Few can question the determination of those charged with preventing more carnage on the streets of America's glittering eastern seaboard 'gem'.

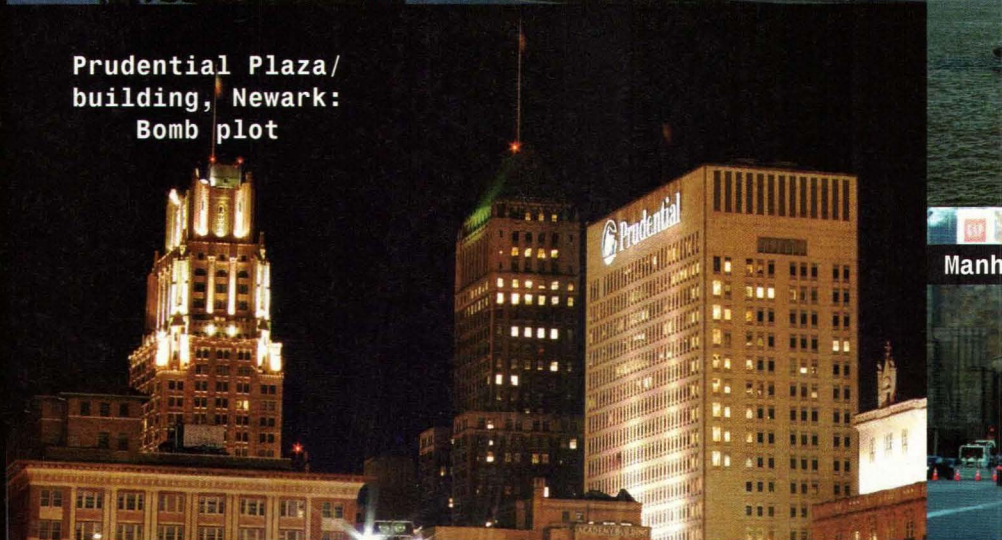
Surprisingly, and perhaps a reflection of tough economic times and the use of technology, NYPD has an astonishing 5,800 fewer police officers than it did at the time of the 2001 al-Qaida attack. However, a new recruitment drive and agreements with various security authorities in the city, will result in staffing levels of the new Command being achieved. Outside of the new directorate, NYPD already has a staggering 1,000 officers attached to the Joint Terrorist Task Force which operates with the FBI on various security duties.

For officials and 'roaming soldiers' of the NYPD, the completion of One World Trade Center represents another pivotal building that will be added to the dozens of locations deemed 'special'. Eye Spy has afforded much coverage to the force's 'Hercules Teams'. Indeed, we were privileged a few years ago to interview senior officers and examine some of the methods designed to thwart terrorists. These heavily armed mobile and foot specialist officers are most visible on the streets, and act as a deterrent and warning.



**CitiCorp Tower:
Truck bomb plot**

**Prudential Plaza/
building, Newark:
Bomb plot**



A DECADE OF TERROR OPERATIONS

Through meticulous planning, intelligence, security and public awareness programmes (and some good fortune), the city has somehow avoided another attack. And it's not because al-Qaida hasn't tried. In the past ten years the city has come perilously close to more carnage. At least one of the thwarted operations by AQ operatives almost certainly involved the preparation of a nuclear device. It's not something tourist chiefs want shouted out too loud.

Eye Spy can't be certain, but we estimate that since 9/11, the NYPD working alongside its

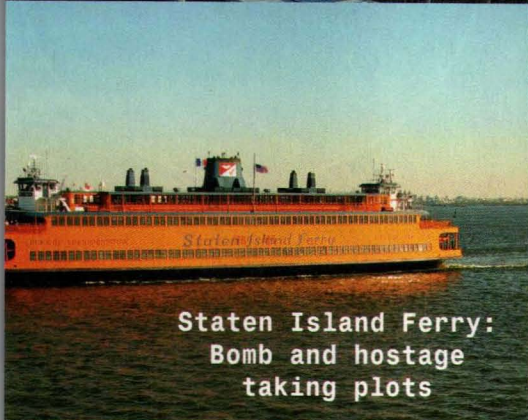
global partners, may have deflected up to one dozen serious attempts to cause mayhem in the city. New intelligence is continually surfacing that will see this number grow. For example, its probable some of the suspects detained in MI5's 2009 Operation Pathway (see Eye Spy 74), could have been part of a Manchester-based sleeper cell intent on planning to strike America around 11 September 2011. But what of those AQ-New York City operations we are sure of?

In 2002, the city's famous Brooklyn Bridge was eyed by AQ Central. The primary mover behind this audacious attack was al-Qaida's 9/11 'mastermind' Khalid Sheikh Mohammed.

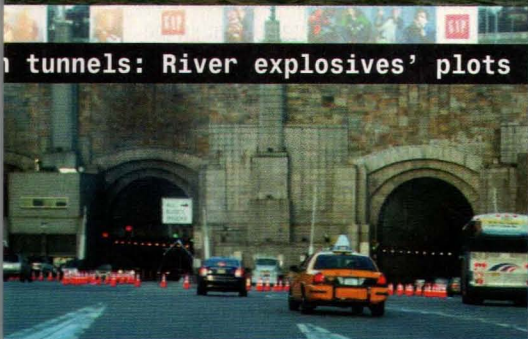
Nightscene of New York showing the CitiCorp Tower



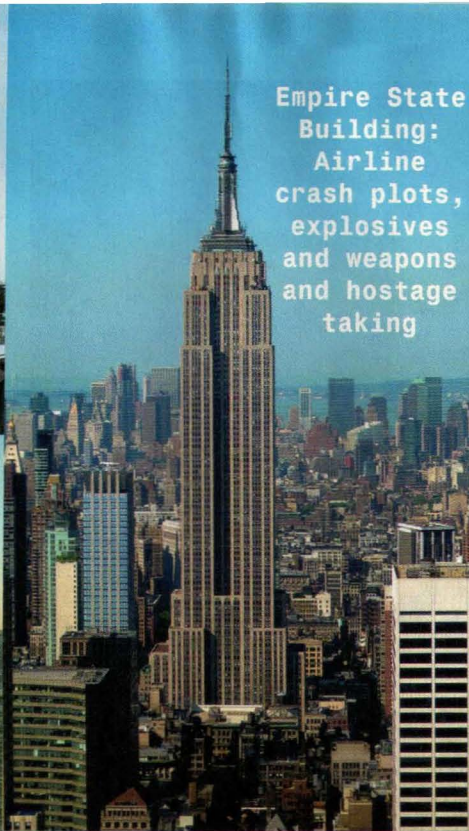
JFK Airport:
Fuel lines and tanker plots



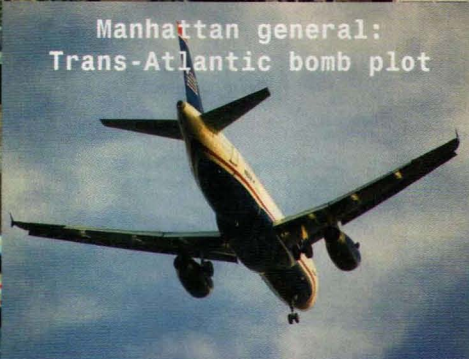
Staten Island Ferry:
Bomb and hostage
taking plots



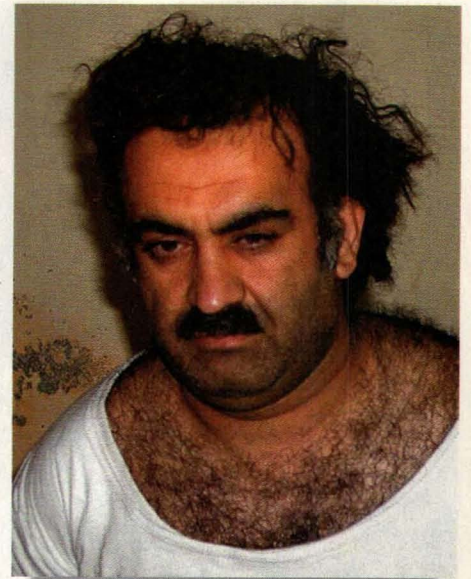
in tunnels: River explosives' plots



**Empire State
Building:**
Airline
crash plots,
explosives
and weapons
and hostage
taking



Manhattan general:
Trans-Atlantic bomb plot



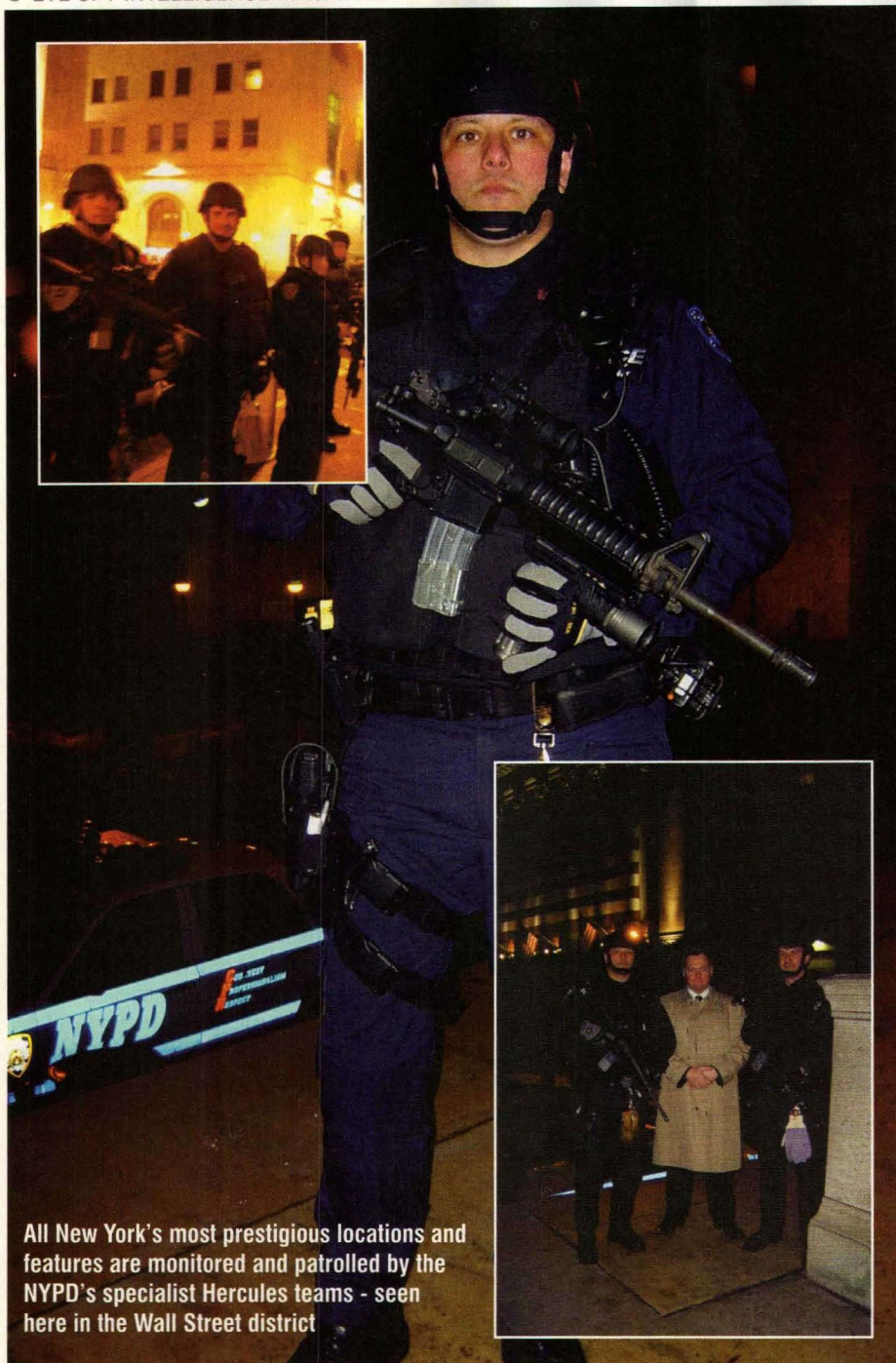
**9/11 mastermind Khalid Sheikh
Mohammed was desperate to follow
up the attack with another strike -
this time his eyes were fixed on the
city's most famous Brooklyn Bridge**

However, the plot was abandoned after visiting terrorists decided the structure of the bridge was too solid for explosives to take proper effect. In central Europe, following al-Qaida's removal and defeat in Afghanistan, AQ operatives started to delve into the manufacture of poisons and deadly chemicals. Intelligence sources in New York told Eye Spy that the terror group had identified the city's underground system as a platform for releasing cyanide gas. The plot seemed confirmed following the introduction and testing of equipment designed to monitor where poisonous gases would flow (see 'When the Wind Blows' Eye Spy 27). Similar gas flow exercises have since taken place in the tunnels of London's Underground Tube. With intelligence on the plot intercepted and exposed, Osama bin-Laden backed away, and in any event, he didn't think the plot was "big enough."

Six World Trade Center which contained the US Customs House (and several government offices) - destroyed by terrorists on 11 September 2001

© JAMES TOURTELLOTTE





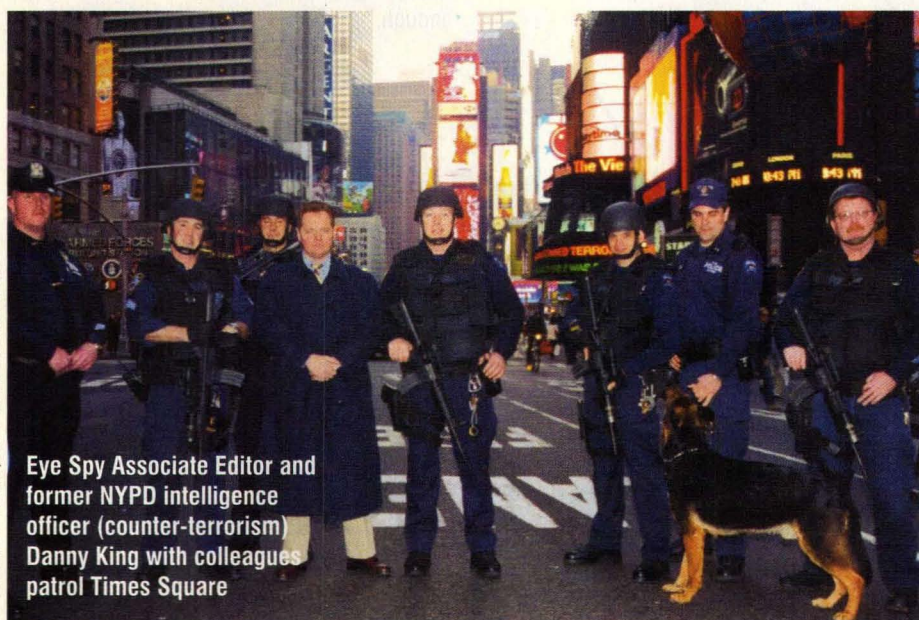
All New York's most prestigious locations and features are monitored and patrolled by the NYPD's specialist Hercules teams - seen here in the Wall Street district



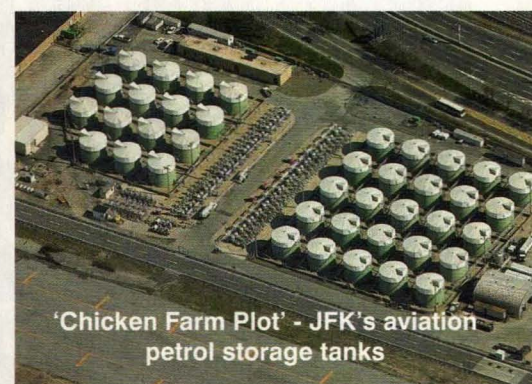
Times Square is closed as police disable an al-Qaida car bomb that if detonated, would have caused many deaths

Bin-Laden then turned his attention to the businesses that are contained within the skyscrapers that power the city and America's economy. Eye Spy reported on AQ surveillance teams mapping the CitiCorp tower, the Prudential Center, buildings around the New York Stock Exchange and other diplomatic and banking centres. All were deemed "legitimate targets" by al-Qaida, despite them being occupied entirely by civilians. All the while, NYPD special teams were secretly testing security on other iconic city centre sites, such as the United Nations headquarters, the US Mission to the UN, and even the Statue of Liberty. Indeed, added to these locations were the Empire State Building and the Times Square city quarter.

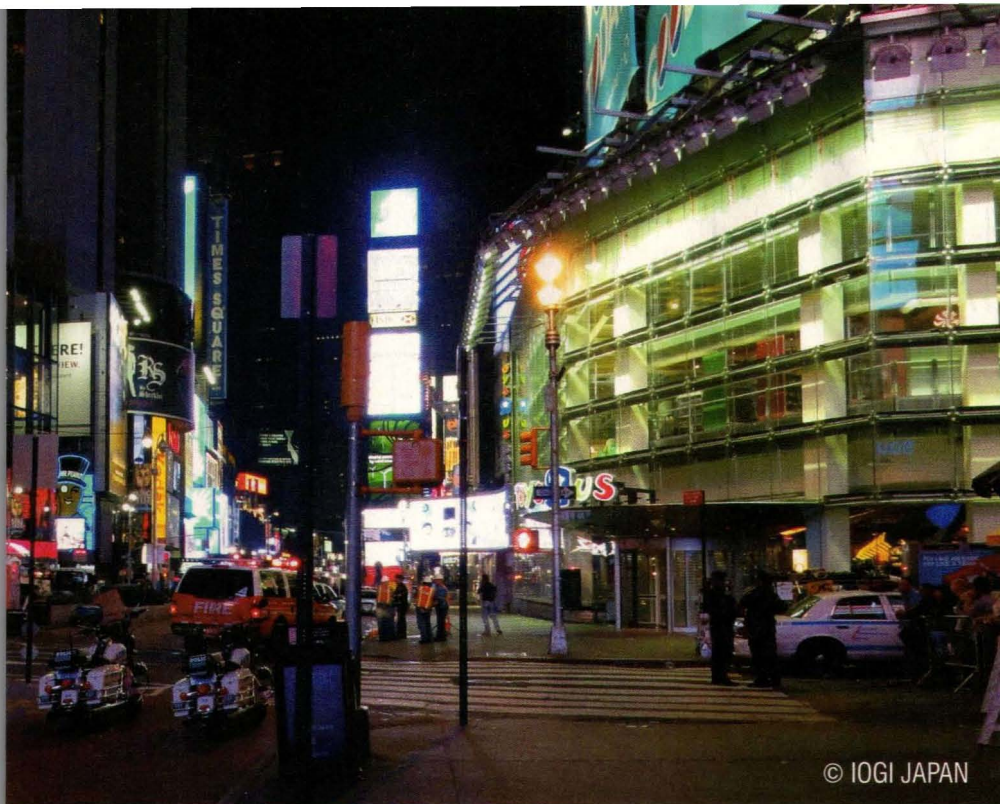
Arrests followed but it was evident al-Qaida, and perhaps more dangerous, 'lone wolves' would continue to seek out every opportunity to strike. In 2007, US-based terrorists devised the 'Chicken Farm' plot and schemed to blow-up fuel lines and tanks at JFK International Airport (Eye Spy 47). More arrests. And then bin-Laden authorised bomb attacks on the city's transit system, with overground trains running into Manhattan identified. When this operation failed to materialise, al-Qaida



Eye Spy Associate Editor and former NYPD intelligence officer (counter-terrorism) Danny King with colleagues patrol Times Square

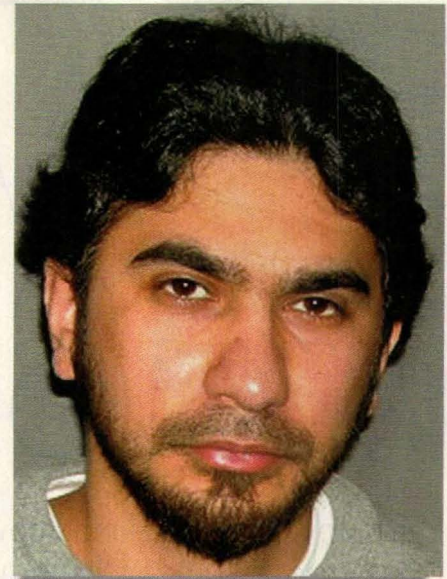


'Chicken Farm Plot' - JFK's aviation petrol storage tanks



© IOGI JAPAN

COURTESY: FBI/NYPD



Faisal Shahzad's car bomb plot was fortuitously foiled

resorted to suicide bombings. In 2009, the group planned a series of coordinated bombings on the underground. Najibullah Zazi and cohorts were arrested just in time.

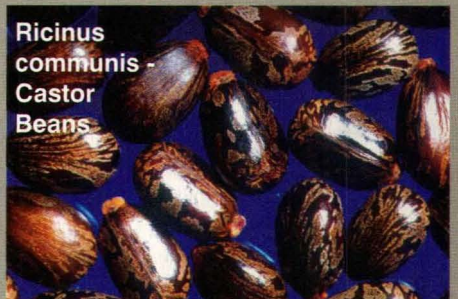
Bizarrely, but not unexpectedly, the politically correct brigade accused NYPD's intelligence wing of "entrapment", but city chiefs were having none of it, and the Force was fully vindicated in its pro-active stance when AQ got close to killings hundreds of tourists in Manhattan central. In 2009, Faisal Shahzad parked his SUV on a corner block in Times Square and attempted to detonate a car bomb. He failed, but NYPD got lucky. And just this year, a counter-terrorist operation derailed a

genuine AQ attempt to blow up a Jewish centre in Manhattan - Ahmed Ferhani and Mohamed Mamdouh were detained in a sting operation.

Events have taken place across the world to commemorate the lives of so many people lost on 9/11 in New York; on Flight 93 near Shanksville, Pennsylvania and at the Pentagon. Let's also not forget the relatives of those lost in the attack. Anniversaries make for nervous times for US security, but the NYPD should be congratulated for a decade of excellent counter-terrorist operations.

CIA SURVEILLANCE: THE NEW THREATS

**Ricinus
communis -
Castor
Beans**



The CIA's African Division has submitted an assessment on a most dangerous development in Yemen. Since 2010, Al-Qaida operatives in the country have started to collect large quantities of castor beans and other unspecified materials that are used in the production of the lethal toxin ricin.

AQ operations are focused in Yemen's Shabwa district which is largely out of reach of the country's security forces. Eye Spy understands that trucks carrying castor beans have been surveilled by CIA surveillance teams working in conjunction with local officials.

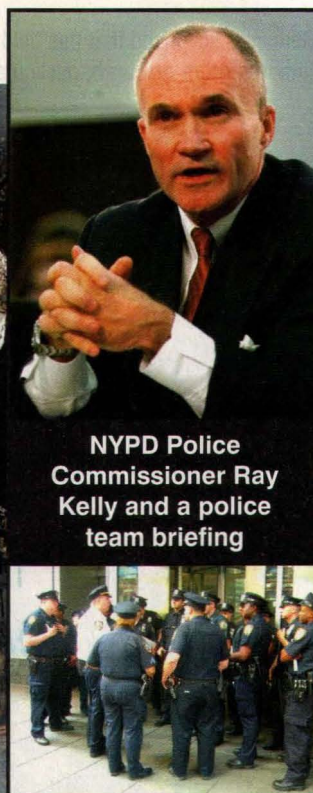
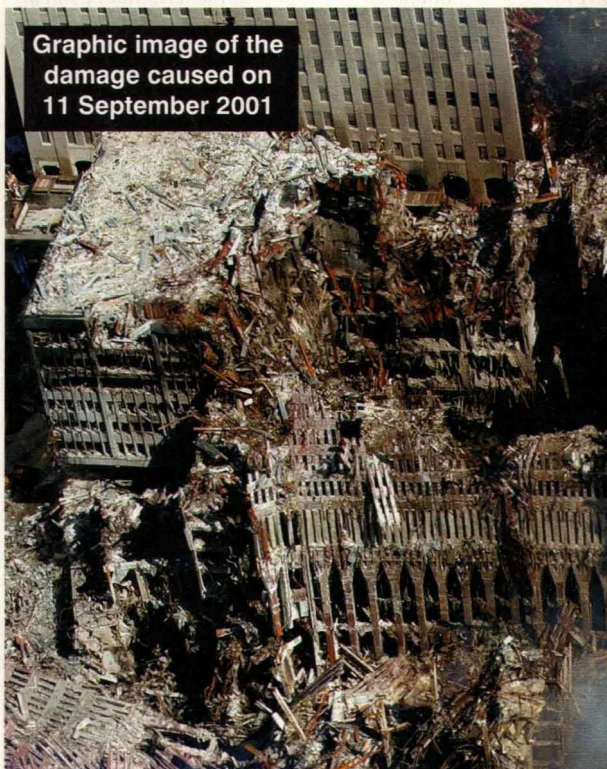
It's not the first time al-Qaida have opted to try and manufacture the poison: in London and Paris plots were disrupted by MI5.

And whilst the US Navy SEALs are the prominent force tackling AQ in Yemen, they are hardly trained to deal with ricin.

Former US counter-terrorist official Michael Leiter responding to the situation, said, "...it's not hard to develop ricin."

NSA intercepts (intelligence) seem to confirm the terrorist outfit is intent on using ricin against targets across the world.

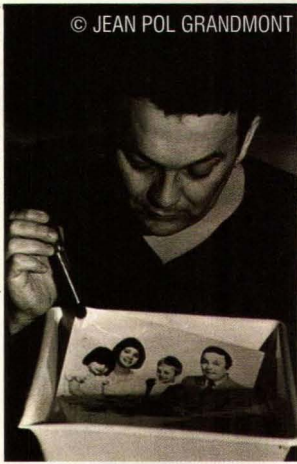
**Graphic image of the
damage caused on
11 September 2001**



**NYPD Police
Commissioner Ray
Kelly and a police
team briefing**

(NOT PART OF THE COLLECTION)

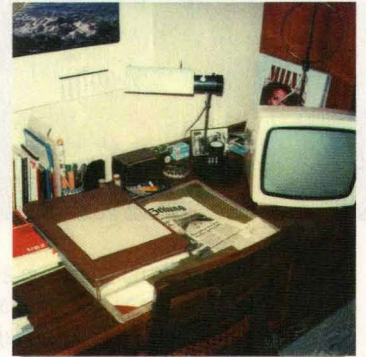
© JEAN POL GRANDMONT



IMAGES by Simon Menner FROM THE Secret STASI

Disguise techniques, undercover surveillance, tradecraft and menace, these are just some of the remarkable unseen STASI spy agency images released to Berlin-based artist SIMON MENNER after he began his researches for a brilliant and acclaimed project in Germany.

Eye Spy examines the work of Menner in relation to his deep interest in surveillance, and reproduce a number of the images which featured in his recent exhibition at the Morgen Contemporary Gallery in Berlin



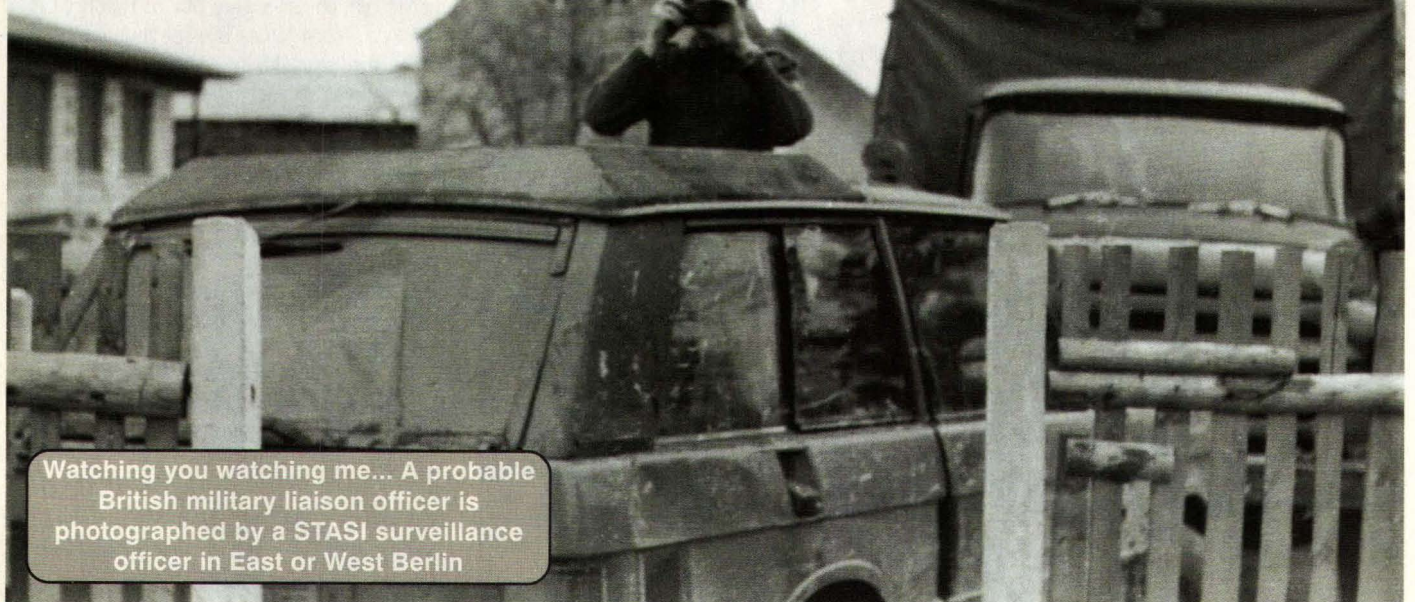
Born in 1978, Simon Menner has always been fascinated by pictures that can be "decoded" in a variety of ways, sometimes yielding entirely different results. One picture seems to show us a simple tangible object, and yet the object is changed fundamentally and continuously by what the viewer knows about it and what the viewer expects to see. On a personal level this might not have such a decisive influence. But perception is not limited to the personal level; it also plays a decisive role in surveillance.

him to conclude that there isn't much pictorial material available showing the activity of surveillance from the perspective of those doing the surveillance rather than those under surveillance. Of course we are all familiar with the oft blurry images of surveillance cameras; but Menner suspected that there must be more. He was intrigued by the question of what the Orwellian 'Big Brother' sees when he has us under observation.

Menner is surprised that this field has not attracted more research, particularly in

Germany. After all, the former German Democratic Republic (GDR) was home to the State Security Service (STASI) - one of the largest surveillance apparatuses in history. Relative to the size of the population, the East German STASI had far more agents than the KGB or the CIA. After the wall dividing Germany was torn down most of the archive materials were opened to the public, and although access to these documents is subject to certain limitations, the sheer scope of this access is unparalleled among all the countries of the former Eastern Bloc. Even in

The Berlin-based photographer Simon Menner has dealt extensively with the subject of surveillance, and his research here has led

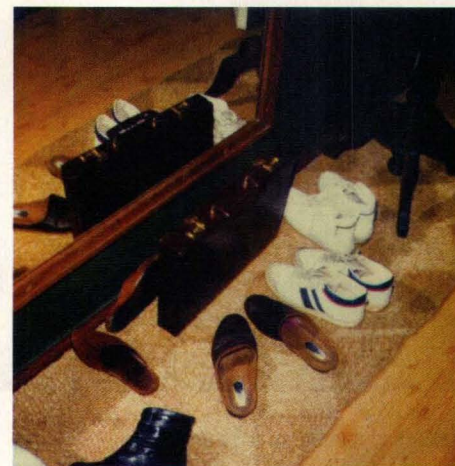
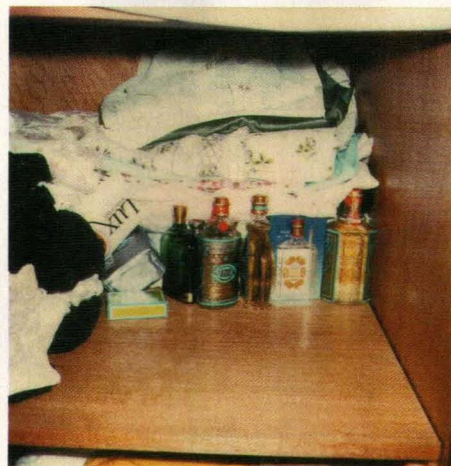
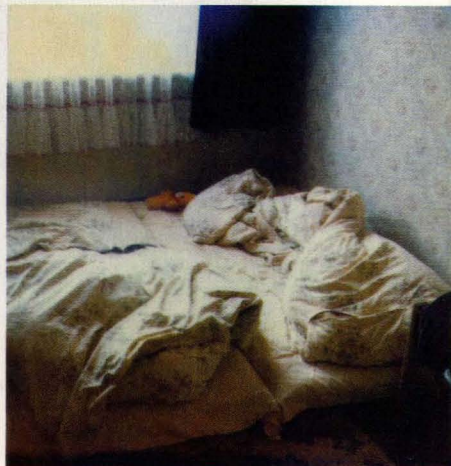


Watching you watching me... A probable British military liaison officer is photographed by a STASI surveillance officer in East or West Berlin



The watchers... an East German resident is monitored as she posts a letter - it will have been intercepted.... Besides a formidable surveillance staff, the STASI encouraged members of the public to spy on their friends, family and neighbours and report any suspicious behaviour

archive



Five STASI Polaroid snaps sourced by Menner. These quickfire images taken during secret searches of East German residences reflect the care and attention taken by STASI agents. Everything touched, opened and examined will be returned to its original position in the event the target notices their home or office has been entered...

the West, nothing like this exists. So it was only natural that Simon Menner approached the authorities responsible for storing the STASI archives with a request to see more. The authorities proved to be both kind and helpful. Menner received permission to sift through the photos at the archive and to make several reproductions.

Among the first things to catch his eye were the photos the STASI agents took while they were clandestinely searching people's homes - the residents totally unaware; indeed, many found out about it only after the fall of the wall. Whenever STASI agents searched an apartment they first took pictures of the entire scene to make sure they would be able to put everything back where it belonged before they left. Thus the photo of an unmade bed is actually a photo of an unmade bed before it was searched. Some of these Polaroid images are featured in the exhibition and when one considers how much care the Stasi took in ensuring no mistakes were made, they can be viewed rather differently.



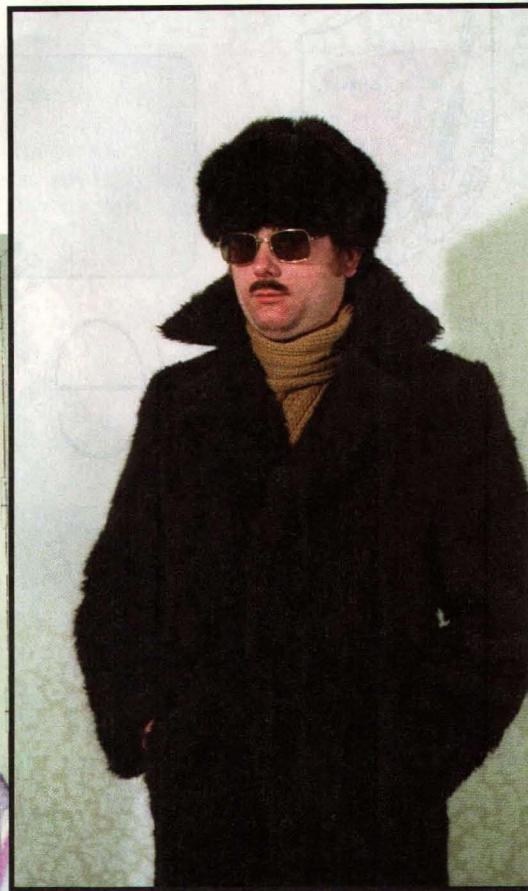
Many of the snapshots seem absurd; they may even be amusing. And yet we ought not to lose sight of the intention that led the STASI agents to take them. These photographs document the repressive measures taken by a totalitarian state in order to create terror and fear among the population. For Simon Menner, the banality of some of these images makes the horror he feels all the more poignant. They seem to be open to just about any interpretation, and thus they can be easily exploited as repressive instruments by agents who choose to make use of them. To take one

Comings and goings... surveillance photo of target [door area] or simple monitoring of building entrance.
Image has been cropped - Eye Spy



DISGUISE TECHNIQUES?

IMAGES REFLECT A SPY'S OBSESSION



example: a photo of a Siemens coffee machine. This product of a West German manufacturer could serve as evidence of contacts with West German agents, although it might simply have been a gift from relatives in the West. The interpretation could thus result in several years in prison.

Here the fundamental restrictions implicit in any form of surveillance are apparent.

Perhaps the most disconcerting photos Menner found when he began his research (he had no idea such things existed) were the

photographs made by STASI spies photographing other spies.

Among the allied powers there were small units who were allowed to move freely between East and West Germany: the Military Liaison Missions (MLM). Both sides to the East and West considered these 'Missions' an ideal opportunity to spy on each other. Whenever a unit of MLM soldiers travelled through East Germany, the STASI did their best to observe them. Each side was well aware of the fact that the other side knew what they were up to. And that's exactly what we see in

these photos: an endless circle of reciprocal awareness. In Simon Menner's opinion, this is a prototypical image of the Cold War. And that is why the artist is currently investigating whether comparable photographs are extant in the archives of the Western allies. Exhibited together, they would reveal the closed circularity of these activities.

The portraits of obviously disguised men document STASI agents participating in a course on the art of disguise. They represent what these agents considered to be an inconspicuous appearance. And although the

STASI Mobile and Foot Surveillance



Talking, messages and signalling in code



contemporary viewer may find these images rather ludicrous, they, too, record the measures the state used to repress its own population.

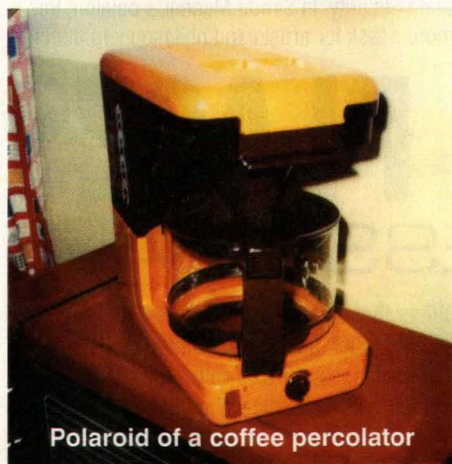
Many of these images testify to an outrageous invasion of privacy perpetrated against those under surveillance. They raise the question whether this invasion of privacy ought to be repeated at a public presentation of the photos. Simon Menner is aware of this problem, but he firmly believes that it is important to exhibit these photos in order to



These quite remarkable STASI photographs are probably disguise training images showing what can be achieved with a little imagination (no pun intended!)... from the relaxed overseas camera-carrying tourist, to the obvious and purposeful display of menace from the high-collared fur-hatted figure.

The chap bent-over wearing the brown-leather coat is using his stoop or a bogus limp in order to face downwards and part conceal his face.

All of the images seem somewhat amusing, and it's been suggested they were deliberately posed as a joke. However, they are almost certainly meant to be serious, as evidenced by the officer's facial expression. Nevertheless, compared with the props department of the CIA, for example, the disguises are shockingly poor.

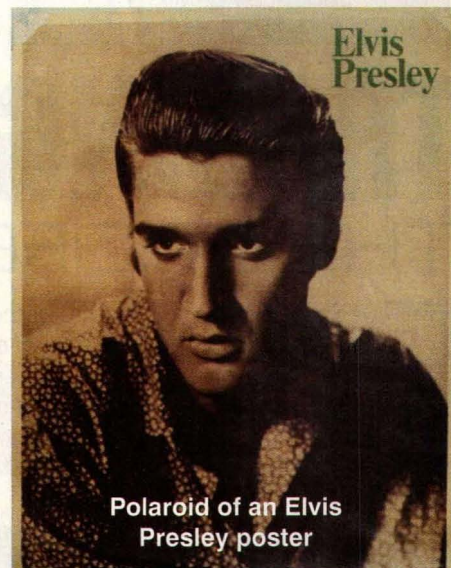


Polaroid of a coffee percolator

WESTERN TIMES

Besides simply featuring images showing STASI surveillance pictures, Menner believes Polaroid snaps such as the above speak volumes about the spy agency. Besides using the photo as a reference aid in the event the coffee maker was moved, the agency would probably have been interested how it came to be in East Germany.

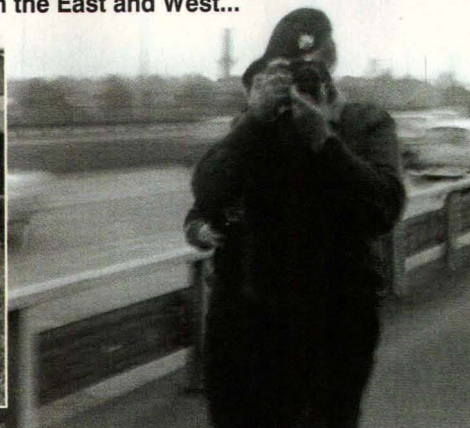
Similarly, Western influence and a love of the iconic American singer Elvis Presley would have been noted. The STASI were suspicious of any interaction with countries on the other side of the Iron Curtain, and any liaison would have been monitored. Having a shot of Elvis could have been "proof enough" of such a tie and could easily have been used as a tool for blackmail



Polaroid of an Elvis Presley poster



Other comical 'reverse surveillance snapshots' taken by an East German security operative. Such incidents involving 'close contact' were not uncommon and intelligence gathering in many cases, was carried out openly by designated Military Liaison Mission officers (MLM) and specified personnel from both the East and West...



stimulate public discussion. The discussion should not - in his opinion - merely deal with the activities of the STASI; rather, it should attempt to answer the broader questions raised by surveillance.

The photos Simon Menner was allowed to see in the STASI archive actually represent only a tiny fraction of the photos remaining there. Many of the snapshots he saw have not been looked at again since 1989. But each new decade's anniversary of the fall of the wall and of German reunification brings with it, as one might well expect, yet another explosion of studies dedicated to the former East German state. And of course the State Security - as the "State within the State" spearheading the totalitarian repression - was at the centre of most people's interest. However, to date no one has attempted anything like a visual study of the activities of the State Security. In Simon Menner's opinion, this is more a task for artists and philosophers than for

historians, since in this case the relevance for contemporary society ought to be accentuated. The State Security archives should be seen as an opportunity to gain insight into a secretly operating world. Menner believes a similar study within the archives of the CIA or the NSA, for example, would be utterly impossible.

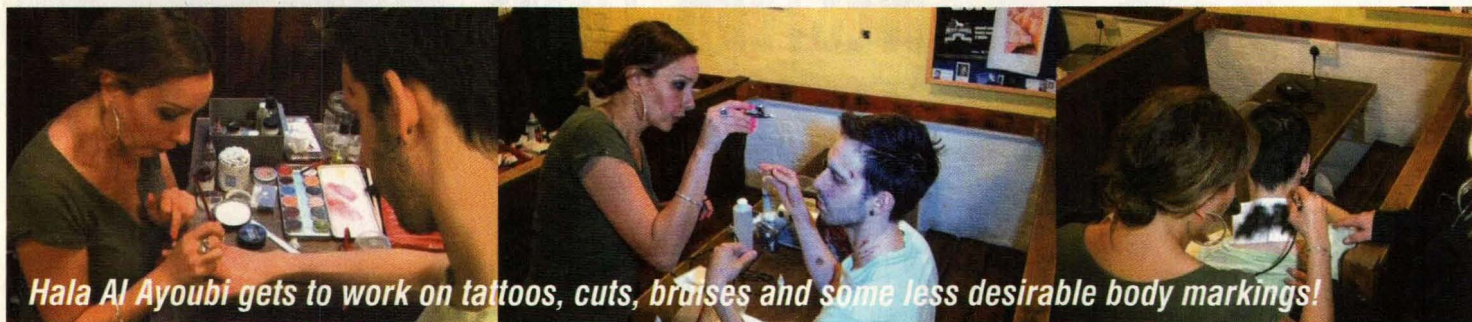
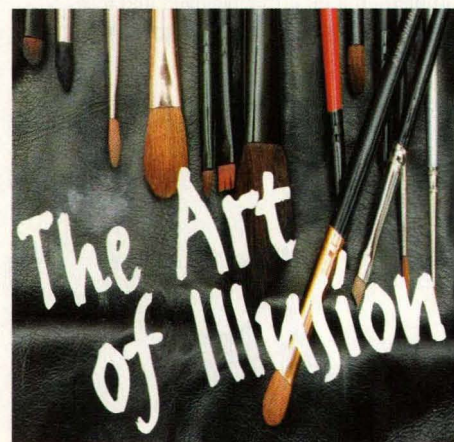
EDITOR'S NOTE: *Simon Menner's fantastic research and resultant Berlin exhibition has provided the intelligence world with an astonishing glimpse of STASI surveillance and tradecraft methods never before seen.*

I spoke to Simon who said he would be delighted if Eye Spy readers would visit his web site to examine a plethora of additional images. The selection shown here is but a tiny fraction of what readers can view.

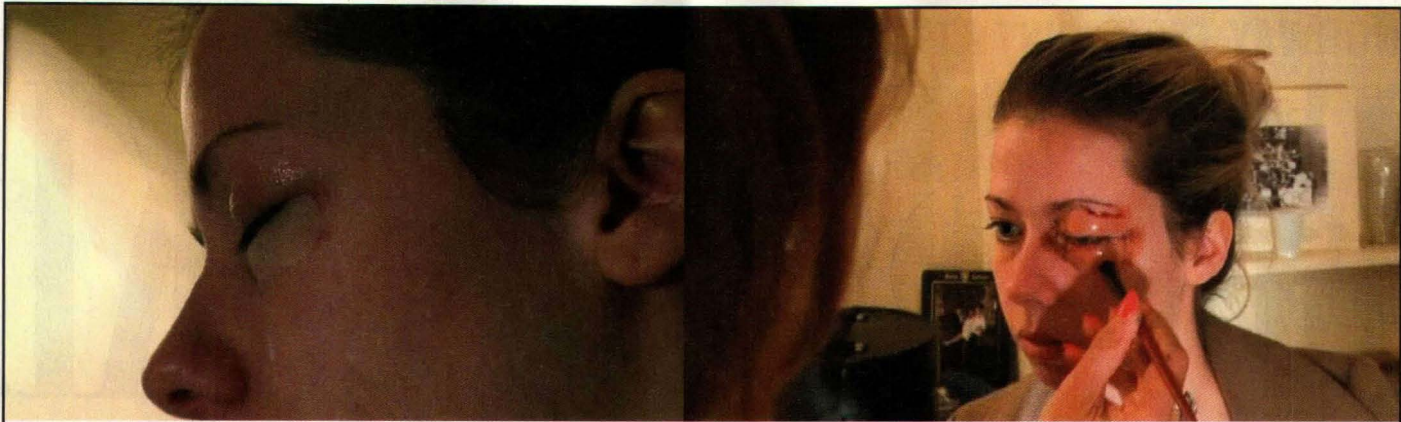
LINKS: <http://simonmenner.com>

TRADING PLACES THE PROFESSIONALS

Eye Spy was told by a British intelligence officer that using disguises is not recommended, other than adopting discreet measures, such as a slight change in clothing or a basic alteration - hair colour/style or wearing glasses, for example. However, when it becomes absolutely necessary and if one is left with no choice, then the rule of thumb is to make certain it is done professionally and carried out in a serious manner. "No half measures," our source explained. "If the alteration attracts the slightest suspicion, then it is best not to use a disguise at all."



Hala Al Ayoubi gets to work on tattoos, cuts, bruises and some less desirable body markings!



Hala Al Ayoubi applies a variety of materials on a model and uses artistic skills to create a badly bruised and swollen eye

The STASI material featured in previous pages is less disguise and more to do with clothing and personal face attire - hats, glasses, wigs etc.. In the photo case files secured by Menner, STASI emphasis portrayed by one, perhaps two people (who feature in the entire photo set) has adopted this rule. However, it's fairly obvious if an experienced counter-surveillance officer noticed them more than once, then they would be compromised!

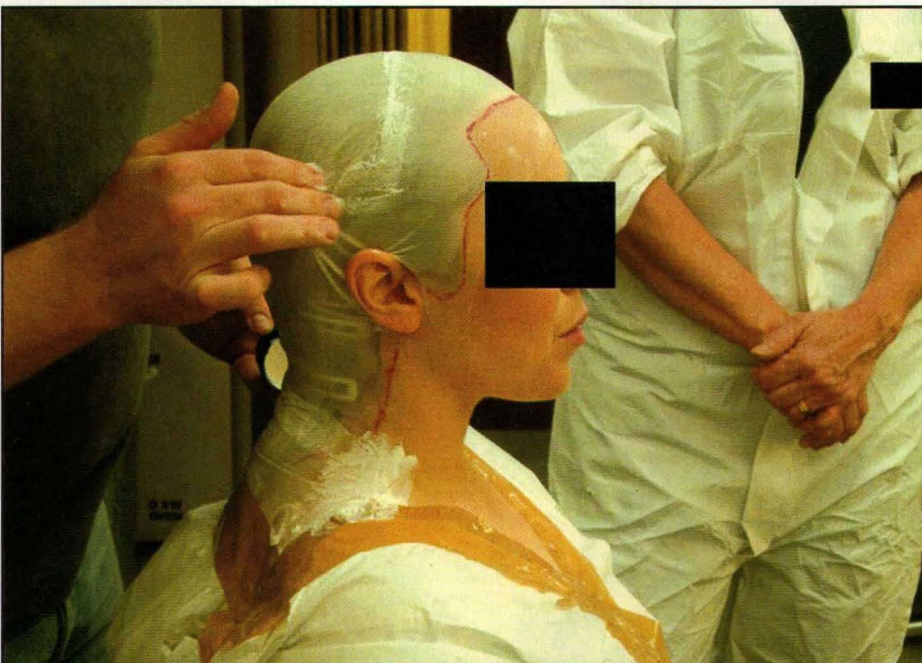
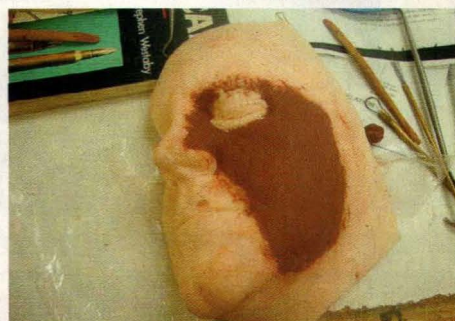
In Eye Spy 51 through 53, we carried a tradecraft series on disguise techniques which attracted great interest. From subtle changes and a realistic bruise, to a complete new face, the real tricks of the trade were revealed. But to be fair, improvements and technical advancements in this field have raced along since the

STASI last plied its menacing trade across Europe.

Eye Spy recently discussed the topic again with brilliant London-based make-up artist Hala Al Ayoubi. Besides running a successful business, Hala also works in the creative arm of the film industry. She specialises in several methods used in prosthetics as illustrated in these photographs.

Using make-up and constructive techniques drawn from the film industry, all manner of changes to a person's appearance can be made. From the addition of a life-like mole, to realistic scar tissue, Hala's work is impressive.

LINKS: www.halamakeup.com



NORWAY TERRORIST ATTACK

ECHOES OF OKLA

When intelligence sees nothing

Anders Behring Breivik, a terrorist responsible for the murder of over 77 civilians in Norway, surprisingly avoided the radar of Europe's security services; this despite him being a well-travelled operator with threads to a number of ultra right-wing extremist groups.

It's also believed that Breivik's name was placed on an intelligence watch list back in March, after trying to secure chemicals from Poland...

At around 3.25pm local time, on 22 July 2011, an unoccupied SUV exploded at the base of offices used by Norway's Prime Minister Jens Stoltenberg in the government and media district of Oslo. The resultant blast ripped through windows and offices in an area covering hundreds of yards. Within minutes press coverage started. Obviously there was much suspicion placed on al-Qaida, especially since the country has been a prime target for the terrorist group's 'Northern Project'.

The focus of media reporting and the rush to secure terrorist experts to explain what was happening led to a myriad of inaccurate reports; but for at least two hours the blame was firmly placed in the court of al-Qaida. And there are many reasons for this. Firstly Aynan al-Zawahiri, AQ's new number 'one' since the death of Osama bin-Laden, has threatened a major response. The use of a car bomb had similarities to recent incidents in New York (Times Square) and London (TigerTiger club). The explosion was close to government offices and the 'R-4' building which houses the oil and energy ministry: also close-by, one

of the country's main newspapers. The fact that some media in Norway had published cartoons depicting the Prophet Mohammed was thought relevant here. And the oil ministry was seen as a potential target because of Norway's strong support of NATO operations against Colonel Gaddafi's oil-rich Libya. There were lots of reasons to suspect al-Qaida.

Norwegian Intelligence has secured much evidence of several European al-Qaida cells operating in Germany, France, Holland, Belgium and Britain. Indeed, some of those previously arrested in connection with attacks and plots are known to have links to a terror cell planted in Norway itself. And just days before events in Oslo, Norway had indicted Mullah Krekar, an Iraqi-born cleric and founder of the notorious al-Qaida franchise Ansar al-Islam. He had openly made threats if Norway went ahead and deported him back to Iraq where he faces serious charges of terrorist involvement. Indeed, Eye Spy has learned from its Norwegian sources, that Krekar had been detained in an underground prison cell not too far away from the bomb blast.



Smoke billows from the government and media quarter of Oslo, a few minutes after Anders Behring Breivik detonated a huge car bomb

© N. ANDERSON

HOMMA

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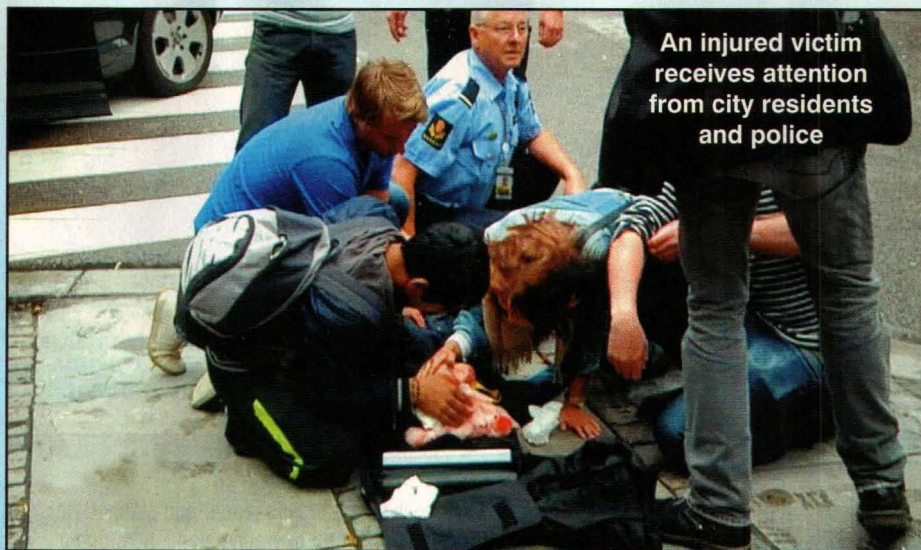
© INGAR SOREN/PST



"Not even the STASI could have prevented this attack..."

PST Director-General
Janne Kristiansen

At around 5.00pm, Norwegian media sources started to receive reports of another major incident on the nearby island of Utoeya in Buskerud, about one hour's drive from Oslo. The tiny inland isle was hosting a Youth Organisation (AUF) gathering of around 700 young people, many with political aspirations. It was being run by Stoltenberg's ruling Labour Party. And



An injured victim receives attention from city residents and police

of course, it would later transpire that Anders Breivik, 32, who had detonated the bomb in Oslo, had made his way to Utoeya, donned a police uniform, and then started to kill young men and women in cold blood. For reasons that will eventually become apparent, it took the police over 60 minutes to react to the situation and reach the island. By then Breivik had murdered nearly 70 people, many shot with the particularly nasty hollow point bullet more popularly known as the 'dum dum' bullet.

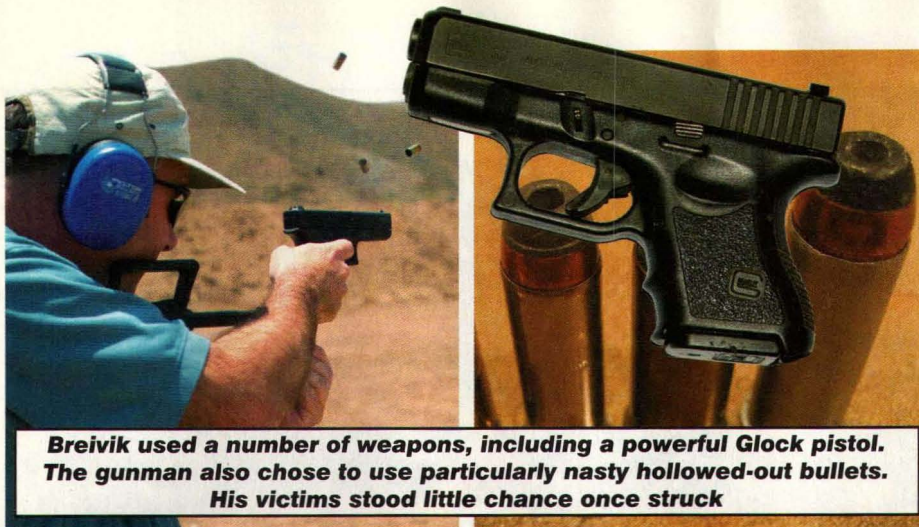
By 6.00pm the incidents were being linked. And at the same time a number of Islamic extremist groups were announcing they were responsible. However, when it became clear the shooter had been arrested, and described as a "six foot blond Norwegian-looking man," suddenly the word was he must be an Islamic convert and an agent recruited by AQ.

PLANNING AND A SHOCKING AGENDA

Anders Breivik is the type of terrorist the world's security services fear most. Furthermore, his home base is within one of the most open societies in the world. And these factors worked against Norway, which today has lost much of its innocence, despite the prime minister saying freedoms will not be challenged by terrorism. In early 2009, Breivik, who was writing 'The Manifesto' (see sidebar), sought to introduce a physical and pro-active element to his secret war with the government. It was no longer good enough to object to Oslo's policies on



Chillingly cold, calculated and most dangerous - the lone wolf terrorist all security services fear



Breivik used a number of weapons, including a powerful Glock pistol. The gunman also chose to use particularly nasty hollowed-out bullets. His victims stood little chance once struck

the Internet or at meetings, especially the one which he disagreed most - immigration.

Breivik sought to teach his country a lesson, and set about planning a monstrous attack. And bizarrely, he chose to write his every move and action down. He wrote: *I'm creating two different and professional looking prospectuses for business ventures.* He then went on to mention creating a 'front', this by way of the purchase of a small farm. Chillingly, his next writings revealed his intent: *...a mining company and a small farm operation.* This was evidently the method he chose to 'legitimately' secure fertiliser [farm holding] and explosives [mining]. Indeed, within his Manifesto he explains such fronts would be ideal in the event he was arrested on suspicion of illegal possession [of explosives]: *The reasoning for this decision is to create a credible cover in case I am arrested in regards to the purchase and smuggling of explosives or components to explosives - fertiliser. In this regard I created a new company called 'GeoFarm', which might act as a credible cover for such activities.*

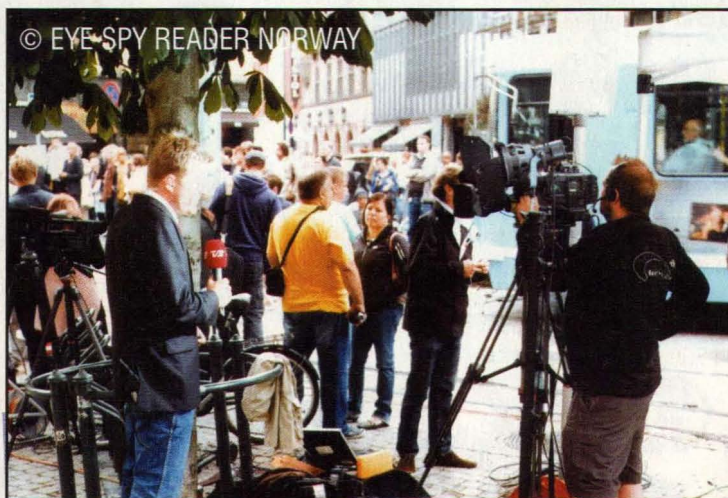
Breivik was a prolific reader and planner. He also believed that by operating alone, he stood a better chance of avoiding detection. Last July it took him five hours to dig a secret bunker to store explosives, weapons and other materials. In September he travelled to Prague in the Czech Republic in his quest to secure firearms - in particular an AK-47, ironically the favoured weapon of al-Qaida terrorists. At the same time, he sought out a replica or used Norwegian police uniform on the Internet, plus police badges and patches. Driving to Prague in a converted Hyundai Atos vehicle (he had built a secret compartment to conceal the weapons), Breivik

ironically wrote in his Manifesto that he thought Oslo was a "much safer city" than the Czech capital in respect of criminality. However, Breivik returned empty handed, but this setback would not reverse his plot against his own people.

By November he was receiving materials purchased on the Internet through his front companies - destined for use in his bomb. And once again, he also set about securing high-powered firearms. At the same time he relaunched his membership of the Oslo Pistol Club he had joined in 2005. In January 2011, following several firearm lessons his application to obtain a powerful Glock pistol was approved. And all the while, there are entries in his Manifesto which reflect his fear of being caught.

Of course explosives and related ingredients have a shelf life. Thus once Breivik had decided upon the date of the attack, he sought to purchase six tonnes of fertiliser. This was ordered on 27 April 2011, and duly delivered to his 'farming company' a week later on 4 May. Some experts believe Breivik must have had assistance at some stage of the operation, but others are unconvinced, noting the meticulous planning skills of the terrorist and his fear of compromise. However, just weeks before the purchase, Breivik placed an Internet order for certain chemicals with a Polish retailer. According to informed media sources, this action was noted by Norwegian counter-terrorist officials. However, regarded as "not relevant", it was not investigated because of Breivik's "farming credentials" which of course, were non-existent.

On 15 July, it is believed Breivik rented a car and made an enlarged



The world's media assemble outside the courthouse for the start of Breivik's trial



Some 200,000 Norwegian citizens gathered for a 'flower march' in Oslo in the aftermath of Breivik's terrorist attacks



Anders
Behring
Breivik

compartment to house the explosives. He wrote that he had enough bomb-making materials for 20 explosions.

On the eve of the attack Breivik wrote: *I believe this will be my last entry. It is now Friday July 22nd, 12.51.*

In the centre of Oslo, CCTV is available, thus the authorities should be able to determine who drove the bomb car and parked it in a careful slot opposite offices used by the prime minister. We are told Stoltenberg was due to attend the political convention on Utoeya as he did last year. Needless to say, all eyes are still on Breivik, who detonated the explosives and then drove, or was driven to Utoeya. There he arrived wearing a uniform much in the manner of a police officer and told the young political delegates: "I am here to protect you."



© MATHIAS S



Questionable Security Response

Moss Airport, Rygge

COUNTER-TERRORIST UNIT REACTION TIME

Norway's professional security service has close links to many intelligence and counter-terrorist organisations, and its Special Forces are held in high esteem; but in general, observers believe the country as a whole is a little naive when it comes to the threat posed by terrorists. Government buildings, access roads leading to them and parking is quite easy, though Eye Spy's Oslo readers say in August 2011, the city authority was set to close part of the government sector to public traffic. This fact will have been known by Breivik.

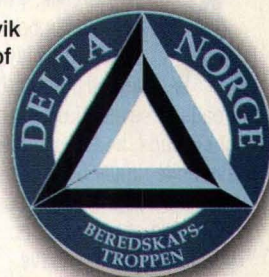
Emergency and security forces were on the scene in Oslo very quickly, but the same can't be said about the situation on Utoeya. Special Forces were already on high alert due to events in the city centre of Oslo, and when numerous cell phone calls were made by those on the island of a "policeman going berserk and killing everyone," a helicopter should have been able to take troops directly into Breivik's path. It didn't happen, of course. Eye Spy understands a helicopter was found, but it was not operational, thus the SF troops embarked on a 30-mile road trip to the island, but then had trouble finding a suitable boat to take them across the

water. By now Breivik had claimed most of his victims anyway. In the end, recreational boats were used to reach Utoeya.

Asked why the helicopter was not operational, police spokesman Johan Fredriksen said the aircraft was only "useful for observation not transport."

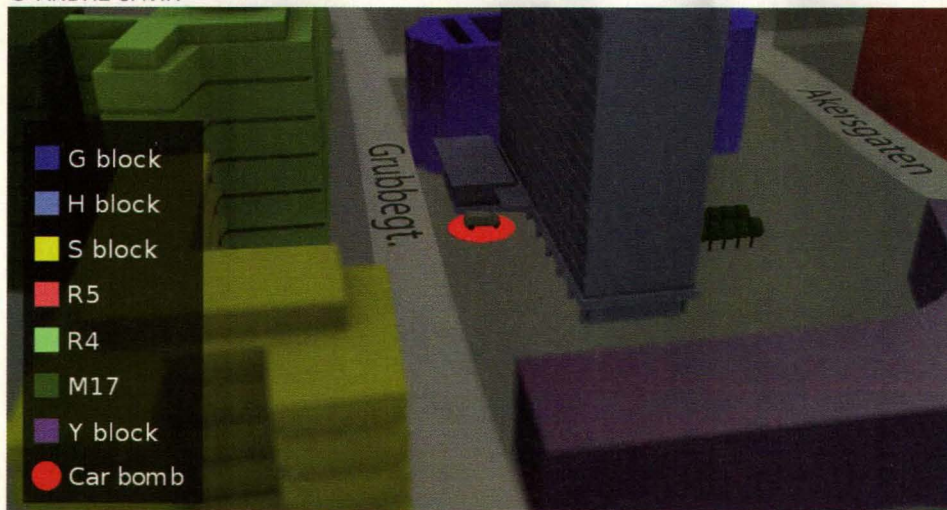
When Special Forces did reach the mainland point of departure, they found a boat, but it started to take on water, and the motor failed due to the number of men and heavy equipment.

EDITOR'S NOTE: Sceptics may question the SF response time and why it took the best part of 70 minutes to reach the island, but we understand the only suitable and available helicopter available for the troops to fly to the island was at Moss Airport in Rygge, about 40 miles south of Oslo. However, there has been much debate of late that Oslo's 'Contingency Unit' - Beredskapstroppen (BT) also referred to as the 'Delta' counter-terrorist unit should be modernised and its response time shortened by way of new transport (all forms).



Norwegian Bell 412SP
military helicopters.
This type is used by the
Beredskapstroppen
counter-terrorist unit

© JOHAN ROED



This graphic shows the car bomb in relation to buildings in the government and media quarter



ECHOES OF OKLAHOMA

Continued from page 57



He invited a large number of people to gather in a group and then the shooting quickly started. A plainclothes police officer was found amongst the dead.

The death toll, which at time of publication stands at 77 (69 on Utoeya and eight in Oslo), may rise in future months as some of the victims succumb to their injuries. Most of those who died on Utoeya were aged 15 and 16. However, that the police services in Norway and elsewhere will take time to access the impact of this terrorist attack is clear. Already in court Breivik has warned that at least two right-wing active terror cells exist and will "stop a Muslim takeover of Europe." This may be another ruse to continue the spectre of fear.



Breivik converted his Hyundai Atos before travelling across Europe to search for weapons. In this case, the rear seats were 'hollowed' out

Internet Clues and Intelligence

Anders Breivik, who was actually born in London (his father was a diplomat) had threads to several European far-right groups, and questions have quite rightly been raised about the security services monitoring of such outfits. Though Breivik may have openly expressed his support of extremist groups by way of the Internet and his attendance of far right gatherings in Europe, it is difficult to envisage a set of circumstances that would have exposed his crazed plot, other than Norway introducing much tougher surveillance regulations.

However, Eye Spy analysts believe there were lots of clues that should have resulted in Breivik being watched a little more closely. A 1500-page "Manifesto" called '2083: A European Declaration of Independence' was attributed to



Breivik. In it he only discusses responses to Islamic terror plots, and methodically introduces ways in which to respond, including securing weaponry and explosives. There are also references to him becoming a member of the Knights Templar [of Europe] and parts of the Manifesto are actually drawn from the writings of Ted Kaczynski - better known as the 'Unabomber'. Such information should have been regarded as "useful"... at the very least (if found).

Of course it has since transpired that Breivik is well travelled and has had liaisons with a whole host of unsavoury groups. His Europe-wide travels have taken him to Britain, Poland, Germany and elsewhere. These were not holidays and in the weeks and months ahead of his trial, it may well transpire some individuals may have had prior knowledge of the attacks.

Breivik also used a variety of other social networking sites and posted various photographs of himself posing in uniforms and regalia. All signs, perhaps, that he was a dangerous individual who required careful monitoring.

State Ministry Building which houses the offices of the Prime Minister and Ministry of Justice



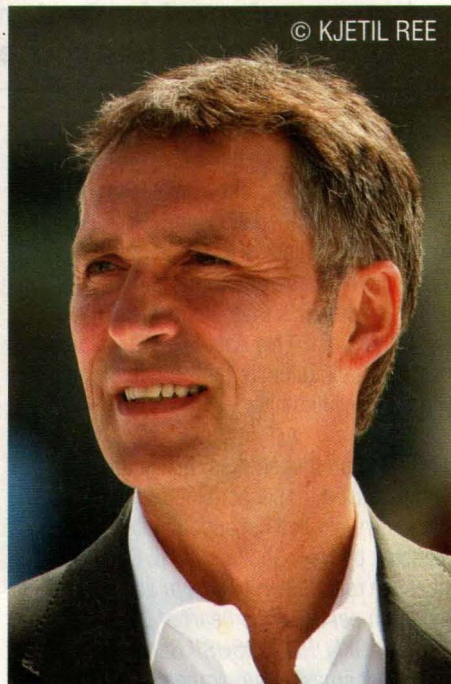


A single red rose placed on the beach of Utoeya where so many youngsters were shot dead trying to flee the shooting

From a security standpoint, Breivik proved just how easy counter-measures can be defeated and how a person without conscience can cause far-reaching mayhem in a country that has a very open society. It seems inconceivable that security in Norway will not be increased to take into account all forms of terrorism.

EDITOR'S COMMENT: Unfortunately Breivik's warped view of the world resulted in a terrorist attack that many so-called experts initially believed was the work of al-Qaida. It's a warning now set in history that terrorism is not simply the domain of those who support lunatics like Osama bin-Laden. *Terrorism can be spawned anywhere, even by those who reside in an idyllic nation such as Norway.*

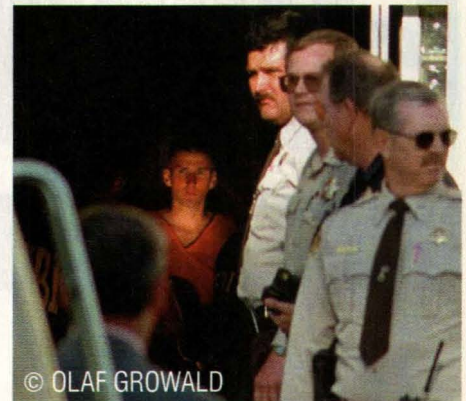
As for the man who genuinely believes his actions were "atrocious but necessary," Breivik can now rest assured his name will forever sit comfortably alongside the likes of Timothy McVeigh, another terrorist, infamous for his attack on the Alfred P Murrah (federal) building in Oklahoma in April 1995. One hundred and sixty eight people died in that attack which was aimed primarily at government and FBI employees.



© KJETIL REE

Norway's Prime Minister Jens Stoltenberg was clearly shaken by events in Oslo and Utoeya

OKLAHOMA BOMBING 1995



© OLAF GROWALD

'NATURE OF THE BEAST'

Timothy McVeigh leaves a US court room 48 hours after his vehicle bomb destroyed the Alfred P Murrah (federal) building in Oklahoma in 1995. In court, the terrorist said: "I'm sorry these people had to lose their lives... but that's the nature of the beast."

McVeigh was executed on 11 June 2001



COURTESY: FBI



COURTESY: FBI

**PST
headquarters
Oslo. The
Security
Service is
considering
an overhaul of
its counter-
terrorism
strategy**



© PENNE KNEKT

the unwitting power of COMMUNICATION

GCHQ, BlackBerry, Intelligence, Cyber a

A nalysts connected to Britain's intelligence eavesdropping agency - GCHQ are providing assistance to New Scotland Yard in the hunt for thousands of mindless thugs, anarchists, criminals, looters and organised gangs who brought violence and terror to the streets of London, Birmingham, Manchester and other UK cities in August. The shocking scenes were played out against a backdrop of burning buildings, looted shopping malls and absolute initial London police uncertainty.

Many of the rioting participants used social networking sites such as Facebook and Twitter to organise fellow morons, but more worryingly, the relatively safe and secure BlackBerry Messenger (BBM), a tool used by many executives and lots who work in the security and intelligence world.

Canadian company Research in Motion (RIM), maker of the hugely popular BlackBerry quite correctly and responsibly announced it was going to help the police identify people who used the smart technology to incite riots and

"The absence of senior official instruction and ministerial guidance left New Scotland Yard police officers vulnerable. Instant communication between the thugs undoubtedly played a part..."

liaise with and organise the mobs. However, within hours of the statement, a person or outfit known as 'Team Poison' hacked RIM's blog and posted the following warning: "If you do assist the police by giving them chat logs, GPS locations, customer information and access to people's BlackBerry Messengers, you will regret it." No doubt GCHQ will follow the cyber trail to locate the sender and hacker. And they will find him.

During the prolonged riots, politician David Lammy called for suspension of the BlackBerry service because of intelligence collected by New Scotland Yard. One secured message read: *'Everyone from all sides of London meet up at the heart of London (central) OXFORD CIRCUS!! Bare shops are gonna get smashed up some come get (free stuff!!!)'*. No doubt NSY will be interested in the sender and recipients of that particular message also.

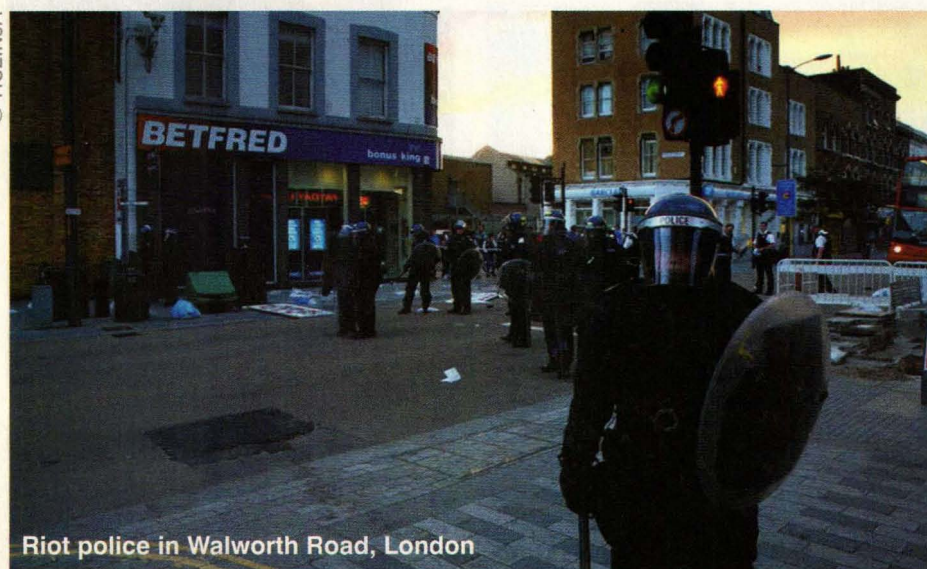
A vehicle burns in Manchester



© RICHARD HOPKINS

Of course the BlackBerry was not the only communication device used, but its advanced and clever technology makes it a much more difficult product to examine. Yet despite of all the cyber threats numerous electronics' companies and cell phone network providers are supporting the police. With powerful GPS monitoring systems in place, supported by other services (some of them intel based), coded messages and other communications will reveal useful intelligence - so too the hard

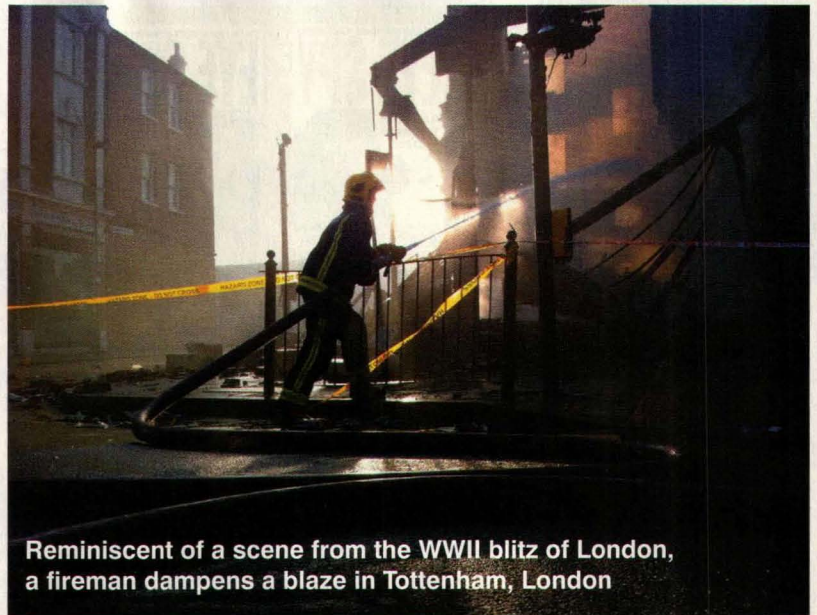
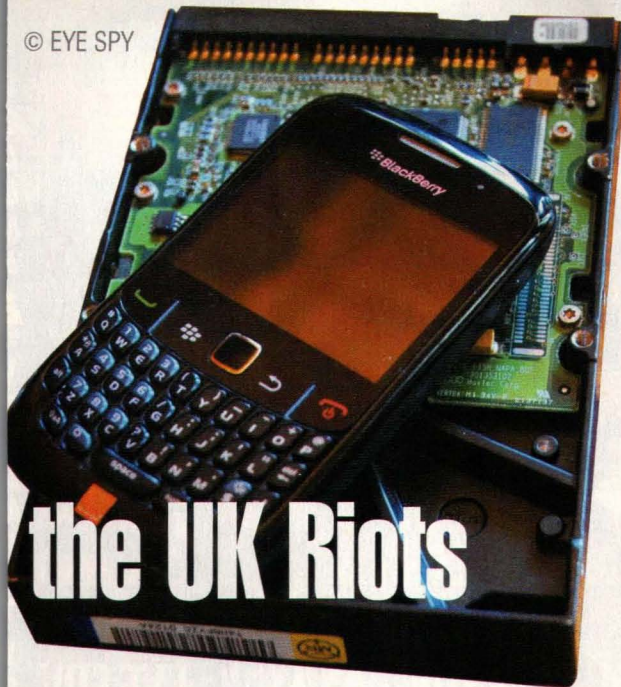
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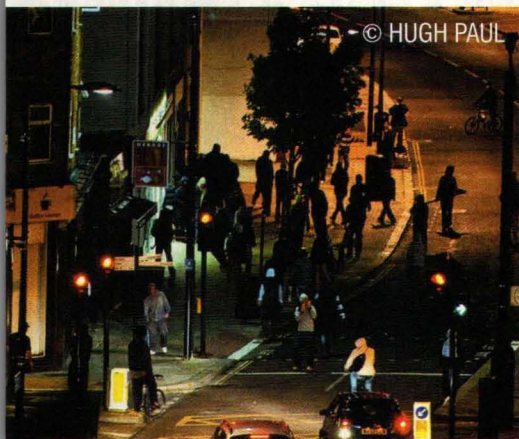
Riot police in Walworth Road, London



© HOZINJA



Reminiscent of a scene from the WWII blitz of London, a fireman dampens a blaze in Tottenham, London



© HUGH PAUL

had just days earlier resigned over Britain's long-running phone hacking saga.

Besides massive city centre, street and local shop business damage, people were mugged, lives threatened, residences destroyed and worse still, five people, including three men were murdered in Birmingham simply for trying to protect property and lives.

Eye Spy intelligence sources understand that at one point during the height of the riots, a discussion did take place about the possibility

of closing down parts of the country's cell phone network/coverage and 'Twitter', but this was rejected by senior intel officers who warned that the implications for public safety could be compromised.

A London police officer told Eye Spy: "The absence of senior official instruction and ministerial guidance left many officers (New Scotland Yard) vulnerable. Instant communication between the thugs undoubtedly played a part..."

The remains of a building on the corner of High Road and Lansdowne Road, London

drives of seized computers used by some hackers and crime leaders.

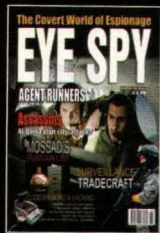
Days of shameful rioting clearly damaged Britain's international reputation as the scenes were televised across the world. It didn't help that Parliament members had started their several month long holiday, nor that the Prime Minister and Mayor of London were out of the country, and that New Scotland Yard's most senior officer - Sir Paul Stephenson



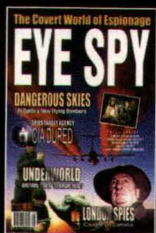
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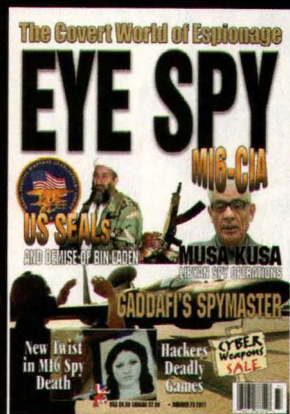
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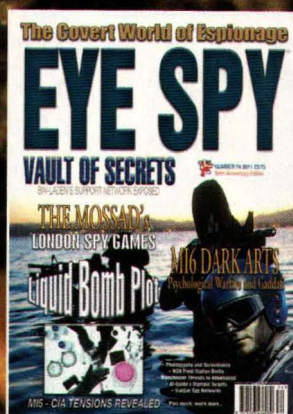
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LINE X and DST Agent Farewell

The Top Secret Liaisons of France and America that Derailed a KGB Spy Network

Thirty years ago this August, the CIA was presented with a golden opportunity to disrupt KGB operations and create all manner of confusion in the Soviet Union. At an economic summit in Canada, 1981, President Reagan was approached by his French counterpart Francois Mitterrand, who had an interesting proposition. French Intelligence had a high-level agent in the KGB and could America make use of him?

At the time, the KGB operated a powerful global spy network code-named 'Line X' - run by the Service's T-Directorate (scientific and technical). It was their job to secure (by any means) high-end technologies. The French spy was KGB Colonel Vladimir Vetrov. And just by chance, he happened to be the point of contact for all things technical that Line X agents acquired.

With French approval, the CIA on the instruction of then D/CIA William Casey, made contact with Vetrov in an audacious plan code-named 'Operation Farewell' ('Farewell was



KGB Colonel Vladimir Vetrov

the code-name assigned to him by France's intel service - Direction de la Surveillance du Territoire (DST). And not only did Langley start receiving intelligence (around 4,000



President Reagan and Francois Mitterrand pictured in 1981

Using a French supplied agent, one of President Reagan's first Cold War disruption operations against the Soviet Union was tackling a huge KGB network intent on grasping the world's most advanced technology...

documents and photographs in total), they used Vetrov to inject deliberately poor technology into the Soviet system. One such plan involved delivering through Line X a carefully constructed and flawed control system which was used in a huge natural gas pipeline that was being built across Siberia (Urengoy-Surgut-Chelyabinsk). In June 1982, a massive explosion occurred - the pipeline was severely damaged. The Agency had inserted what was described as a "logic bomb" into the system causing a massive failure. The blast was so huge it was even recorded by NORAD which feared Russia had covertly built a missile launching site which had thus far remained secret.

Of course in true KGB fashion, stories have since emerged from spy veterans that the blast was the result of "poor construction" rather than sabotage and that the Trans-Siberia Pipeline as it is known, was "repaired within hours."

Vetrov's operations and work for the Agency form an interesting section know as 'The Farewell Dossier' which can be accessed via the CIA's excellent web site (see library). Amongst the wording, and relevant to the pipeline explosion, a reference to 'flawed turbine technology'!

Besides disruption operations, Vetrov delivered the names of hundreds of persons connected in some way to Line X.

And rather than launch immediate counter operations to expose, arrest and remove these agents, the CIA embarked upon other projects to feed them with disinformation and faulty technical information. Included in this material was discarded plans for the Space Shuttle and Stealth fighter.

And on a final ironic note, the official inauguration ceremony for the near 3,000 mile gas transportation system, which was broadened to



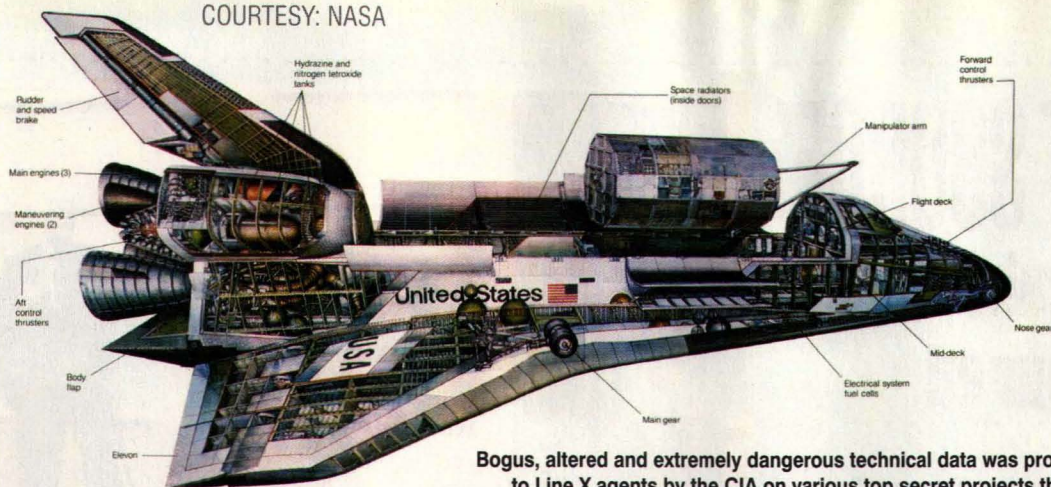
D/CIA William Casey

incorporate the Western Siberian Europe line, took place in France.

- The story of Vetrov inspired the book 'Bonjour Farewell: La Verite sur la Taupe Francaise du KGB'. This in turn was part adapted for the 2009 French picture 'L'affaire Farewell' (see poster far left).



COURTESY: NASA



Bogus, altered and extremely dangerous technical data was provided to Line X agents by the CIA on various top secret projects the Americans knew Moscow was already aware of. This included flawed plans for a defunct Space Shuttle and Stealth aeroplane

Agent Farewell and the Siberian Pipeline Explosion

To automate the operation of valves, compressors, and storage facilities in such an immense undertaking, the Soviets needed sophisticated control systems... Russian pipeline authorities approached the US for the necessary software, [but] they were turned down. Undaunted, the Soviets looked elsewhere; a KGB operative was sent to penetrate a Canadian software supplier in an attempt to steal the needed codes.

US intelligence, tipped by Farewell, responded and – in cooperation with some outraged Canadians – “improved” the software before sending it on... the pipeline software that was to run the pumps, turbines, and valves was programmed to go haywire, after a decent interval, to reset pump speeds and valve settings to produce pressures far beyond those acceptable to the pipeline joints and welds. The result was the most monumental non-nuclear explosion and fire ever seen from space. At the White House, we received warning from our infrared satellites of some bizarre event out in the middle of Soviet nowhere. Taken from the NSA Archive



Commemorative USSR stamp celebrating the opening of the enormous pipeline

Intel Honours and Markers

The Watergate Affair

Like London, Washington DC has its spy locations, from dead letter drops to buildings which house some of the world's most secret spy and defence agencies. It also has locations of infamy and reflection, from assassin corners, to simple concreted paths and posts where undercover and shadowy deals were performed.

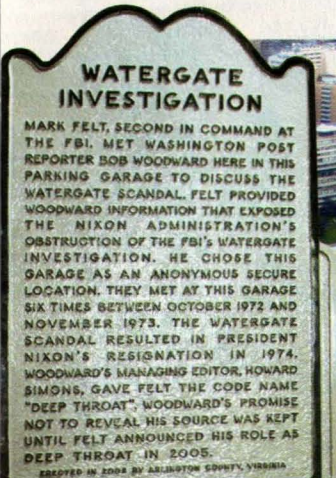
And it is in the latter category, a new addition has been added - this in the form of a civil war-type historical marker. The Historic Preservation Agency in Arlington, Virginia (close to the US capital), advised that city officials “quietly installed” a plate where the famous Watergate source known as ‘Deep Throat’ secretly met with *Washington Post* journalist Bob Woodward. In 1972 and 1973,



Bob Woodward and Carl Bernstein

Woodward and his investigative colleague, Carl Bernstein, were passed crucial information by the source, who until 2005 remained anonymous, but is of course FBI man Mark Felt. Felt advised Woodward of the hotel break-in and of the Nixon administration's attempts to obstruct and keep the affair low-key. It didn't work, Woodward got his story and the president was forced to step down in 1974.

The new marker, proposed in 2008 and which stands near the underground carpark entrance, says the two men met six times.



The Watergate complex and new civil recognition marker

T-Directorate

The Soviet Union's KGB T-Directorate evolved from 'Department 10' in 1963. Its primary task was to secure Western strategic, military and industrial technology.

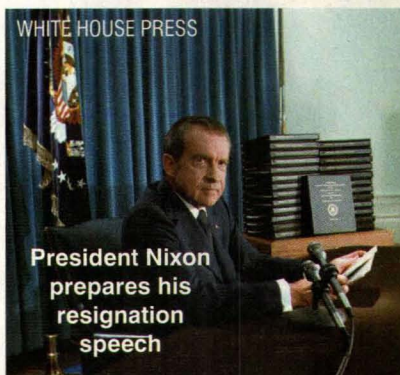


Divided into four sub-departments, the Directorate operated hundreds of officers and agents primarily based at Soviet embassies across the world.

After the fall of communism in the early 1990s, reorganisation and renaming of the KGB (now FSB - Federal Security Service), T-Directorate became Russia's anti or counter-terrorism element.



FBI agent Mark Felt (publicity pose)



President Nixon prepares his resignation speech

COURTESY: FBI MEDIA

'MOST SECRET SOURCE'

Allied Codebreakers of WWII Honoured

Her Majesty The Queen dedicated a public memorial at Britain's famous Bletchley Park code-breaking museum in July, to commemorate all those that provided vital service to the intelligence facility and its numerous 'outstations' during World War II.

This was The Queen and Duke of Edinburgh's first visit to the home of the wartime code breakers. They were accompanied throughout the visit by former GCHQ head Sir Francis Richards, outgoing Chairman of the Bletchley Park Board of Trustees and Simon Greenish, Director of the Bletchley Park Trust.

The Royal Party was provided with a short tour of the museum and shown some of the restoration projects which have taken place at Bletchley Park to rebuild the machines which assisted

with the wartime decryption of enemy codes. These included the Turing 'Bombe', brainchild of mathematical genius Alan Turing, and Colossus, the world's first electronic computer. The Queen was also shown an Enigma machine and given a demonstration of how it worked.

At the dedication ceremony, The Queen was introduced to some of the veterans that either served at Bletchley Park or the outstations, that intercepted the material that Bletchley Park processed. These included Sir Arthur Bonsall, veteran of the Bletchley Park air section, who went on to be a Director of GCHQ. She was also introduced to some of the relatives of deceased veterans, who had been invited to celebrate the event,

including Sir John Dermot Turing, nephew of Alan Turing.

Before she unveiled the memorial, The Queen spoke of her deep sense of admiration and gratitude for the men and women who served at Bletchley and the debt the nation owes to them for their achievements. She also emphasised the importance of the intelligence allies with whom the UK worked, and the inspiration Bletchley provides to the intelligence services today.

HM The Queen paid tribute to the Bletchley Park veterans in her speech saying: "For your many achievements I give my heartfelt thanks, on behalf of an eternally grateful nation"



Queen Salutes the CODEBREAKERS



Sir John Turing, nephew of Alan Turing, shows the Queen the 'Turing Slate Statue'



Codebreaker Jean Valentine and a rebuilt Turing 'Bombe'



DEDICATION OF BLETCHLEY PARK MEMORIAL



Former GCHQ Directors Sir Arthur Bonsall and outgoing Trust Chairman, Sir Francis Richards



The Queen pictured with Arthur Bonsall (far right) and Simon Greenish - Bletchley Park Director

The memorial was designed and sculpted by artist Charles Gurrey. Commissioned by The Bletchley Park Trust and GCHQ (successors to GC&CS), it fulfils a commitment by the previous Foreign Secretary, David Miliband, to provide a lasting tribute to the Bletchley Park veterans.

The memorial consists of two, eight foot high slabs of Caithness stone interlinked at the top. This signifies the mutual reliance of those who worked at Bletchley Park and those that intercepted enemy transmissions at the

outstations. One block displays the wording 'We also served' and the other a sculpted list of some of the 300 plus outstations that existed across the world. There is also a Morse code message engraved on the back of the memorial, which says 'My Most Secret Source'. This was one of Churchill's famous expressions, describing the valuable 'ULTRA' intelligence, obtained from the decryption of Enigma intercepts.

Following the ceremony, The Queen was shown the Roll of Honour which lists nearly 11,000 people who served at Bletchley Park and its outstations during the War. This has been compiled over a number of years.

To mark Her Majesty's visit, The Queen issued a code-cracking challenge to school children. This challenge is open to everyone, but is aimed at children between the ages of 13 and 16 as a summer project (See Links).



The Queen examines an Enigma machine

LINKS: <http://www.royal.gov.uk/LatestNewsandDiary/TheQueensCodeBookChallenge/TheQueensCodeBookChallenge.aspx>

Intel Honours and Markers Yuri Gagarin

50 years ago Yuri Gagarin became the first man to fly into outer space. Three months after his historic journey in 1961, the Russian cosmonaut visited London and was greeted by tens of thousands of people. He had been invited by the British Foundry Workers' Union - and of course, Moscow simply couldn't turn down such an offer!

To celebrate that occasion, a new statue of the hero spaceman has been erected near Admiralty Arch just off the Mall.

Gagarin died in 1968 in circumstances that still remain unclear when his training jet crashed.

Gagarin's daughter Elena unveiled the statue at the exact spot where he was first greeted by the British public. ➤



The magnificent statue in honour of the famous Russian cosmonaut Yuri Gagarin. The coin was issued in 2001 in Russia to celebrate the 40th anniversary of his flight

© SNAPPERJACK OF LONDON

THE WALL

© JORGE LASCAR



Officials mark the 50th anniversary of construction of the infamous Berlin Wall

Germany's Chancellor Angela Merkel and other officials recently gathered in Berlin to mark the 50th anniversary of the beginning of the Wall's construction. The focus of the ceremony centred on one of the few remaining sections that have survived since the structure, which divided the two Germany's, was dismantled.

Merkel spoke passionately and those in attendance observed a minute's silence at a newly landscaped outdoor memorial area that includes information posts explaining the Wall's history. This also incorporates a display with the names and photos of most of those who died as they attempted to cross

into the West. Some 136 perished, including eight East German border guards.

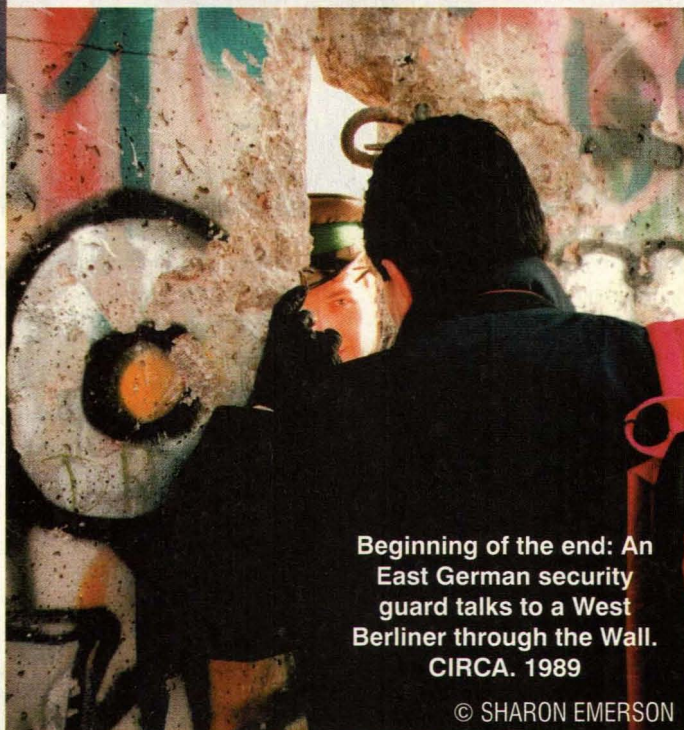
Some of the prominent city locations of the Wall, which was sandwiched by a 'no-man's' corridor flanked by armed guards and watch towers, have long since disappeared, replaced by fashionable neighbourhoods and shopping areas. However, there is a great deal of debate, annoyance and ill feeling amongst many Germans about the haste in which this Cold War structure was torn down.

Merkel, who was actually born in East Germany said: "I couldn't visit my aunt; I couldn't visit my cousins. That affected my whole life."



© JSEBASTIAN DERUNGS

Intel Honours and Markers



Beginning of the end: An East German security guard talks to a West Berliner through the Wall. CIRCA. 1989

© SHARON EMERSON

FACT FILE

Construction actually began on 15 June 1961. The government of East Germany stated it had no intention of erecting a wall, but on 12 August 1961, an order was signed that made the project official.

West Berlin officials often referred to the construction as 'The Wall of Shame', noting its restriction on freedom of movement.

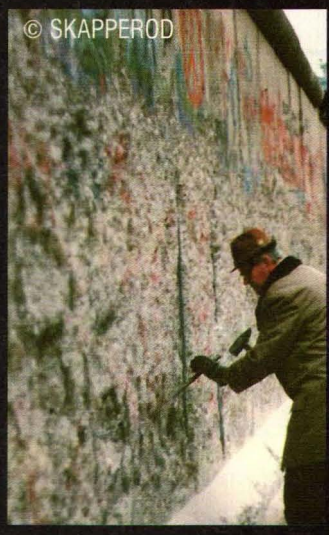
Many Berliners suffered from a psychological illness dubbed 'Mauerkrankheit' or 'Wall

Sickness', relevant here to a fear of confined spaces and crowds. Senior doctors are adamant the Wall played a part in illnesses such as depression, delusions and of course, suicide.

The area between the two Walls (no-man's land), was nicknamed the 'Death Strip'. Security guards in the East often raked the sand to allow guards to notice footprints more easily.

Various audacious escapes were made, using tunnels, hot air balloons and deception. It is estimated over 5,000 people managed to flee to West Berlin.

© SKAPPEROD



Former SAS Sergeant
John McAleese and
MI5 science man
Tony Sale pass away

FAREWELL HEROES

John McAleese

FEARLESS SAS WARRIOR WITH A HEART

Iranian Embassy, Knightsbridge



John McAleese, 'Mac' to his friends and family, was one of the black-clad persons watched by millions on 5 May 1980, placing an explosive charge on the balcony of the Iranian Embassy. This, after terrorists had taken over the building. John blew out a window and with his colleagues successfully saved all but one of the hostages in Operation Nimrod. The SAS shot most of the terrorists.

It was the first time an SAS operation had been televised live on both ITV and the BBC. The broadcast showed troops in balaclavas - among them McAleese - abseiling down ropes on to the first floor of the embassy, where it was thought that most of the hostages were being held. That

day, changed the public perception of the SAS and helped create an almost invincible aura around the Special Forces unit.

Sadly John collapsed and died of a heart attack in Greece on 26 August. It was almost two years to the day since his soldier son Paul, 29, was killed in Afghanistan by an IED whilst attempting to rescue a colleague. The last two years of McAleese's life were marked by the death of Paul, who was serving in the 2nd Battalion the Rifles. He had hoped to join the SAS like his father before him.

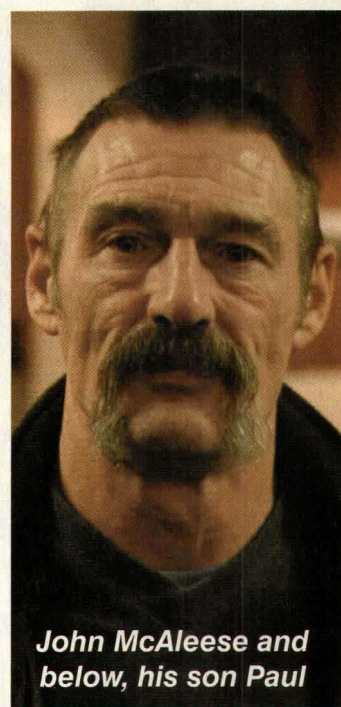
After Paul's death, John McAleese appealed to then Prime Minister Gordon Brown for better resources for the troops serving in Helmand province. He said that his son had complained that there were not

enough troops in Afghanistan to monitor areas for explosive devices.

McAleese served in the British Army for 22 years, 15 of which were spent in 22 Special Air Service where he was awarded the Military Medal.

Eye Spy security consultant Rusty Firmin, former 22 SAS soldier and a very close friend of John who also participated in the Iran Embassy operation, said he was a great man. Rusty lived for years on the same street as the McAleese family and said the news was distressing, but he would always remember his fearless friend dearly.

John's daughter, Hayley, said her father had died of a "broken heart," with reference to his fallen son.



John McAleese and below, his son Paul

© JOHN MCALEESE



© MOD/CROWN COPYRIGHT

MI5 Officer Tony Sale

ELECTRONICS MAN WITH A TOUCH OF GENIUS

Former MI5 Principal Scientific Officer, radar specialist and brilliant mathematician, Tony Sale, one of Bletchley Park's most famous figures has died aged 80.

Tony was a familiar figure at the codebreaking museum and is best known for his work rebuilding the Colossus machine, the world's first operational computer. This immense and time-consuming task - it took 14 years to complete, saw him travel up and down the country searching out wartime parts. The computer sped-up counter-measures and helped

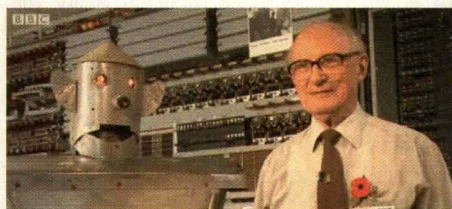
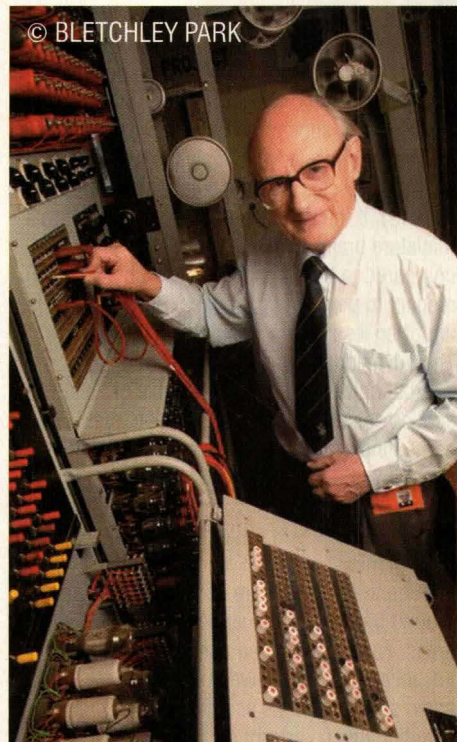
the Allies view German High Command communications. He was also the founding member of the National Museum of Computers (TNMOC), a body which helps preserve all types of computers.

However, his past employment with MI5 was equally as important, and no doubt just as interesting. For several years Sale assisted Peter Wright of 'Spycatcher' fame. Wright, of course, was a 'bugging' specialist and was probably grateful for Tony's assistance in many operations that required a 'special electronic touch'.

This likable man was always friendly and gave his time to visitors explaining just how the Colossus machine worked. Indeed, one of his last guests was Queen Elizabeth II (see page 66), who just days before his death unveiled a memorial to the wartime codebreakers.

Simon Greenish, Director of Bletchley Park paid tribute to Tony, saying his work was of immense importance, and that he was a stalwart in the original 'Save Bletchley Park Campaign' when the museum was teetering on the edge of closure.

© BLETCHLEY PARK



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

MIND CONTROL PRINCIPLES IN THE INTELLIGENCE CYCLE

The Radio Frequency Identification System

In this feature MIKE FINN looks at the incredibly important and fast emerging, yet shrinking technology of the Radio Frequency Identification System (RFID) and the role it is already playing in intelligence collection

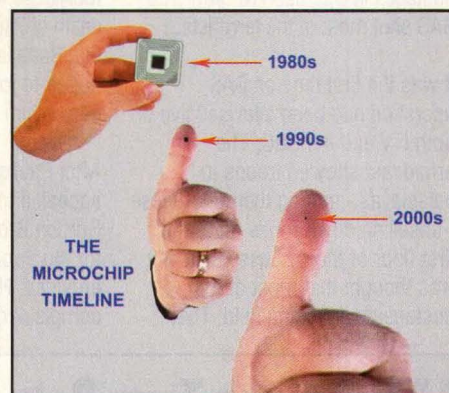
For some years now the intelligence agencies of various nations, including Britain, America, and Russia, have been researching the potential of the Radio Frequency Identification System (RFID) in various aspects of intelligence work. This technology began as a sophisticated way of tracking all kinds of inventory, far superior to bar codes. Research is now much more advanced, with the introduction of the Micro-electro-mechanical-system (MEMS). If the RFID chip can be compared to a miniature brain, then a MEMS chip can be compared to both brain and our limbs, with respect to performing the task. Both type of chip are often less than a millimetre square in size. The advantage of the MEMS is that on a microscopic level a chip is capable of acting as a sensor, assimilating the information, then controlling or activating mechanical devices in the real world.

There are many ways that this technology can be used in mind control; in fact international intelligence agencies are constantly making ground breaking discoveries in many of these areas. For the layperson not familiar with these advanced processes, we first need to look at the basic structure of the science and technology, together with its advantages in this field.

The RFID system is composed of a very small microchip attached to a minute antenna, this 'tag' is a transponder that receives and transmits signals. The information is collected by a 'reader' (sometimes called an interrogator), which can both receive and transmit to the microchip (tag) via a specific radio frequency. Finally the information is processed through the host (sometimes called the controller), which is a computer, or similar processing centre. Once the



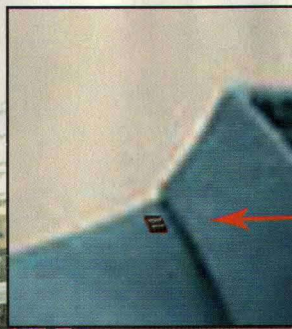
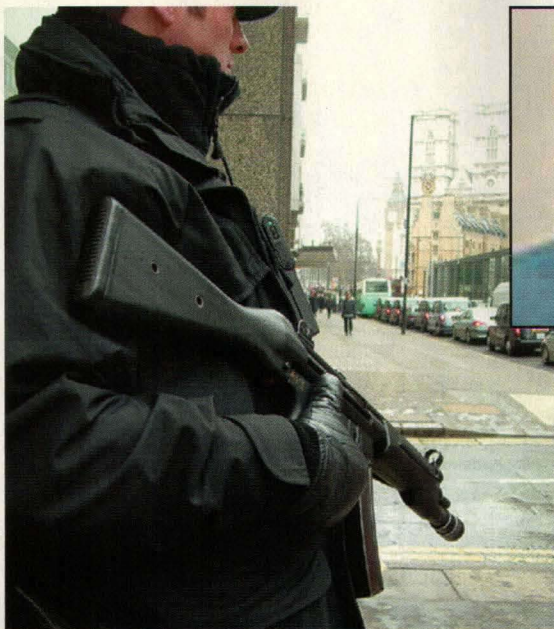
RFID tags
have been
used in
library books
for some time



tag is attached to an object (or product) its journey can be tracked and information on events relating to it can be stored. Likewise, a profile can be built up of any person purchasing such products. It has even been reported and purported, that all of the London police officers are or will be RFID chipped, apparently to assist in locating each officer in times of trouble. In American hospitals the 'chipping' of patients is optional but available.

ACTIVE, PASSIVE AND SEMI PASSIVE TAGS

The RFID tag can be powered in a number of ways. An active tag uses some form of battery power source, but these tend to be larger and have the limited life of the battery. The passive tag is the more practical for intelligence work, because it can draw power from the electromagnetic field created by the antenna of the reader, then convert the energy to power itself up and operate. Apart from having an indefinite life potential (at least 20 years), it will be almost undetectable while dormant. Finally



With RFID technology, placing and concealing a tracking chip could not be easier



It has even been reported... that all London's police officers are or will be RFID chipped, apparently to assist in locating each officer in times of trouble...

there is the semi-passive tag, where the chip is run by battery and the communication aspect draws from the antenna of the reader. Another advantage of this system is that it does not require line-of-sight (LOS) between tag and reader. The RFID microchip is like a mini computer, as well as storing and transmitting information about the item to which it is attached, the whole information process can be encrypted.

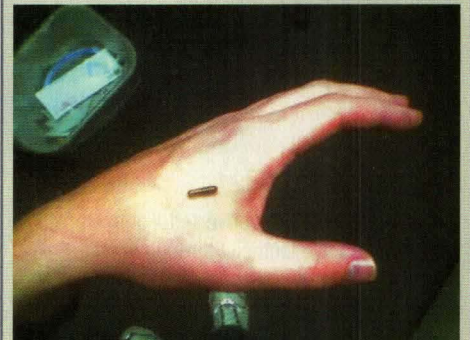
The Micro-electro-mechanical-system (MEMS), does more than collate and process information relating to the item it is attached to. The MEMS chips will actually interface and make changes in the physical world. For example they can take environmental readings, store data, and can cause a piece of equipment to respond to given information (e.g. switch a light off or on), they can also converse with similar technology, or interface with many types of devices, acting as both sensors and activators. The size of the MEMS chip may be anything from a millimetre to a micron (or less). The chip itself can contain hundreds or even thousands of components.

One method of powering these type of devices is through what is called 'energy harvesting'. To understand the basic concept we need to know



RFID technology is already being tested on the control and tracking of airport baggage

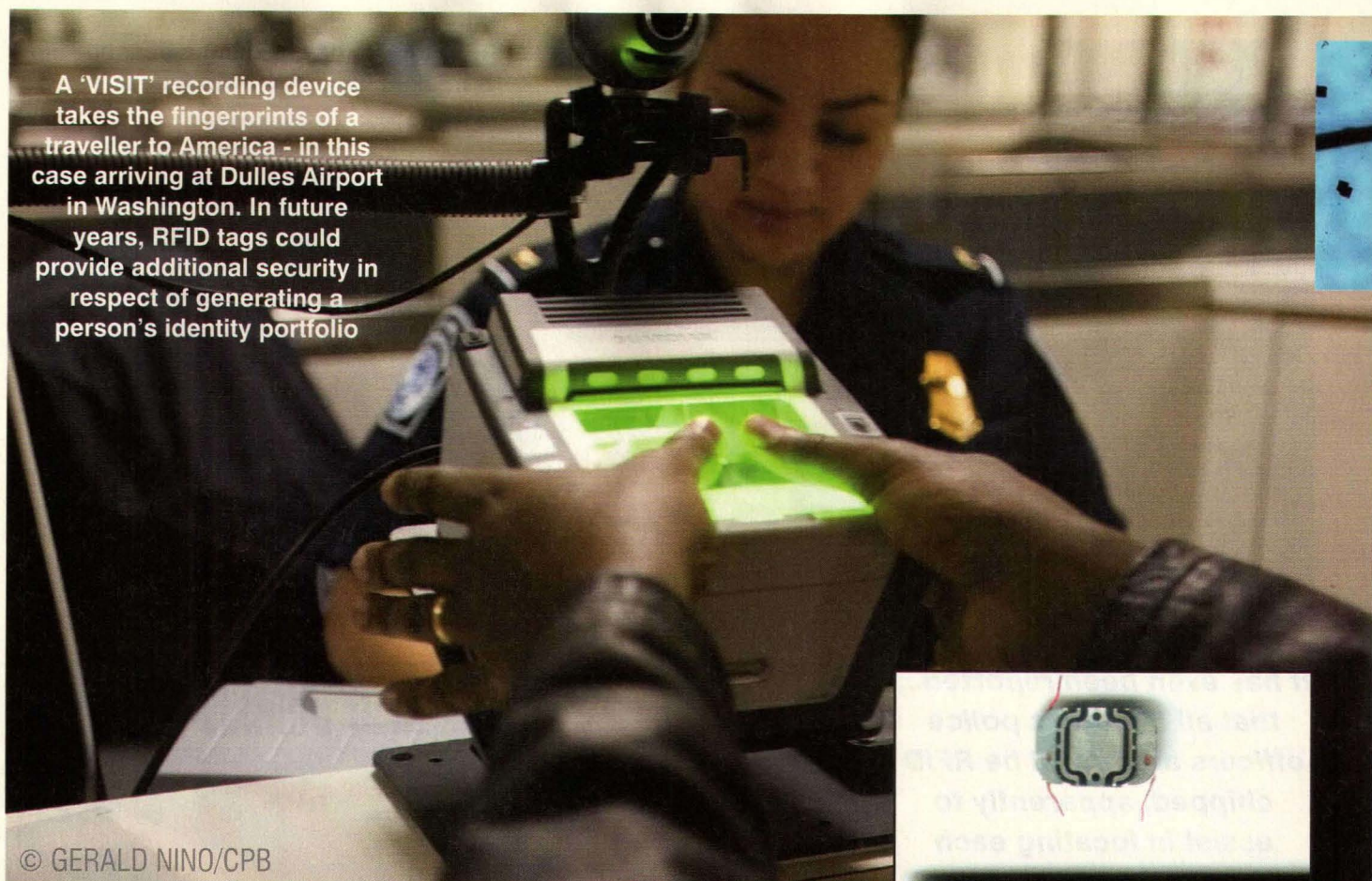
RFID HUMAN IMPLANTS



These images show an RFID chip before and after insertion into a human hand. There is a school of thought that the technology will eventually be used in various security fields, however, the FBI, whilst encouraging advances in the science, have warned against the use of RFID's for people identification. Analysts in this case believe it could and probably would be attacked by those involved in identity theft and perhaps even terrorism.

Despite privacy concerns by some people, including politicians, Eye Spy understands the technology is being examined at an intelligence level in the UK and USA in respect of its use as a superior surveillance and tracking device.

A 'VISIT' recording device takes the fingerprints of a traveller to America - in this case arriving at Dulles Airport in Washington. In future years, RFID tags could provide additional security in respect of generating a person's identity portfolio



© GERALD NINO/CPB

that all energy can be converted. For example wind can supply electricity through wind turbines, solar power is harvested with solar panels and converted to electricity. In the case of these microchips, they can draw enough energy from an electromagnetic field to operate. This means that from an intelligence perspective they remain dormant (thus virtually undetectable), until such a field is introduced. In the case of the RFID chip it is the reader that sends a specific signal through the antenna, this electromagnetic energy is picked up by the chip and communication begins. Of course there are other types of power supply depending on the purpose of the chip.

Among those interested in exploring the potential of this microchip technology is the Defence Advanced Research Projects Agency (DARPA) in America. Ideally for them, the microchips are a low noise signal source, excellent for direction finding, optical communication, optical oscillators, and enhanced laser sources. The objective here is to combine electronics with MEMS and photonic technology in this and other areas of research.

LAB-ON-A-CHIP

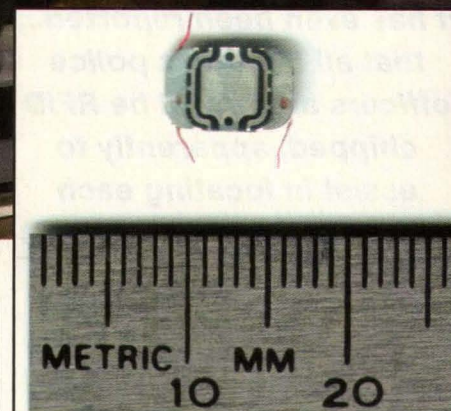
Organisations such as Homeland Security, the CIA, and British Intelligence all see the advantages of MEMS. Not surprising when you consider what are called 'lab-on-a-chip' devices. By way of example, a single chip can be programmed to detect and analyse some 600 chemical identities, ranging from drugs to explosives. Such analytic chip devices are often

less than a millimetre square. In these areas of expertise the potential is almost endless.

THE DUST CHIP

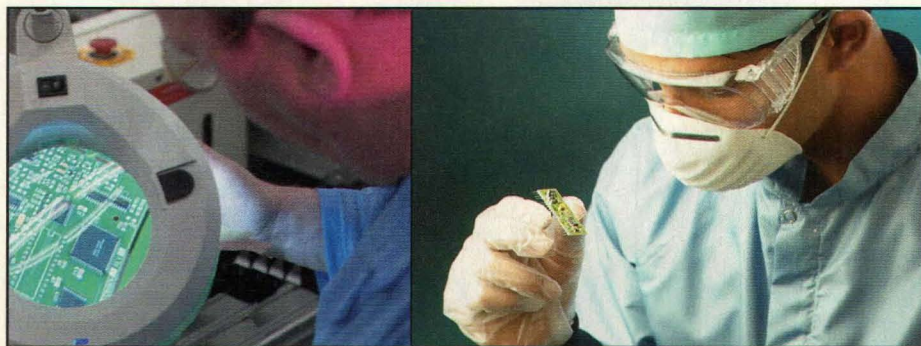
Between 2007 and 2009, Hitachi produced an RFID chip that measured only 0.05 millimetres square, which became known as the 'dust' or 'powder' chip because of its microscopic size. The previous Hitachi 'mu-chip' was 0.4 by 0.4 millimetres. This type of chip can protect products or be used to track individuals. With Hitachi biometric interface technology such chips can be developed to control machinery, by the use of thought, and such chips can be used without direct incursion into the brain.

Nanoparticles are very small particles that are between 1 and 100nm (a nanometer is a billionth of a metre), their use is being explored by a number of biomedical research centres. Their magnetic properties can interact with entities in close proximity, for example in the cell membrane they could affect the ion channels (spoken

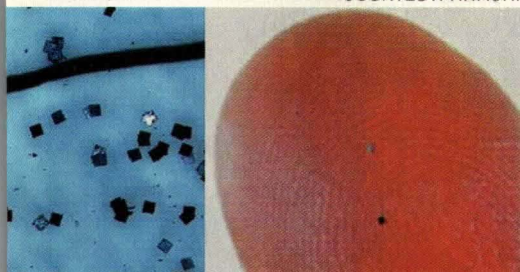


of in previous articles). This developing technology also has something to contribute to the new sciences of mind control. For example, according to some sources, nanotechnology research at the University in Buffalo has resulted in the ability to bombard the cell membrane with specific 'Nanoparticles' (presently animal experiments). These magnetic components can then be controlled externally, while affecting both neurons and ion channels.

There is no doubt that this technology is seeping into all walks of our everyday life: car airbags, inkjet printer heads, credit cards, passports, medical advances, nanotechnology, bioelectronics, the list is endless. However, in respect of mind control there are a number of avenues to be explored. Firstly such small chips can be placed on clothing, ingested, or implanted,



Microelectric circuits get smaller and smaller under laboratory conditions



Hitachi RFID chips shown in comparison with a human hair and finger

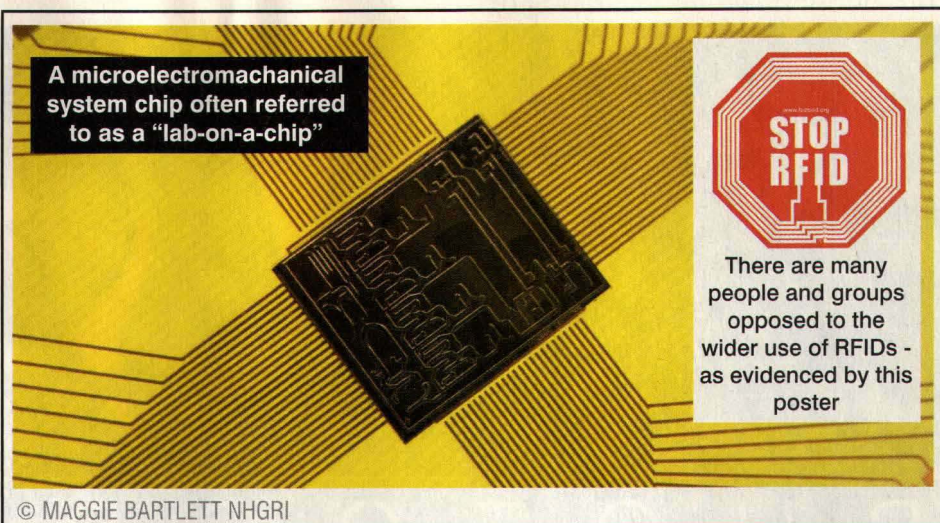
to allow constant location surveillance of an individual. With this in mind any long distance use of technology described in previous articles can be focused on a specific target and maintained. Bioelectronics and nanotechnology enhance the potential for more direct brain interfacing and communication through the neural information pathways. Nanoparticle technology will eventually open doors to enhancing forms of control that have developed from the early Ross Adey experiments. As with all the other technology discussed in previous articles, there are the usual glitches to overcome. These include such problems as increasing power potential, biological rejection, extending communication range, developing smaller, more efficient antenna, and so forth.

For those who have followed this series of articles, I will not need to join the dots in order to see the bigger picture in respect of mind control and future possibilities, which are vast. Blended with the technology I have already written about, we are on the threshold of a new era in the mind control domain.

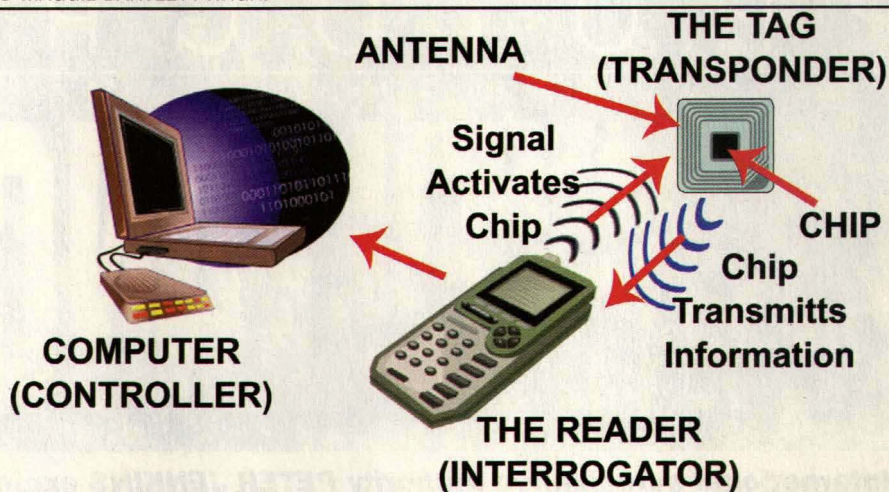
You may think that this is the upper limit of advancement in mind control, but you would be mistaken.

In the next article I will be looking at the mind control of animals and insects, and how they can and have been used in the intelligence cycle.

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Basic diagram of the RFID System

RFIDs Security Concerns

One person who is not convinced over the security of RFIDs is Karsten Nohl. His research into hacking and the breaking of all sorts of security codes connected to computer and cell phone technology is very well known across the world

"You can't consider the RFID world separate from the world of computers anymore, as manufacturers have in the past," said Nohl. "People have and will, as we have, taken security expertise from the world of computers and applied it to RFIDs, whose designers had been operating under the assumption that their world was apart from such scrutiny." In most cases, the data on RFID chips is unencrypted, a fact not lost on Nohl and his colleagues.

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

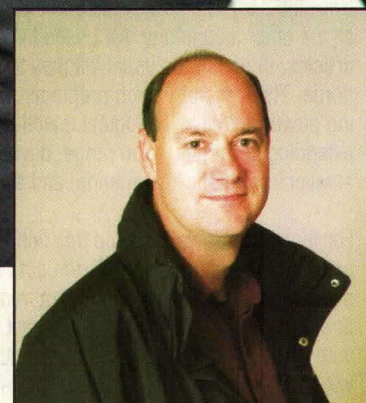
Correct Exposure & Metering

4

PHOTOGRAPHY

SURVEILLANCE

WITH PETER JENKINS



International surveillance authority PETER JENKINS explains the importance of exposure and metering and provides a number of useful tips for operatives... This feature will help you capture targets in difficult lighting and weather conditions

CORRECT EXPOSURE AND METERING

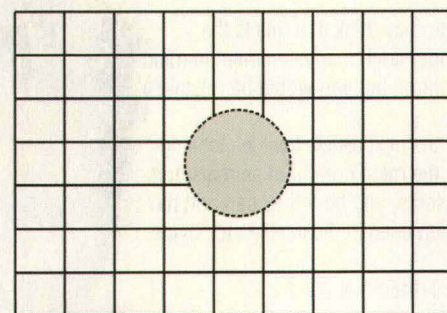
We have previously discussed how the camera's meter is able to read the amount of light and adjust the aperture and shutter speed settings accordingly - this to obtain what it considers to be the 'ideal' and correct exposure. Metering systems vary from camera to camera but most modern models work on 'multi-pattern' metering. The camera's 'eye' or frame is split into separate individual 'cells', it then averages the amount of light read in each of these cells to give a correct reading. In the diagram, the frame is split into 64 separate square cells, each of which takes a light reading. You will also note a circle in the centre, and this is used for 'Spot Metering'.

Your camera can meter in various other ways depending on how you have set it up through the menu.

SPOT METERING

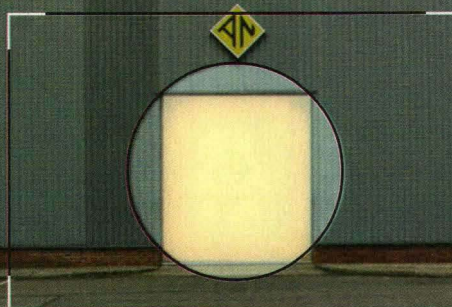
Most cameras have a spot metering facility and you may find this may be one of the most important features when taking covert photographs in tricky lighting situations.

Spot Metering can be switched on and used in two different ways; by going through the 'metering menu' and selecting 'Spot Metering' so that the camera constantly operates in 'spot' mode. Secondly, you can use the 'quick' spot

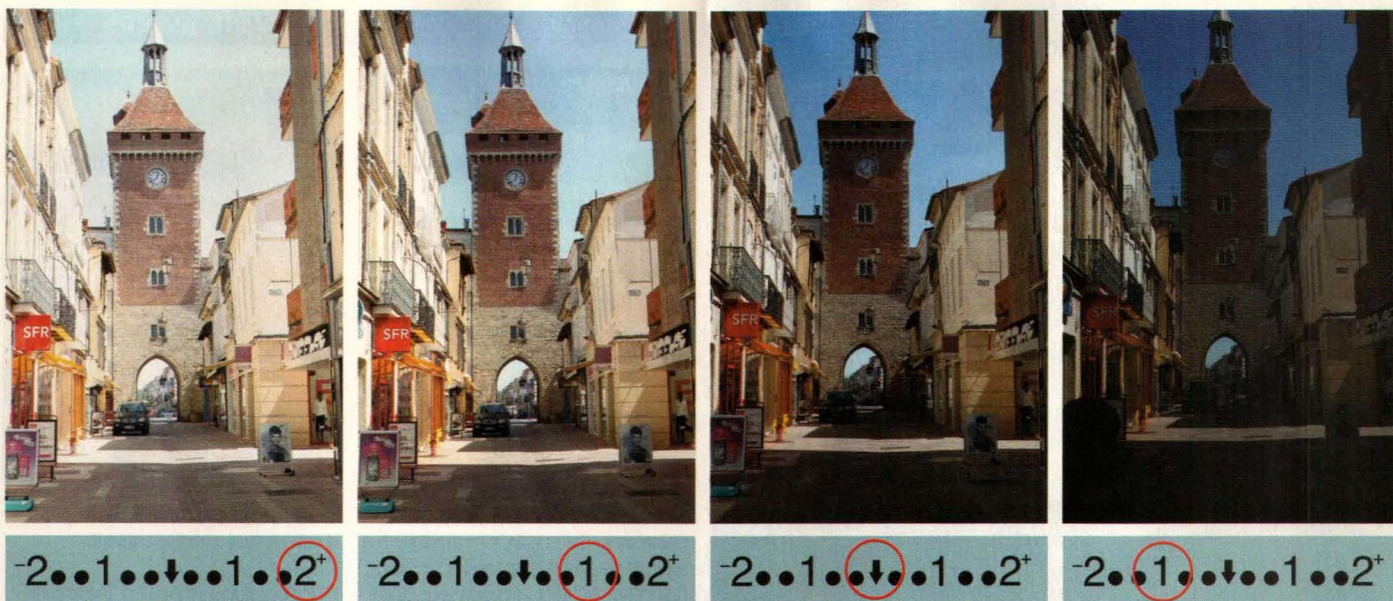


button (normally located behind the shutter release). When this is held down, the metering system restricts its reading to the circular area marked in the centre of the viewfinder. Therefore any light outside this area is ignored. This is

If your camera has a Spot Metering facility - familiarise yourself with it. Taking photographs in situations such as this can be tricky due to the contrast



Photographing into a lightened area



The EV (Exposure Value) setting can be easily changed by holding down the correct button on a digital camera, in this case, called the Av button on a Canon



useful when your surveillance target is surrounded by bright features or your subject is surrounded by dark features.

• Surroundings too Dark?

If you are photographing into an office window at night (which in most cases is very bright) but the remainder of the building is dark, the normal metering system would 'see' all this 'darkness' and therefore try to compensate the image by making it brighter. It's important to remember, in doing so, it has an adverse effect that the office window now becomes even brighter and 'whites' out.

The 'spot' should be placed over the subject to ensure that the subject is correctly exposed.

A classic use, or example of this would be to take a close up photograph of the full Moon.



Centre the spot on the middle of the Moon; it takes a light reading from the surface but ignores the 'darkness' which surrounds it. In a similar manner, performers at concerts where the stage is dark are often photographed using the spot metering technique.

• Surroundings too Bright?

If we have to take a photograph of a man who is standing in front of a white building loading a white van, the camera's meter would normally read all this 'whiteness' and close down the aperture to obtain an average exposure.

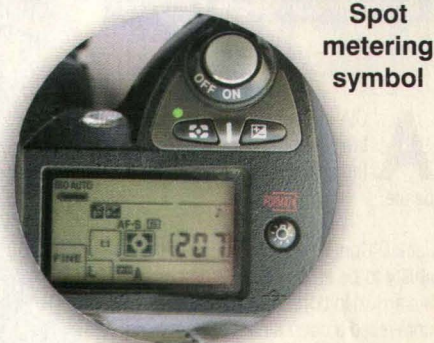
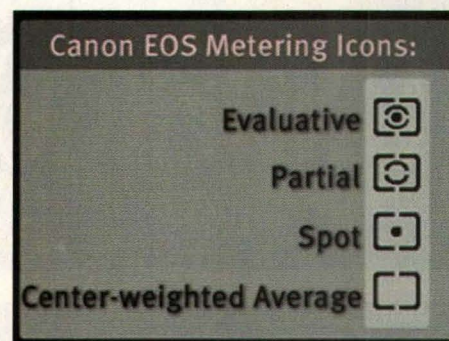
In doing so, the man will turn out very dark and under exposed. With spot metering, the spot is placed over the image of the man and the photo taken. The meter reads only the light from the man, ensuring a correct exposure. A similar situation would occur when your subject is standing on a bright horizon, in front of a bright window, or when the sun is behind him causing him to silhouette.

EXPOSURE COMPENSATION

If your camera does not have a spot metering facility and you find yourself taking photographs in similar conditions, you should be able to adjust your camera manually by over-exposing or under-exposing the picture by 1, 2 or 3 stops (f numbers). This is a fairly simple procedure and a method that is often ignored. Care should be used when using the exposure override control so that you do not compensate in the wrong direction.

Tip: If the surroundings are too bright, over expose; if they are too dark, under expose.

Many photographs taken of snowy scenes on automatic mode often appear too dark or grey. This is because the camera's meter has read a

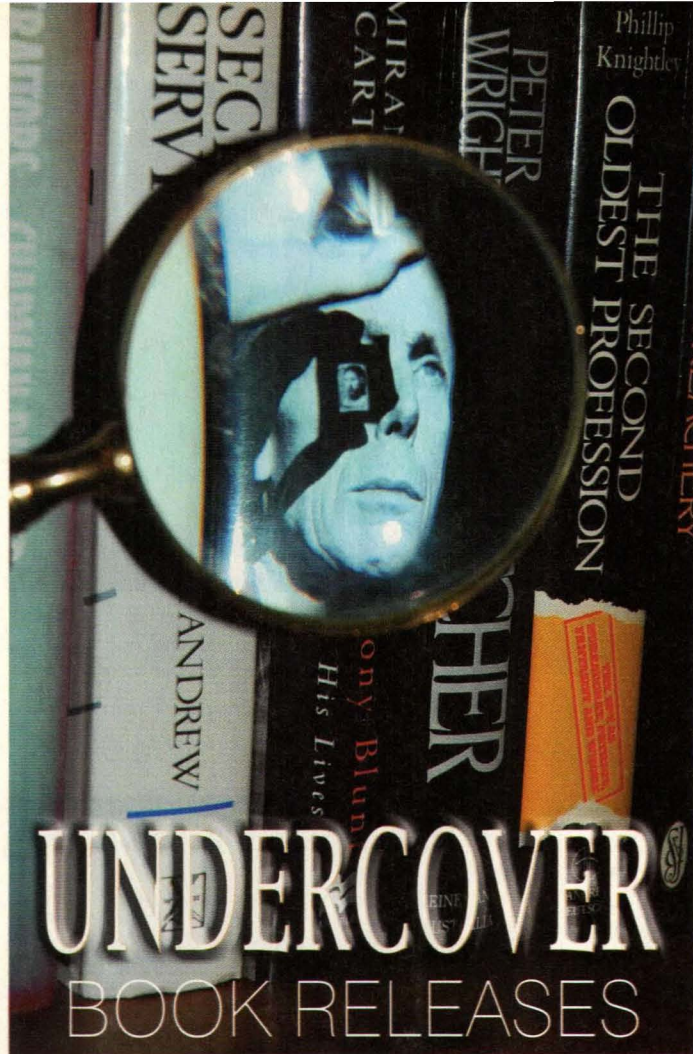


lot of light from the snow and as a consequence, closed the aperture down to compensate.

To override this, the camera's EV (Exposure Value) settings can be changed by a simple button press and a scroll of the programming wheel. In the four pictures, you can see how the 3rd image has been taken with a 'normal' metered reading. Images 1 and 2 have been overexposed by +2 and +1 stops making the image slightly brighter. The 4th image has been underexposed by -1 stop making it darker.

Important: If you alter this setting remember to reset it to zero afterwards, otherwise all of your other pictures will be incorrectly exposed.

• In the next edition of *Eye Spy*, Peter takes a look at various other photographic subjects such as focusing, extra exposure modes and settings that are useful to the surveillance photographer.

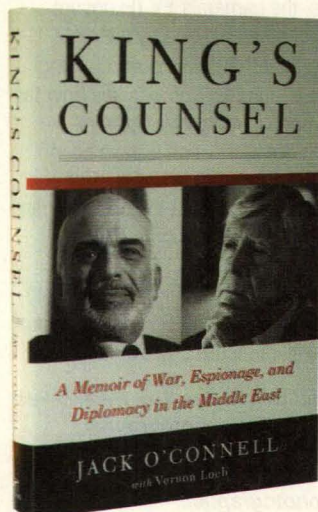


A KING'S COUNCIL: A Memoir of War, Espionage and Diplomacy in the Middle East

Jack O'Connell with Vernon Loeb
W. W. Norton & Company

A CIA station chief, later Jordan's lawyer in Washington, reveals the secret history of a lost peace.

Jack O'Connell possessed an uncanny ability to be at the centre of things. On his arrival in Jordan in 1958, he unravelled a coup aimed at the young King Hussein, who would become America's most reliable Middle East ally. Over time, their bond of trust and friendship deepened.



King Hussein of Jordan

His narrative contains secrets that will revise our understanding of the Middle East. In 1967, O'Connell tipped-off Hussein that Israel would invade Egypt the next morning. Later, as Hussein's Washington counsellor, O'Connell learned of Henry Kissinger's surprising role in the Yom Kippur War.

The book's leitmotif is betrayal. Hussein, the Middle East's only bona fide peacemaker, wanted simply the return of the West Bank, seized in the Six-Day War. Despite American promises, the clear directive of UN Resolution 242, and the years of secret negotiations with Israel, that never happened. Hussein's dying wish was that O'Connell tell the unknown story in this book. Hardback 266pp

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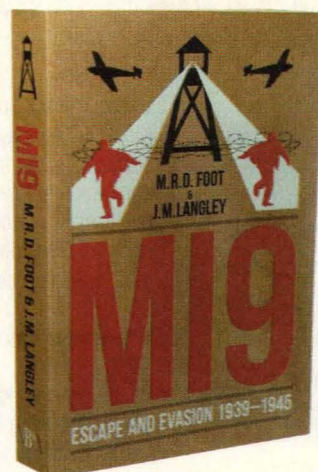
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MI9: ESCAPE AND EVASION 1935 - 1945

M.R.D. Foot and J. M. Langley
Biteback Publishing

Many famous escapes from Nazi-occupied Europe were made possible by a hitherto secret British service MI9. This small, dedicated and endlessly inventive team constantly exchanged coded letters with Allied troops in prisoner-of-war camps.

Elaborately hidden, it sent in money, maps, clothes, compasses and hacksaws. In return the prisoners sent out invaluable news of what was going on in the enemy's homeland. The agency was also responsible for aiding resistance fighters in enemy-occupied territory.



Understaffed and under-resourced, MI9 nonetheless made a terrific contribution to the Allies war effort, using sheer inventiveness to help free British servicemen trapped overseas and to gather intelligence on the Nazis. First published in 1979, this book tells the full inside story of MI9. Paperback 402pp

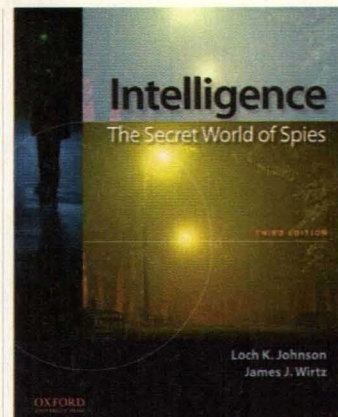
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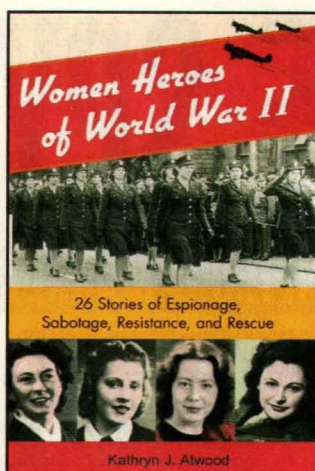
Women Heroes of World War II: 26 Stories of Espionage, Sabotage, Resistance, and Rescue

Kathryn Atwood
Chicago Review Press

Organised by country, this historical exploration includes stories of girls and women from across Europe and the United States who risked their lives to perform extremely dangerous acts against the Nazis during World War II.

The 26 profiles bring to life courageous women such as Noor Inayat Khan, a radio operator who parachuted into occupied France and transferred crucial messages; Johtje Vos, the Dutch housewife who hid Jews in her home and was repeatedly interrogated by the Gestapo; and, Hannie Schaft, a Dutch law student who became involved in the most dangerous resistance work - sabotage, weapons transference, and assassinations.

The profiles are written using dialogue, direct quotes, and document excerpts



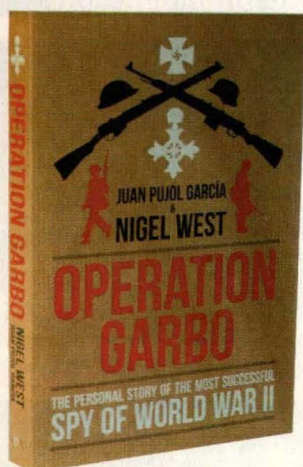
to lend authenticity and immediacy. Each profile includes one or more informative sidebars and is followed by a list of relevant books, websites, and films, making it an attractive resource for teachers, parents, and libraries. Hardback 272pp

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OPERATION GARBO: The Personal Story of the Most Successful Spy of World War II

Juan Pujol Garcia and Nigel West
Biteback Publishing

Garbo was the British codename of Joan Puyol Garcia, perhaps the most influential spy of the Second World War. By feeding false information to the Germans on the eve of the D-Day landings he ensured Hitler held troops back that might otherwise have defeated the Normandy landings. This allowed the Allied push against the Nazis in Europe to begin. Amazingly, Garbo's cover was never broken and he remains the only person ever to have been awarded both the British MBE and the German Iron Cross.



After the war Garbo faked his own death and fled to Venezuela with a mistress, where he later opened a book store. Ironically, his family in Spain only found out he was still alive when this book was published - Garbo having failed to realise it would also be translated into Spanish. Paperback 272pp

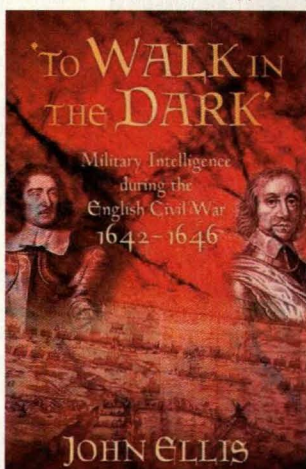
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TO WALK IN THE DARK: Military Intelligence During the English Civil War 1642-1646

John Ellis
The History Press Ltd

During the bloody years of the First English Civil War, as the battles of Edgehill, Newbury and Naseby raged, another war was being fought. Its combatants fought with cunning and deceit, a hidden conflict that nevertheless would steer the course of history.

The story of the spies and intelligence-gatherers of the Roundheads and Royalists is one that sheds new light on the birth of the Commonwealth. In 'To Walk in the Dark', intelligence specialist John Ellis presents the first comprehensive analysis of the First English Civil War intelligence services. He details the methods of the Roundhead spies who provided their army commanders with a constant flow of information about the movements of the King's armies, describes the earliest use of code-breaking and mail interception and shows how the Cavalier intelligence forces were overcome. He also reveals the intelligence personnel themselves: the shadowy spymasters, agents and femme fatales. Hardback 224pp

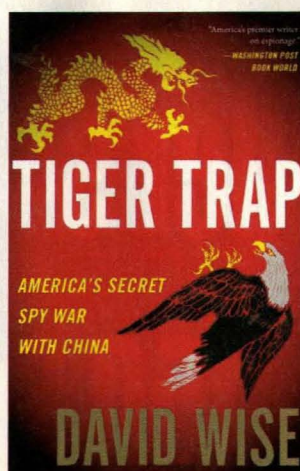


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TIGER TRAP: America's Secret Spy War with China

David Wise
Houghton Mifflin Harcourt

For decades, while America obsessed over Soviet spies, China quietly penetrated the highest levels of government. Now, for the first time, based on numerous interviews with key insiders at the FBI and CIA as well as with Chinese agents and people close to them, David Wise tells the full story of China's many victories and defeats in its American spy wars. Two key cases interweave throughout: Katrina Leung, code-named Parlor Maid, worked for the FBI for years, even after she became a secret double agent for China, aided by love affairs with both of her FBI handlers. Here, too, is



the inside story of the case, code-named Tiger Trap, of a key Chinese-American scientist suspected of stealing nuclear weapons secrets.

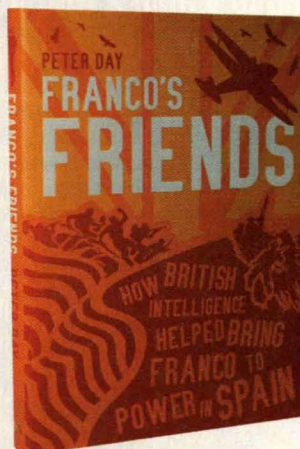
These two cases led to many others, involving famous names from Wen Ho Lee to Richard Nixon, stunning national security leaks, and sophisticated cyberspying. The story takes us up to the present, with a West Coast spy ring whose members were sentenced in 2010 - but it surely will continue for years to come, as China faces off against America. David Wise's history of China's spy wars in America is packed with eye-popping revelations. Hardback 304pp

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FRANCO'S FRIENDS

Peter Day
Biteback Publishing

Published to coincide with the 75th anniversary of the Falangist uprising in July 2011, Franco's Friends tells the little-known true story of how MI6 orchestrated the coup that brought General Franco to power in Spain in 1936, leading to the Spanish civil war and 40 years of right-wing dictatorship. It has long been known that a British plane took Franco from the Canaries to Morocco at the start of the coup and that Major Hugh Pollard travelled on the plane from London, masquerading as a tourist and accompanied by two attractive blondes to add to the deception that this was just a pleasure trip. What is not known



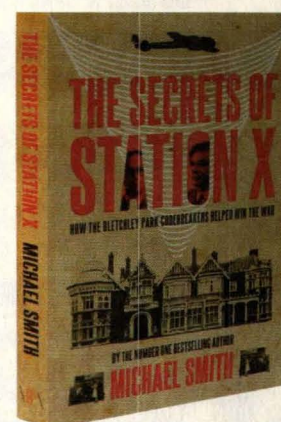
is the importance of his role and the extent of the involvement of the British intelligence services. Hardback 384pp

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THE SECRETS OF STATION X: How the Bletchley Park Codebreakers Helped Win the War

Michael Smith
Biteback Publishing

When Captain Ridley's shooting party arrived at Bletchley Park in 1939 no-one would have guessed that by 1945 the guests would number nearly 10,000 and that collectively they would have contributed decisively to the Allied war effort. Their role? To decode the Enigma cypher used by the Germans for high-level communications. It is an astonishing story. A melting pot of Oxbridge dons, maverick oddballs and more regular citizens worked night and day at Station X, as Bletchley Park was known, to derive intelligence information from German coded messages. Bear in mind that an Enigma machine had a possible 159 million million million different settings and the magnitude of the challenge becomes apparent.



Michael Smith constructs his absorbing narrative around the reminiscences of those who worked and played at Bletchley Park, and their stories add a very human colour to their cerebral activity. The code breakers of Station X did not win the war but they undoubtedly shortened it, and the lives saved on both sides stand as their greatest achievement. Paperback 328pp

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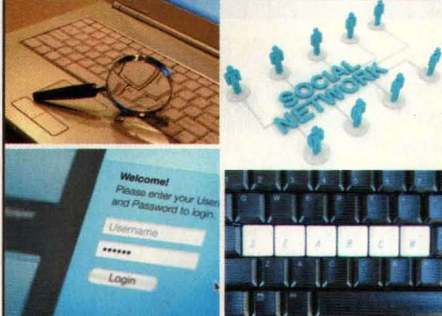


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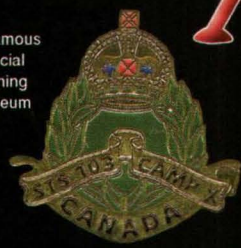
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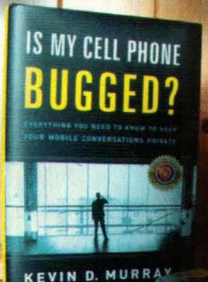
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THE DEPARTED

Spies, Legends and Assassins

SOE WHITE MOUSE

The Allies' most decorated secret service female agent, Australian Nancy Grace Augusta Wake, has died aged 98

Nicknamed the 'White Mouse' by the Gestapo for her exploits and her elusiveness, Wake played a key role in preparing the ground for the 1944 D-Day landings. Before that, as a courier, she helped forge an elaborate escape route across the Pyrenees which the Resistance used to help Allied servicemen and thousands of Jews flee the Nazis. Trained by the Special Operations Executive, many will remember her for her bravery and cunning, which included numerous active operations, including the blowing-up of an ammunition dump, the killing by hand of an SS guard, and participation in a raid on the Gestapo headquarters in Montucon.

In 1943, she was top of the Gestapo's most wanted list, and had a five million French Franc bounty on her head. Though she could have remained in the relative safety of Britain in 1944, she chose to be parachuted back into France to continue fighting



Australian SOE hero Nancy Grace Augusta Wake

with the Resistance and SOE. Active in various weapons supply units, she once cycled nearly 300 miles through German check-points and across a mountain range to find a new transmitting radio.

Highly decorated by various governments, Wake once said: "Freedom is the only thing worth living for. While I was doing that work I used to think it didn't matter if I died, because without freedom there was no point in living."

Another famed female SOE agent, Vera Atkins, once recalled her memories of Wake. "She was a real Australian bombshell. Tremendous



FFI fighter 1944

vitality, flashing eyes. Everything she did, she did well."

The hard hitting, straight-talking Wake was honoured with the George Medal, the Croix de Guerre, the Medaille de la Resistance, the Chevalier de Legion d'Honneur, the US Medal of Freedom, and quite belatedly, in 2004, she was finally made a Companion of the Order of Australia. The supposed reason given by her native country for such poor treatment, was "she was not fighting within Australia's armed forces," something which



Wake's false documents

officials now admit was a grave error of judgement.

The Australian medal award was first mooted in April 2000, but Wake, who always admitted to enjoying a drink or three, was typically blunt. "The last time there was a suggestion of giving me an Australian medal, I told the government they could stick their medals where the monkey stuck his nuts."

• Nancy Grace Augusta Wake, WWII Resistance and SOE agent, born 30 August 1912; died 7 August 2011

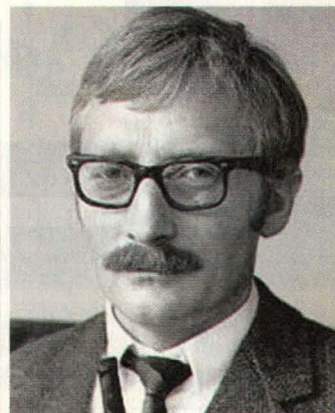
PROJECT 26 - STAY BEHIND ASSASSINS

A Swiss black project and secret liaisons with Irish Intelligence, the strange story of P-26 and a suspicious Cold War spy

One continental spy death not reported by Eye Spy earlier in the year concerns a most controversial Swiss intel man by the name of Colonel Albert Bachmann. He headed the country's Cold War military intelligence agency, the Untergruppe Nachrichtendienst der Armee (UNA), from 1976 until 1979. Bachmann covertly created a 'stay behind' unit likened to the SOE, called P-26, or 'Project 26', that would tackle Soviet forces in the event of invasion. Around 1978, funds were secured to purchase hundreds of acres of land in Ireland where it was envisaged a Swiss Government in exile would be sited.

The Liss Ard country estate in Cork also supported two large manor houses. One of the basements in the buildings was chosen to hold Switzerland's massive gold reserves.

Bachmann was forced to resign in 1980 and relocated to Ireland



Colonel Albert Bachmann

after a defence official made known P-26 was established without proper government approval. However, so concerned were the government about the possibility of Moscow interference, the outfit continued to exist for a further ten years.

Bachmann died in April. Much information is set to emerge about his guerrilla force, which was trained in various dark arts, including assassination and IED techniques.



D-Day 1944. US troops and French Resistance fighters



THE SILENT MI6 RADIO SPY

An MI6 spy who refused to divulge his operational experiences until 'death do us part'...

Clifton Stewart, an intelligence operative recruited by the British for his radio skills, has died aged 91. He was one of several hundred Allied troops trained at the special covert facility in southern Ontario called Camp-X. In 1940, Stewart worked for MI6's huge British Security Coordination (BSC) in the United States, which used all manner of covert operations to help manipulate America's entry into the war.

In 2009, Stewart talked a little about his life as a spy, but even then refused to divulge more specific details. "It took quite a bit of training not to jump at a gunshot. We were lined up in

© BELVEDERE FUNERAL HOUSE



Clifton Stewart

groups and the instructor would take a Colt 45, which [fires] a big bullet, and shoot a live round between the rows, as those would go by two people's ears," said Stewart. "It kept a lot of us alive. As they told us, they might not be shooting at you. As it turned out, in my case, it was always true. They weren't shooting at me, they were shooting at somebody else."

WORKING THE 'NIGHT SOIL CIRCUIT'

One of the CIA's best known spymasters

Clair E. George, has died aged 81

George, Langley's Director of Operations for three years during the presidency of Ronald Reagan, was responsible for many of the Agency's most clandestine and controversial overseas operations, but he will always be remembered for his involvement in the infamous Iran-Contra Affair. However, his colleagues recognise him as one of the CIA's best spy recruiters and organisers of some decidedly "tricky" quests. He also operated in many of the world's most dangerous places; one associate said he worked without fear on the "night soil circuit."

Never frightened to operate in troubled regions, George was Station Chief in Beirut during the height of Lebanon's troubles. He also volunteered to replace Athens

CIA station chief Richard Welch after he was assassinated by the Greek terrorist outfit 17 November (N-17) in 1975.

However, it's his loyalty to the CIA in face of fierce questioning by Congress that he is best known. This as politicians investigated the diverting of funds from sales of arms to Iran to contra rebels in Nicaragua. George's immovable stance caught the imagination of supporters and opponents alike. In 1992 he was convicted, but George said that his conscience was clear and that he felt like "a pawn in a continuous drama of political exploitation."

However, before George was sentenced, President George Bush (Sr) granted a full and unconditional pardon to him and five other Iran-contra defendants.

Acclaimed US journalist and intelligence writer Bob Woodward, said "veteran spies regarded Mr George as an old warhorse - a symbol of the CIA at its best and proudest."

Senior Service: George's refusal to compromise many senior officials was controversial. This White House photo from 1986 shows President Reagan meeting with his officials to discuss the 'Iran-Contra Affair'



Monument at the former site of Camp-X in Whitby, Ontario

Stewart, was given the simple codename 'W5', and used the

skills learned at Camp-X to parachute behind enemy lines. He never discussed details of his missions because of the British oath of secrecy he swore. "That oath is till death do us part," he said. After the war, Stewart worked as an electrician and was a volunteer firefighter in Charlottetown. For years he drove an antique pumper [fire engine] in the Santa Claus Parade.

SURPRISE PRIME SUSPECT IN MOSCOW WRITER'S ASSASSINATION

Former prosecution witness and police officer named key planner in killing of Anna Politkovskaya

Five years ago Moscow-based journalist Anna Politkovskaya was gunned down in her apartment block. The murder happened just weeks before her friend and colleague, former KGB officer Alexander Litvinenko, was assassinated in London by suspected contacts of a rogue Moscow-based intelligence element.

Various suspects have since been detained and questioned, but they have all been subsequently released. However, now one police officer who appeared on behalf of the prosecution has himself fallen under suspicion. Lt. Col. Dmitry Pavlyuchenkov is believed to have accepted a payment from a person whose identity remains unknown, yet is considered the chief organiser in the murder of Politkovskaya.

Police officials are examining threads between Pavlyuchenkov and another man considered the "prime suspect" - Rustam Makhmudov, 37. He was arrested in Chechnya in May by detectives who had previously investigated two of his brothers as part of the

Rustam Makhmudov



Anna Politkovskaya

Politkovskaya enquiry. These Makhmudovs and a police officer were accused of supplying the murder weapon, but the ruling was later overruled by the Supreme Court. Now Pavlyuchenkov, who was a senior police investigator, has been accused of hiring the Makhmudovs and supplying the weapon, plus forming the plan which was used in the killing of Politkovskaya. Russian police remain uncertain who might have commissioned Pavlyuchenkov to arrange the killing, a spokesperson saying he appears to be just one link in a chain of those involved.

Politkovskaya's controversial writings on former Russian Prime Minister Vladimir Putin and frank commentary of Russian foreign policy, often appeared in the *Novaya Gateta* newspaper.

In December 2005, whilst speaking at a conference organised by Reporters Without Borders in Vienna, Politkovskaya said: "People sometimes pay with their lives for saying aloud what they think. In fact, one can even get killed for giving me information..."

Many intelligence watchers believe Politkovskaya's death was state sponsored.

THE FINAL WORD

Tinker, Tailor, Soldier, Spy

AUTHOR JOHN LE CARRÉ TO APPEAR IN SPY FILM

One of the most iconic spy novels ever written will soon feature on the 'silver screen', but this time there is an added twist, writer John le Carré makes a cameo appearance in the picture described by the author as "brilliant." And for those lovers of spy puzzles the production team behind the publicity have created three fascinating movie posters. Hidden within, a few codewords and covert messages!

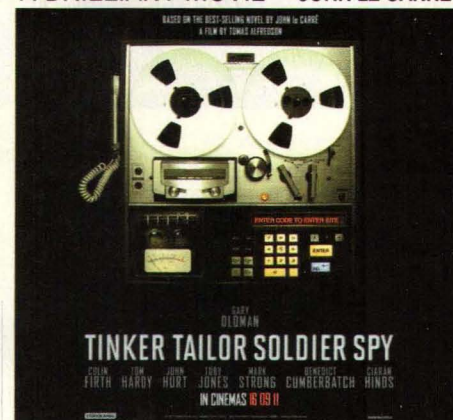
The first poster is of Oldman's face generated entirely from code. Within, main characters

and the picture's release date. The next two follow a similar line, but the creator of the material has added a twist or two... these can be downloaded from Eye Spy (see links).

The movie, which is centred on le Carré's spy character 'Smiley', is directed by Tomas Alfredson and features several well known actors, including Gary Oldman, Tom Hardy, Colin Firth and John Hurt.

And for the record, John le Carré appears during an MI6 Christmas party scene. We are reliably informed he is the person standing

"A BRILLIANT MOVIE" - JOHN LE CARRÉ

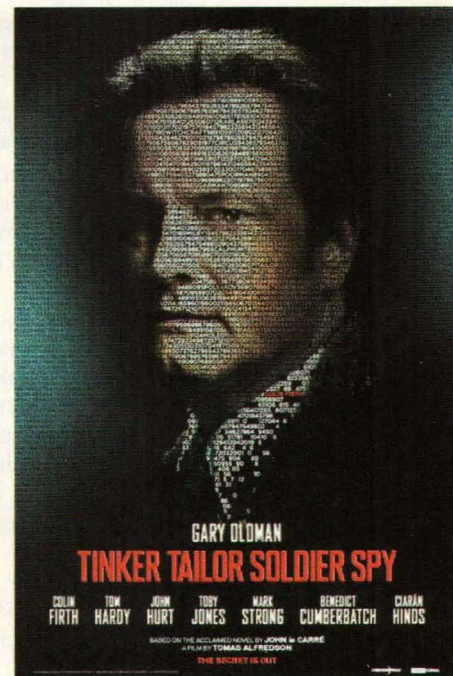
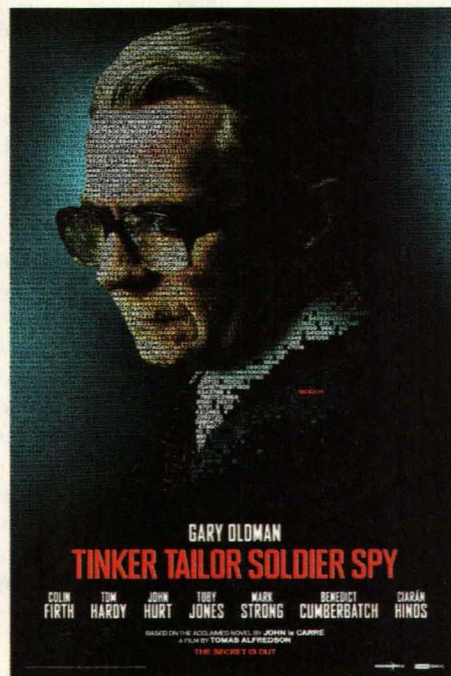
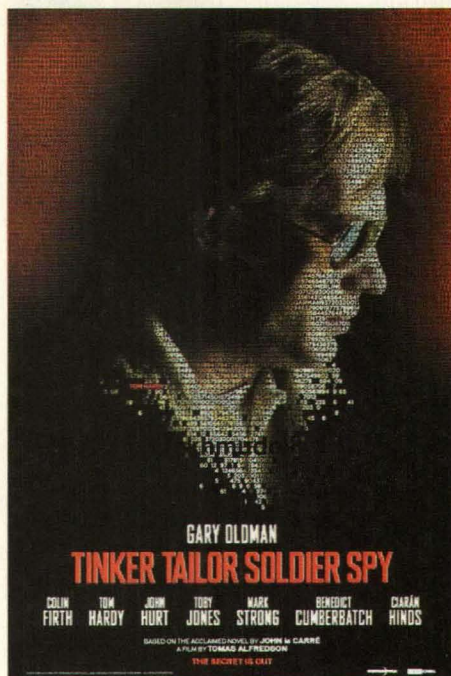


next to a man wearing a Lenin costume! Appropriate for an imaginary gathering of spies.



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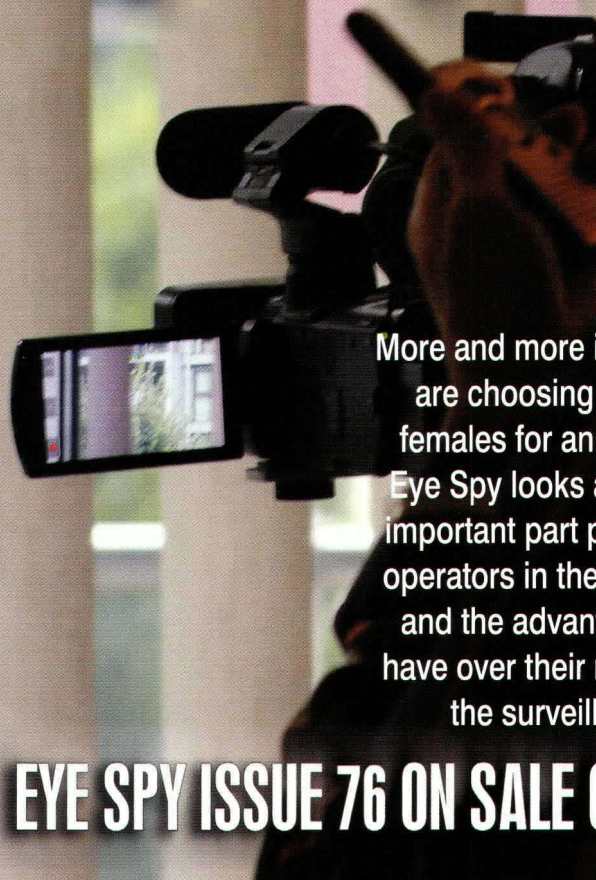
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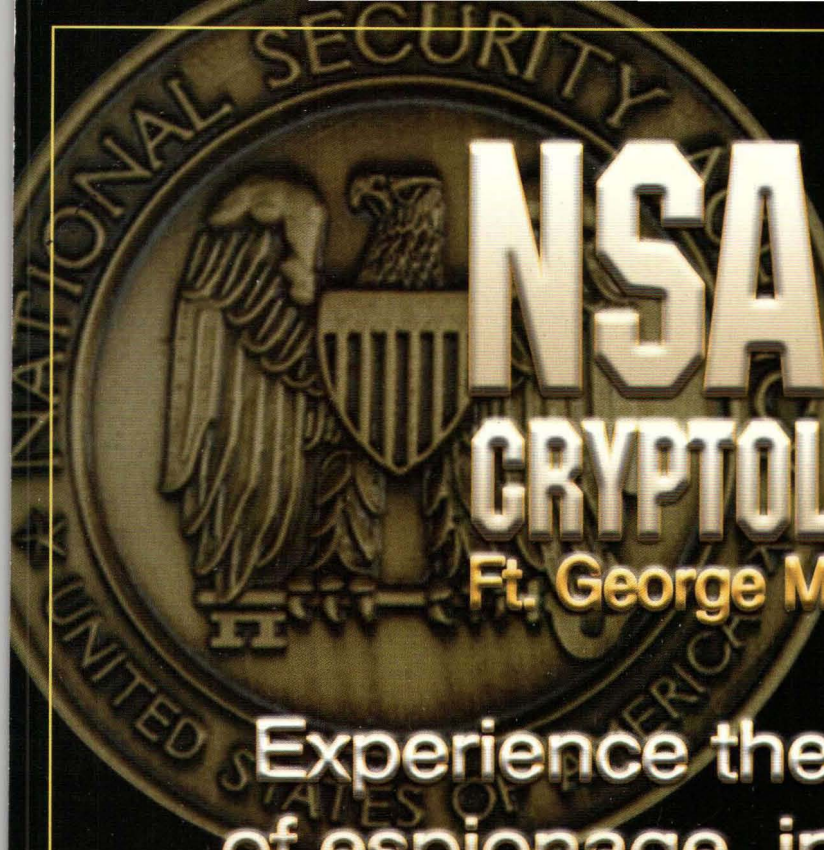
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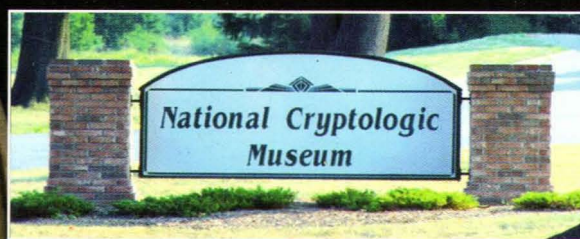
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