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SUPER TERRORISM

INSIDER'S CHILLING GUIDE



A CIA AGENT'S DARING ESCAPE



ANGEL OF DEATH

ARGENTINA'S DARKEST SPY

**MR MARLBORO
& PRISONER X
STRANGE END GAMES**

NUMBER 84 2013

USA \$6.50

CANADA \$7.99



Printed and Published in Great Britain

- OPERATION DAMOCLES • INTELLIGENCE AND PIRACY
- MI5 DISMANTLE MAJOR TERROR PLOT • NEW CYBER DEATH?
- SVR SPY RING AND CIA • UAV COUNTERMEASURES

END OF MR MARLBORO

MI6 help track down the al-Qaida leader Mokhtar Belmokhtar who organised deadly Algerian gas plant attack

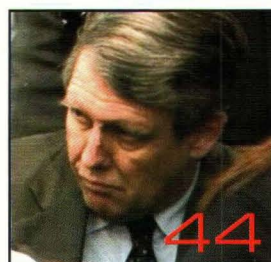


THE VEVAK

ILLUSIONIST HAND OF IRAN'S SECRET INTELLIGENCE SERVICE



Eye Spy takes an indepth look at one of the world's strangest intelligence agencies - Iran's VEVAK. This, as its propaganda arm continues to authorise the release of flawed and blatantly obvious manipulated materials...



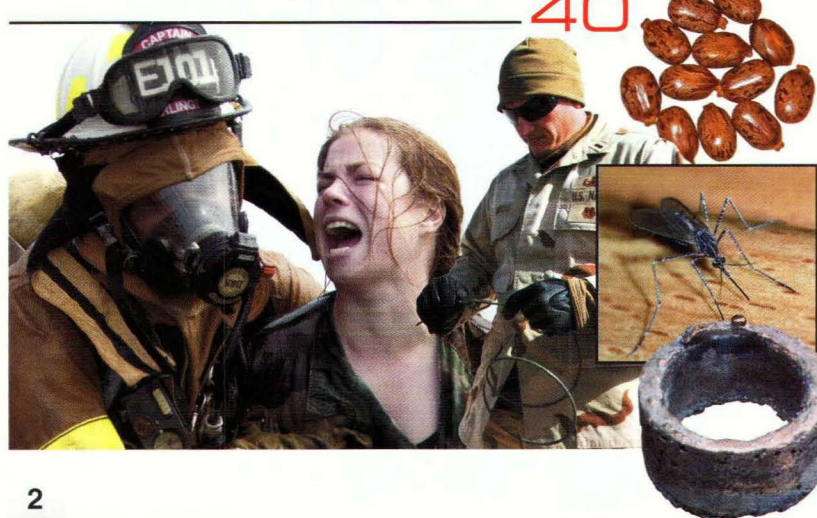
ANGEL OF DEATH

Newly declassified British Government Cabinet papers shed new light on Alfredo Astiz - Argentina's most notorious killer and spy. Captured by UK Special Forces, Astiz became a headache for London and MI6

SUPER TERRORISM

THE WORLD OF COUNTER TERRORISM AND INTELLIGENCE

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OPERATION MI5 THWART HUGE PLOT

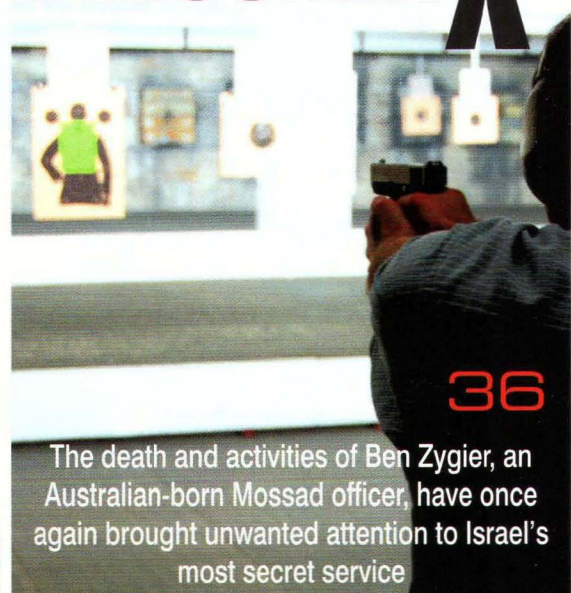
PITSFORD



UK security service dismantle emerging terror operation intended to be 'UK's 9/11'



THE STRANGE CASE OF A MOSSAD SPY PRISONER X



36 The death and activities of Ben Zygier, an Australian-born Mossad officer, have once again brought unwanted attention to Israel's most secret service

EYE SPY 84



VOLUME XI NUMBER FOUR 2013 (ISSUE 84)
ISSN 1364 8446 publication date: APRIL 2013
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"I think a lot of information, both accurate and inaccurate, came out of interrogation sessions conducted by CIA..."

New CIA Director
John O. Brennan



FIRST WORD



THE STRANGE CASE OF PRISONER X

The case of Mossad officer Ben Zygier has raised international concerns in the intelligence community about the Israeli spy agency's seemingly persistent use of foreign passports. Zygier, an Australian national who moved to Israel, was found dead in a prison cell - he had reportedly committed suicide. How he got there in the first place is a matter of much speculation.

It is common knowledge several countries in the Middle East do not allow persons holding an Israeli passport entry. Thus it's easy to understand why the Mossad sometimes find it necessary to use bogus identity papers. In 2010, about 30 Mossad officers, agents and associates were provided with false passports bearing correct name and identity numbers. The only alteration, in most instances, were the photographs. Irish, British and Australian passports were used to enter the UAE and eliminate a known Hamas agent. A major spat ensued when police in Dubai discovered how the Mossad team had breached security. It's my understanding that representatives from the Mossad met with a number of senior intelligence officials from countries such as the UK, and tried to allay fears - the suggestion being it would not happen again.

Known simply as 'Prisoner X', Zygier had travelled to Australia on three occasions - each time securing a new passport with a different name. It seems that ASIO - one of Australia's intelligence services, learned about the affair. Some reports suggest that it was Zygier himself who decided to tip ASIO off, but this is speculation. Eye Spy believes an Australian journalist was advised of the passport operation, and indeed, he confronted Zygier.

The fact that a Mossad man ended up in a high security Israeli prison cell, possibly facing 20 years in prison, if our information is correct, is evidence enough Mossad officials were furious about something.

Mark Birdsall, Managing Editor



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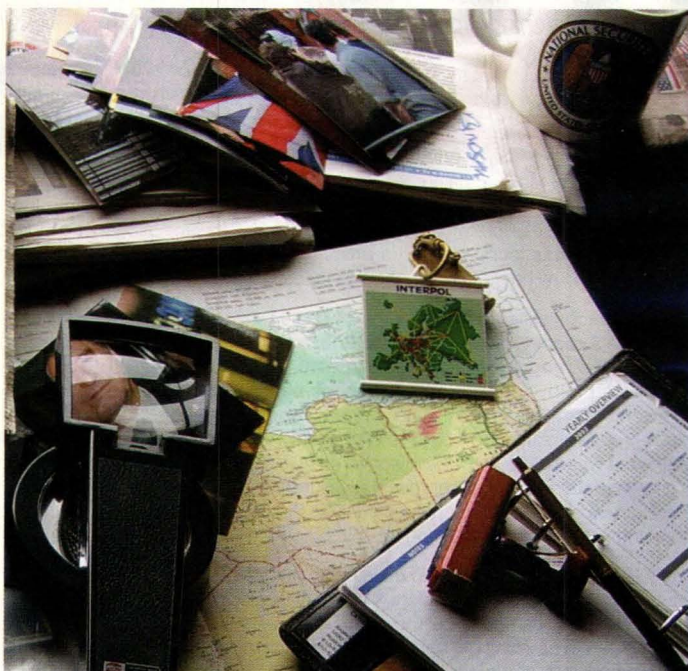
INTELLIGENCE CHOICE THE CIA'S RUSSIAN JOURNEYMAN

Of the CIA President John F. Kennedy once said: "Its failures are known... its successes are not." He was quite right of course, but one recent affair which definitely falls into the latter category is the downfall of the US-based Russian SVR spy ring - Anna Chapman et al. Though much credit must go to the FBI surveillance operation which forced Moscow's hand - resulting in the spies removal and an exchange for four US-contact men, it seems evident the first clue was supplied by a Russian CIA contact man. His name is Colonel Alexander Poteyev. Tried in absentia for treason, Poteyev was given a hefty prison sentence. In this feature we look at his daring escape to America - and the clever tradecraft he employed to outwit the FSB.



President J. F. Kennedy

PATRIOT GAMES - SVR AGENTS EXPOSED BY US INTELLIGENCE - PAGE 19



INTELLIGENCE

REVIEW • NEWS • DIGEST

JOHN BRENNAN NEW CIA DIRECTOR

John Brennan has been installed as the new Director of the Central Intelligence Agency. This despite some objections raised by US politicians to earlier comments attributed to him regarding enhanced interrogation techniques. In a statement made just before his appointment, Brennan called the use of 'waterboarding' during interrogation, "reprehensible." However, he did not describe it as torture.

Brennan, one of America's most experienced counter-terrorism officials, said that if he got the top job at Langley, then it will never be used again. "It is something that should have been banned years ago," said Brennan. "If I were to go back to the CIA it will never be



President Obama announces John Brennan as his nominee for D/CIA

brought back." His comments seem at odds with those he issued in 2007 when he suggested that enhanced-interrogation techniques (EIT) produced information that "saved lives."

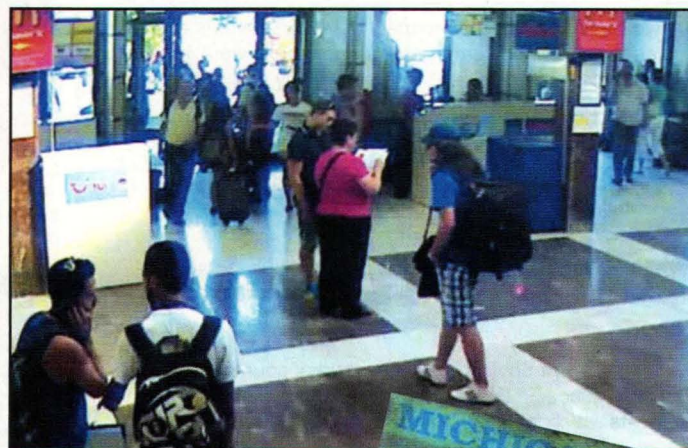
BULGARIA BUS BOMBING IDENTITY OF TERRORISTS KNOWN

Bulgaria's National Security Agency (SANS) has completed its preliminary investigation into last July's bus bombing in the Black Sea resort of Burgas. The attack resulted in the deaths of five Israeli tourists and the driver - the bomber also died.

A major international effort to determine who the terrorists worked for was launched by SANS and supported by the CIA and other agencies. It has now been confirmed that at least two of a five-man terror cell were operatives

from Hezbollah - proscribed as a terror organisation by the United States and listed as such by Britain and Holland, though not by the rest of Europe. British Intelligence believe the men may well have been supported by an Iranian network.

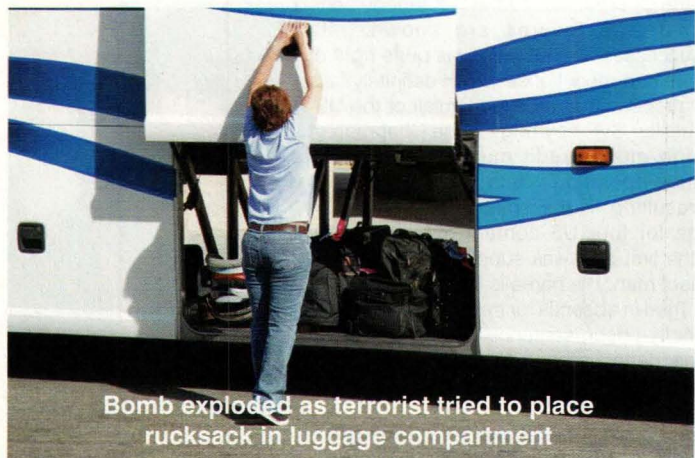
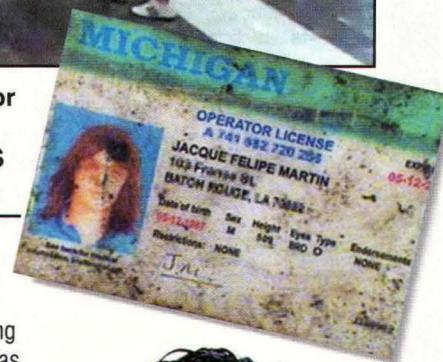
The prime suspect, a tall man wearing a wig and baseball hat, was not a suicide bomber according to SANS. The Agency believes the bomb was intended to be detonated from a distance and probably while the coach was in transit. This view is supported by



Bomber waits in airport for arrival of Israeli tourist flight. He used bogus US ID in the name of Martin

Stanimir Florov, a senior counter-terrorist official and Director-General of a special unit combating organised crime in Sofia. "If he was a suicide bomber, he would have entered the packed coach which had 47 passengers inside and then blown himself up," said Florov. It is believed the bomber died when he tried to place the rucksack bomb in the luggage compartment in the side of the coach.

Like his two associates, who have thus far not been caught, he carried



Bomb exploded as terrorist tried to place rucksack in luggage compartment



Police e-fit of bomber - he has not been formally identified by SANS but has probable links to Canada

Six-years on and Brennan is more reflective: "I think a lot of information, both accurate and inaccurate, came out of interrogation sessions conducted by CIA... my belief is that (enhanced-interrogation techniques) are counter-productive to our overall efforts against al-Qaida and other terrorists."

The subject of EIT has been in the news of late following the release

of the picture 'Zero Dark Thirty'. This contains a number of scenes showing harsh interrogation methods used by Langley personnel against suspected terrorists. A few weeks ago, acting D/CIA Michael Morrell felt obliged to comment on the methods which were deployed in the search for Osama bin-Laden. Morrell said EIT "were not key" to finding the terror chief.

ZERO DARK THIRTY

Some US politicians believe the producers of the film 'Zero Dark Thirty', were given "improper access" to materials on the Osama bin-Laden operation. This has been rejected by the movie's producers and officials.

In February 2013, the film, directed by Kathryn Bigelow and written by Mark Boal, was nominated for five Academy Awards, including Best Picture and Best Actress. The film won one, for Best Sound Editing.



Kathryn Bigelow



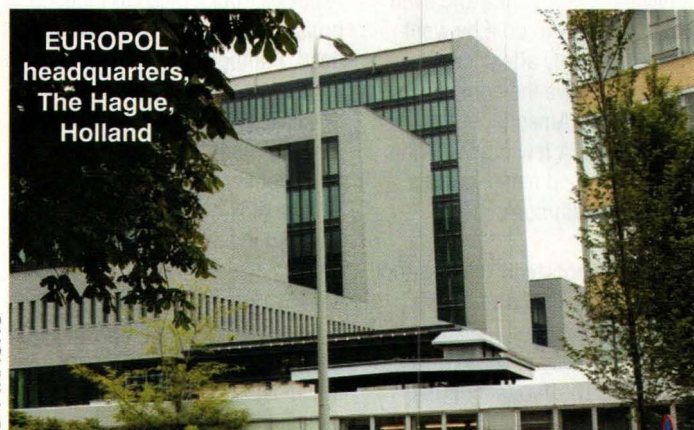
Emblem of Bulgaria's National Security Agency

a bogus American passport. However, it is understood SANS believes one of the men is Canadian and the other Australian. Both had been living in Lebanon.

A forensic clue which helped detectives trace the bombers to Hezbollah was their fake driving licences. Intelligence from an unspecified source discovered they

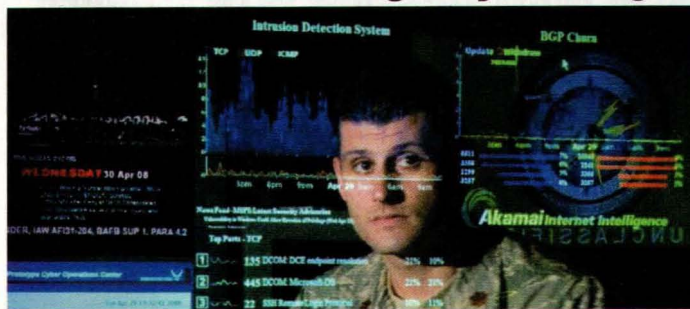
had been printed in Lebanon. Tsvetan Tsvetanov, Bulgaria's Interior Minister responsible for SANS, said: "We have well-grounded reasons to suggest that the two men were members of the militant wing of Hezbollah."

Eye Spy has been informed the identity of the Australian and Canadian men are known and both



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CYBER COMMAND TO ENLARGE 'Stand-alone' Intel Agency Envisaged



The United States Cyber Command falls under the auspices of the United States Strategic Command, but is headquartered at NSA. Though active since just 2009, it is already regarded as one of the country's most important intelligence organisations. At present it has a staff of around 900, though news has emerged that it is set to employ a further 4,000 people. Furthermore, speculation abounds that the organisation may soon become autonomous.

News of the USCC's enlargement comes as it prepares to open the

massive \$2 billion Utah Data Center. Some officials and politicians have raised concerns that it may be necessary for the Command to deploy counter-measures against US-based targets. The situation is complicated because NSA is mandated to operate only against foreign concerns. However, if USCC, commanded by NSA Director General Keith Alexander, does become a stand-alone organisation, then this would remove many considerations as it will undoubtedly become a valuable ally for the CIA, FBI and other defence and intelligence agencies.

Tsvetan Tsvetanov met with EUROPOL director Rob Wainwright (right) and handed over "compelling evidence"

have dual nationality. DNA testing from a recovered driving licence has proven that the Canadian, who lived in Vancouver until he was 12-years-old, is related to the bomber who died. All of the operatives are believed to have been in Lebanon studying engineering, but this may simply have been a cover role.

SANS is being supported by various intelligence services and a dedicated team from EUROPOL in an effort to track the terrorists' movements through Europe. This could well reveal a support



© EUROPOL

network. Head of EUROPOL, Rob Wainwright, said that if the attack can be linked to Hezbollah, it would represent the group's first successful operation in Europe since the mid-1980s.

Iran's ambassador to Bulgaria, Gholamreza Bageri, denied the operation was sponsored by Iran. "This has nothing to do with Iran," he said. "We are against any form of terrorism and strongly condemn such actions."



Stanimir Florov

DEATH OF BRITISH AGENT

NEW INVESTIGATION INTO MURDER OF IRA INFILTRATOR

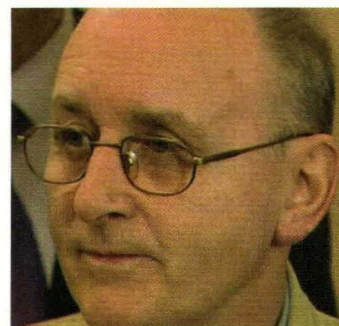
A new investigation has been launched into the death of Denis Donaldson - a senior Sinn Féin official who was working as a British spy. Donaldson was shot dead at a remote farmhouse in County Donegal in Ireland in 2006. Three

years later the Real IRA (RIRA) announced it was responsible. He had allegedly been an informant for two decades.

Donaldson was a key man in the Republican movement and had much influence with the IRA. In 2008, an investigation concluded

there had been no police misconduct and closed the inquiry. However, an official from the police ombudsman has announced that a new investigation has been launched. Eye Spy understands this follows fresh allegations that security officers may have contributed to his death.

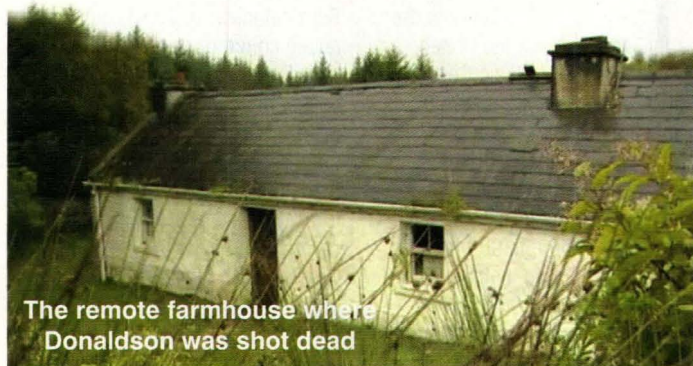
In the original investigation, no evidence was taken from a Special Branch handler called 'Lenny'. It was Lenny who allegedly made a phone call to Donaldson which resulted in him fleeing to Donegal from his Belfast residence. During his time in Ireland, Donaldson reportedly stayed in contact with his handler. A BBC investigation uncovered Donaldson had been writing a journal whilst living in the



Denis Donaldson

farmhouse - this was recovered by police. However, police who worked on the first investigation were reportedly unaware of the existence of the journal.

Donaldson's family believe Lenny and the journal could hold vital clues to who actually killed him and why. Eye Spy believes the journal could not be returned for security reasons, but it seems likely the police ombudsman working on the new investigation will ask to examine its contents and interview 'Lenny'.



The remote farmhouse where Donaldson was shot dead

CYBER DEATH

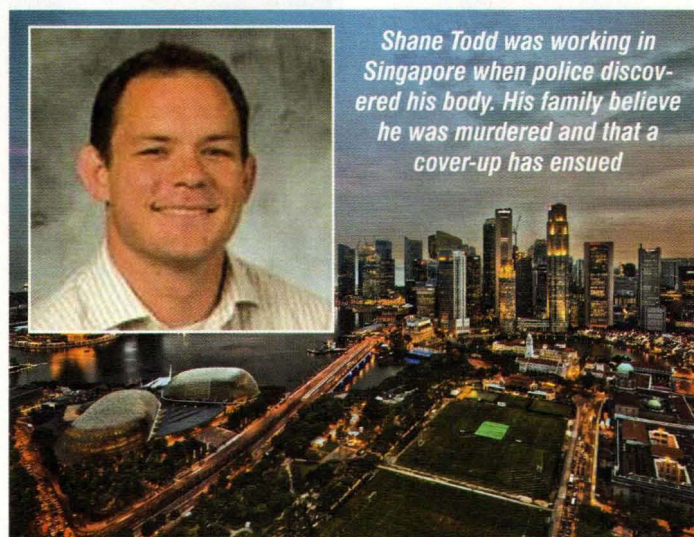
Chinese Intelligence Threads?

The family of Shane Todd, an American computer research scientist who was found hanging in his home in Singapore last June, have called for a wider investigation. Authorities in Singapore said his death was suicide and produced a note that he had written on his computer. Not so, say his family who believe Todd was murdered.

Todd feared his employer - a Singapore government owned

company - of using him to help China secure high-grade intelligence. One aspect of his work involved Gallium nitride which is more powerful than silicone and can be used to improve computer and cell phone technology. However, it is also being used in other areas such as weaponry, advanced radar and electronic warfare systems.

Todd reportedly learned that his company was working with a Chinese telecoms giant that the US



Shane Todd was working in Singapore when police discovered his body. His family believe he was murdered and that a cover-up has ensued

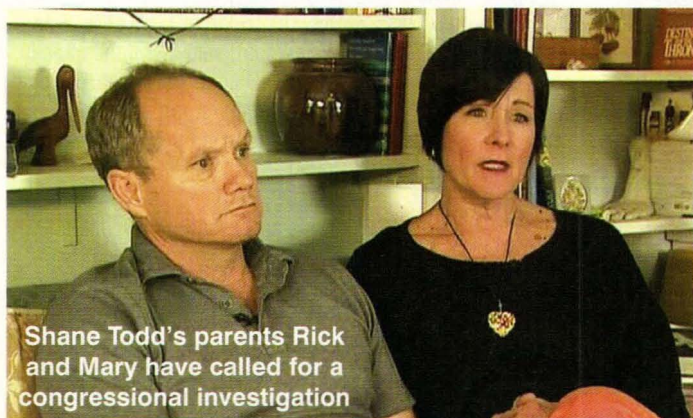
House Intelligence Committee had recently accused of having intelligence links. Fearing for his safety, he made contact with his family back in America and even told them what to do if he went missing. Shortly after, Todd decided to leave the company and head back to America, but he didn't return. A few days later his body was found hanging in his apartment bathroom.

The police reportedly told the Todd family that Shane had "drilled holes" and constructed an "elaborate pulley assembly" in the bathroom. The Todds found no evidence of this - nor do they

believe the suicide note was written by the computer worker.

An autopsy report stated 'death by asphyxia', but it failed to mention bruises and a bump on Todd's head. Photographs were taken of the body and analysed by a US specialist. Dr Edward Adelstein said the report and visual evidence does not support the theory of suicide. It is more likely he was involved in a fight and "garrotted."

Just as relevant, at 3.00am on the night which Todd left the company, analysts discovered his computer had been illegally accessed and various data searches performed.



Shane Todd's parents Rick and Mary have called for a congressional investigation

BRADLEY MANNING

US Army Whistleblower Admits Leaking Cables

The man at the centre of America's biggest leak of classified, secret and diplomatic cables, has pleaded guilty to 10 of 22 charges of misusing classified information. US soldier Bradley Manning, an intelligence analyst, accepted the prosecution case that he had provided WikiLeaks with the material, but denied another more serious charge that he had aided an enemy.



It was whilst serving in Iraq that Manning, now 25, started to access computers used by the US authorities to start searching for information. "This I did because I wanted to spark public debate about US actions," he said. "I thought these cables were a prime example of the need for a more open diplomacy."

Once submitted to WikiLeaks it was uploaded on the Internet and soon highly sensitive information started to be sourced worldwide. Some of the material was very controversial and caused embar-



Bradley Manning

rassment to the US Intelligence Community, the US armed forces and hundreds of political bureaus. Battlefield reports, conversations and commentary on diplomatic meetings plus film footage of a US helicopter attack that killed two journalists. The film caused uproar when it was broadcast, and in court Manning said: "The actions of the crew seemed similar to a child torturing ants with a magnifying glass."

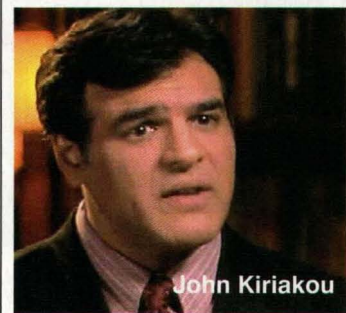
After his admission, at least in part to the charges, Manning still faces a long prison sentence.

JOHN KIRIAKOU

Former CIA Officer Jailed For Security Breach

John Kiriakou, a former 14-year CIA veteran, has been found guilty of revealing the identity of another officer. Kiriakou, who at the time was a counter-terrorism analyst for a number of television news programmes, was given a 30-month prison term following a plea deal.

US Attorney Neil MacBride commenting on the case said: "John Kiriakou betrayed the trust bestowed upon him by the United States and he betrayed his colleagues whose secrecy is their only safety. In his own words to the FBI, John Kiriakou called his actions 'immoral' and the potential damage done 'terrifying'."



John Kiriakou

CIA STATION CHIEFS

The Milan Kidnap Fiasco

Another three CIA officers have been found guilty in absentia for their role in the 2003 kidnapping of an Egyptian terror suspect in Milan in 2003. Cleric Osama Hassan Mustafa Nasr was abducted by an undercover CIA team on suspicion of belonging to

al-Qaida. The operation involved more than two dozen Langley personnel including its former Rome Station Chief - Jeffrey Castelli, according to Italian prosecutors. In the recent court case, Mr Castelli was given a seven year prison term whilst Betnie Medero and Ralph Russomando



Former SISMI Director Nicola Pollari - 10 years in prison

received six years. The three men had previously cited diplomatic immunity and in 2009 were acquitted by a lower court. In the first trial and amongst those convicted, was Milan CIA Station Chief Robert Seldon Lady. He received a nine-year sentence. It is unlikely any one of the officers will serve time in prison, indeed, none have ever set foot in court. Similarly, it is believed several of the team used aliases and their true identities are not known. An extradition order could be raised but this too seems unlikely.

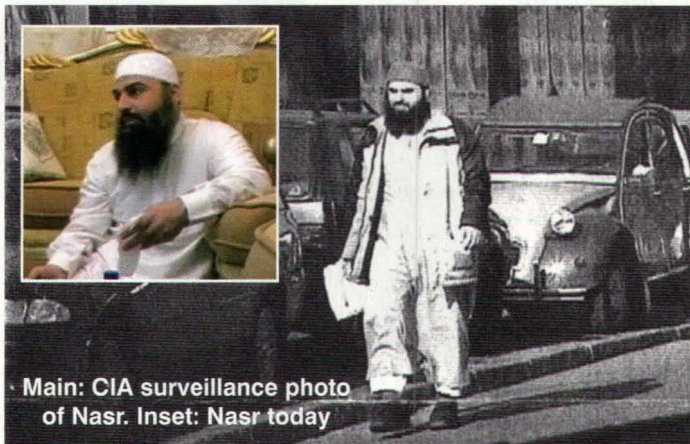


Nasr was taken on 17 February 2003 by the undercover team to a US airbase in Italy then to Germany. From here he was flown to Egypt where he alleges he was tortured.

The operation was exposed after a number of those participating in the abduction used their own cell phones to communicate with colleagues and US overseas facilities. The data was recorded, calls traced and Italian Intelligence links to the operation made.

This new ruling brings the total number of CIA officers found guilty to 26.

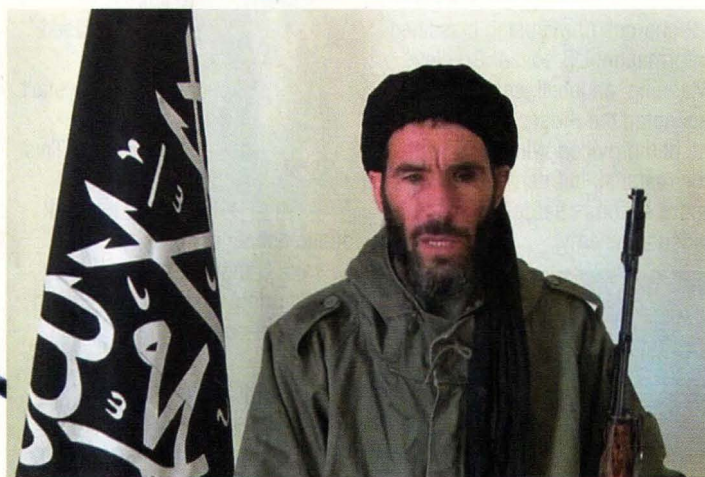
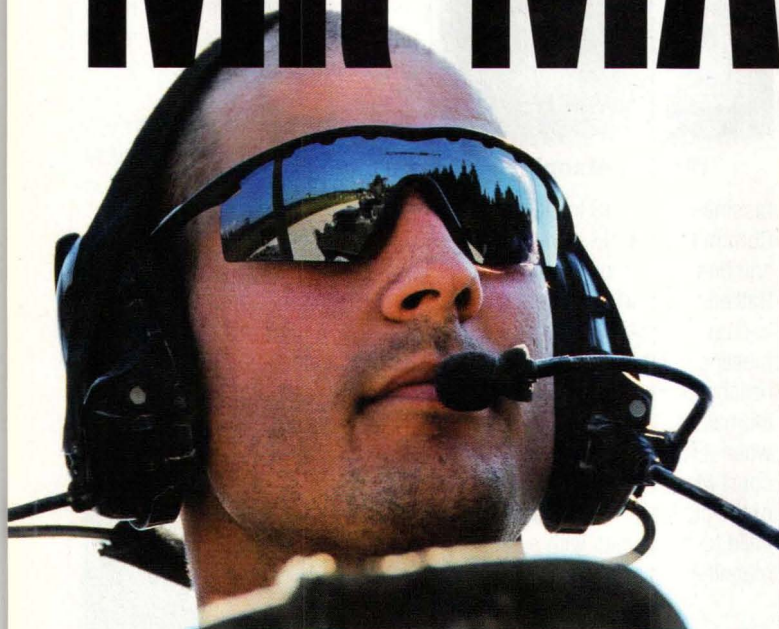
- In February 2013, Italy's former military intelligence service (SISMI) chief Nicola Pollari was sentenced to 10 years in prison for his role in the affair. Pollari's deputy, Marco Macini received nine years and three other officers a total of 18 years.



Main: CIA surveillance photo of Nasr. Inset: Nasr today

END GAME FOR MR MARLBORO

Mokhtar Belmokhtar



The international intelligence effort to track and kill one of the most dangerous men in the world

Chad armed forces have reportedly killed Mokhtar Belmokhtar, one of the most dangerous al-Qaida commanders in the world. His terror franchise was responsible for the recent coordinated attack on

the Ain Amenas gas plant in Algeria - an action which resulted in the deaths of 38 workers. Interestingly, it also followed a meeting between senior British and Algerian officials, including Sir John Sawers Chief of MI6, Prime Minister David Cameron and Algeria's Prime Minister Abdelmalek Sellal. Chad forces attacked Belmokhtar's camp in the Adrar des Ifoghas mountains in Mali in late February. Abdelhamid Abou Zeid, another al-Qaida leader was also killed in the fighting.

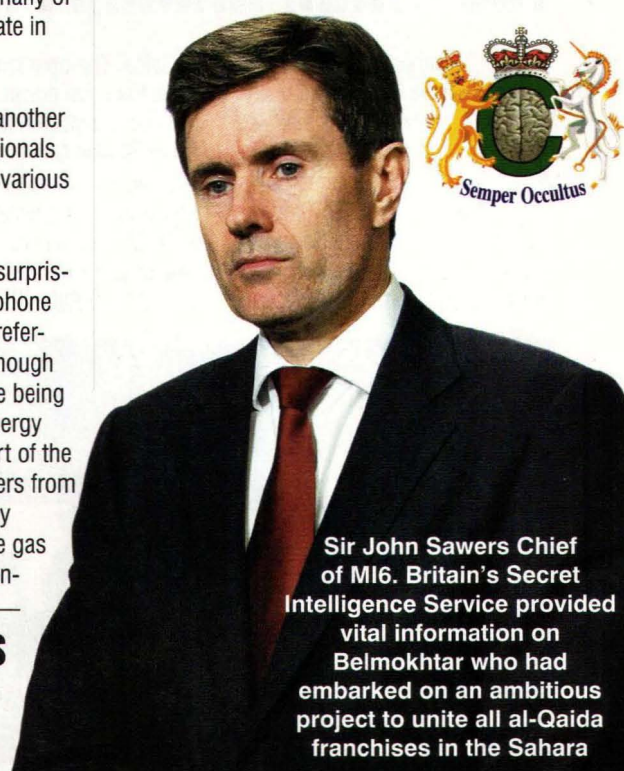
Following Belmokhtar's raid on the Algerian gas plant, which is operated by BP, Norway's Statoil and Algeria's Sonatrach, MI6 was quick to identify other 'flashpoint areas' in North Africa. In late January, Britons still working in

the troubled city of Benghazi, Libya, were told to leave immediately. This followed receipt of intelligence from inside al-Qaida in the Islamic Maghreb (AQIM). A clear indication major efforts are now underway to infiltrate many of the dangerous organisations that operate in this part of the world.

The warning was quickly followed by another Foreign Office signal stating British nationals should depart Somalia - also home to various followers of the terrorist group.

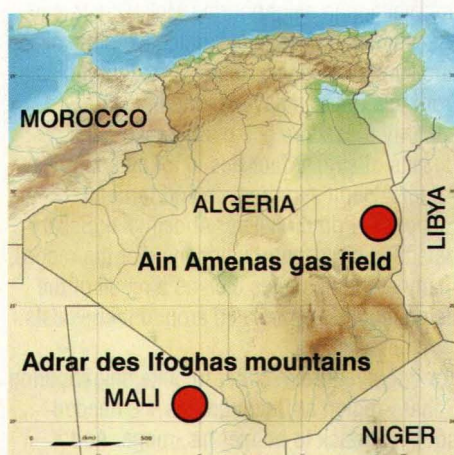
The Ain Amenas raid was not entirely surprising. In recent months intercepted cell phone calls and Internet messages (chatter) referencing such facilities were evidence enough plans to mount such an operation were being formulated. However, with so many energy targets for al-Qaida to select in this part of the world, many employing contract workers from the West, identifying and protecting any single site is difficult. Nevertheless, the gas field is only 60 miles inside the Algerian-

Libya border, and the country itself is flanked by Mali, Niger and Libya. Until recently, al-Qaida has operated with near impunity in these countries.

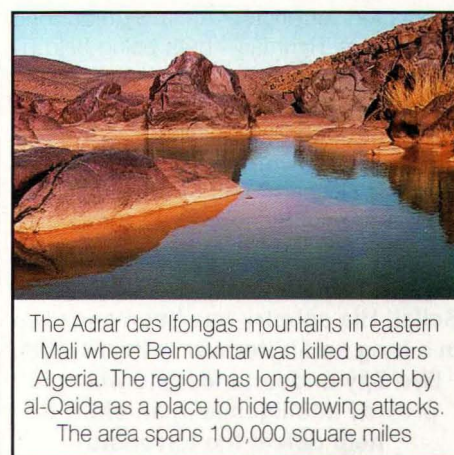


Sir John Sawers Chief of MI6. Britain's Secret Intelligence Service provided vital information on Belmokhtar who had embarked on an ambitious project to unite all al-Qaida franchises in the Sahara

Belmokhtar fled to a place he believed was safe - he was mistaken - it was already being monitored by the intelligence world



the Algerian attack. He was known in the intelligence world as 'The Uncatchable', though associates in Mali referred to him as 'Mr Marlboro' because of his prior involvement in the illegal smuggling of cigarettes. As a young man he travelled to Afghanistan and fought during the end game of Russia's ill-conceived journey into the country. In the early 1990s, he returned to Algeria and joined the GIA (Armed Islamic Group), which brought him to the attention of French Intelligence. And for the best part of two decades Paris has despatched agents to monitor his al-Qaida activities.



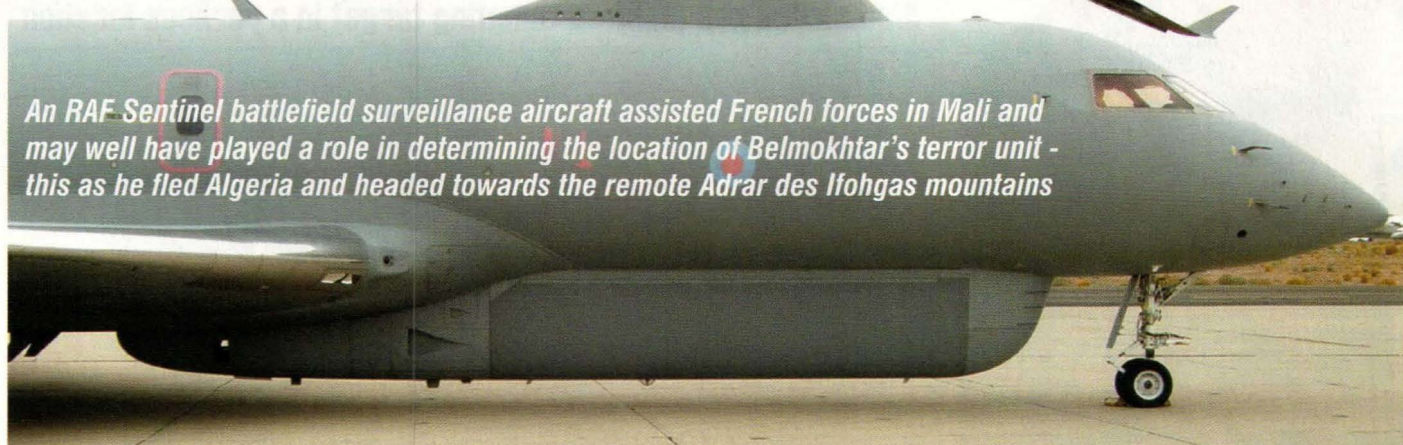
© TAGUELMOUST

As reported in Eye Spy 82, Mokhtar Belmokhtar, one of the CIA's most wanted men, was engaged in a process to unite around a dozen or so major al-Qaida franchises which operate in north Africa. In December 2012, Belmokhtar left Mali, according to a reliable news source, to build a terror organisation that would span the Sahara.

One of these agents 'Denis Alex', was executed in Somalia by terrorists from Al-Shabab, this as French Special Forces began attacking al-Qaida in Mali and a commando

operation was launched to free Alex. Though the countries are separated by thousands of miles, this action shows the inter-connectivity of the terror groups. ➔

Belmokhtar, who once headed an al-Qaida outfit called 'Witnesses in Blood' organised



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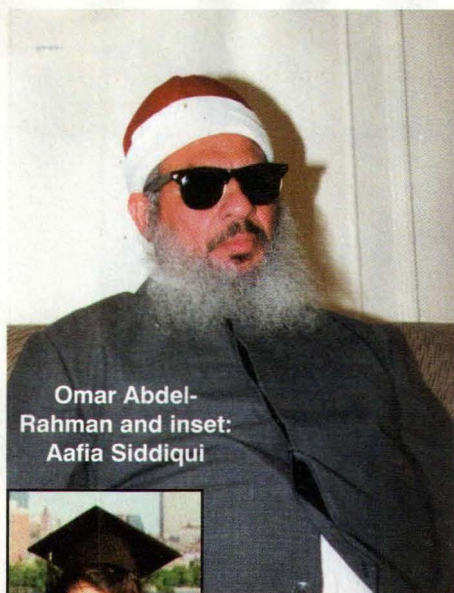
INTEL INSIDE

REASONS FOR GAS PLANT RAID

Twenty nine al-Qaida terrorists were killed in the military operation to free the hostages and retake the gas plant. At least four were captured alive and have provided useful intelligence to the Algerian security services. One of the dead men is known to have participated in the attack on the US Consulate in Benghazi last September.

Speculation abounds why the plant was attacked. Algeria had opened its airspace to French warplanes just five days earlier - allowing strikes against al-Qaida strongholds in Mali. One report stated the terrorists had demanded the release of 100 associates being held in Algeria, whilst another claimed the hostage takers wanted the release of two suspected terrorists - Aafia Siddiqui and Omar Abdel-Rahman - both being held by US authorities.

Rahman, dubbed the 'blind sheikh', was arrested following FBI investigations connected to the 1993 bombing of the World Trade Center. He is currently serving a life



Omar Abdel-Rahman and inset: Aafia Siddiqui



sentence. Siddiqui, who has featured in this magazine, is serving 86 years for various terrorist offences. She was arrested in Afghanistan and on her person were found numerous notes connected to explosives and diseases. Also identified were sites for attack, including the Plum Island Animal Disease Center, New York. She has consistently denied all the charges.

Algeria's Prime Minister Abdelmalek Sellal. His country has been engaged in a long and bitter war with al-Qaida. Eye Spy understands MI6 will now provide intelligence in an effort to help defeat the terrorists



© RAWA

Belmokhtar's menace and the danger he posed in the Sahara was obvious. He was responsible for numerous kidnappings and terrorist actions throughout the 2000s and earlier. In Mali he joined with various al-Qaida elements and seized control of large parts of the country. Some of his associates disliked the attention such actions were bringing, and last year infighting started in Mali. The situation was compounded when officials at the United Nations decided to act. Debate followed and this almost certainly prompted Paris to react militarily. Though the vast majority of fighting troops have been sourced from Mali and other African nations, the French Army too remains on the ground. Britain despatched a naval support ship, two C-17 transport aeroplanes and a Sentinel spy



French troops tackle al-Qaida in the Adrar des Ifoghas mountains

plane to collect intelligence. Washington also joined the action by providing air refuelling aircraft to aid the French Air Force. Al-Qaida in Mali fled many towns as the fighting intensified, though the threat remains.

DETAILED AND LENGTHY PLANNING

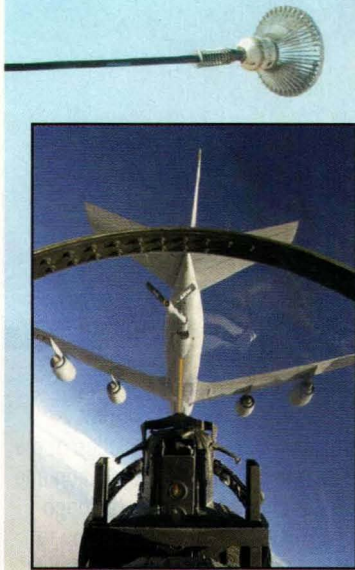
Some analysts claim the Algerian gas plant attack was the result of French military intervention in neighbouring Mali. Others say the 'successful' attack is indicative of detailed and lengthy planning. Either way, the ripples from this outrage have resulted in extra security measures being implemented at dozens of similar facilities in many countries. As for Algeria's immediate and forceful response, Prime Minister Abdelmalek Sellal defended his country's actions. For the record, many of the hostages died as a result of the detonation of Semtex tied around their waists.

For one-eyed Belmokhtar to unite neighbouring Sahara-region al-Qaida groups, he needed such an attack to bolster his image. And interestingly, CIA sources have told this magazine he may have secured inside help at the gas plant to perform the operation. Analysis of the attack seems to support this scenario, as the terrorists moved quickly and purposely to secure the site and those buildings used by Western workers. In an Internet video message broadcast even before the siege had ended, Belmokhtar said he had assembled 40 fighters including some from the West. The attack itself was led by Belmokhtar's closest associate, Abdul Rahman al-Nigeri. He was but one of seven

Ain Amenas gas plant - a tempting target in a perilous location



The Ain Amenas gas plant is situated in a remote part of Algeria which sits on a known transit route for al-Qaida. This made it a difficult facility to defend. The workers were actually abducted from a site approximately one mile away and driven to the plant. There was a genuine fear that the terrorists would blow up the facility - financially disastrous for Algeria. Sixteen other gas production sites like Ain Amenas operate in the region



2 February 2013: A USAF KC-135 Stratotanker from RAF Mildenhall, England, refuels a French Air Force Mirage 2000 as it prepares for operations over Mali



مَنْظَرُ الْقَاعَةِ سِلَاةَ الْمَغْرِبِ الْإِسْلَامِيِّ

Logo of Al-Qaida in the Islamic Maghreb - AQIM

MR MARLBORO

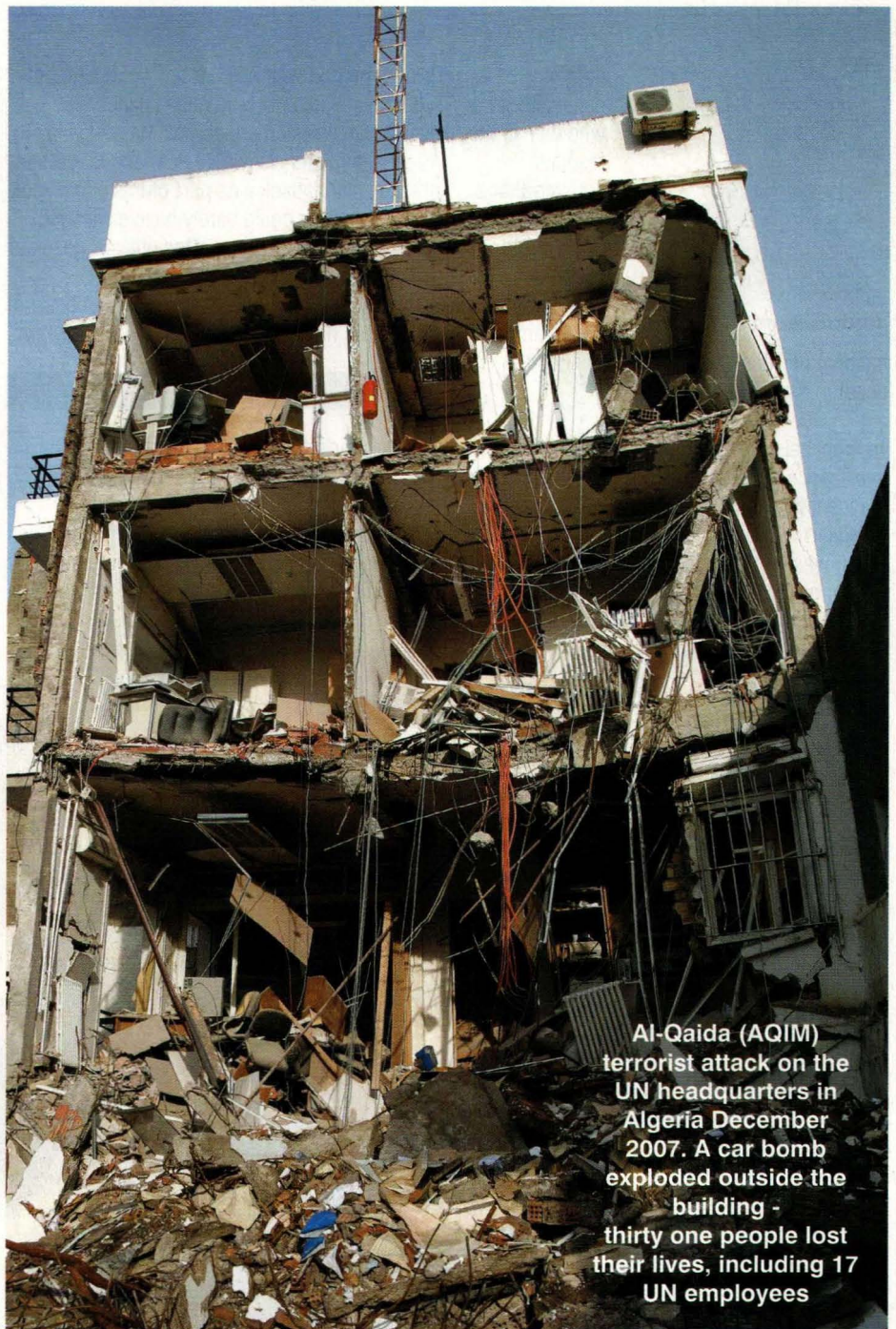
A Million Pound Activity

Prior to turning to terrorism, Belmokhtar, operated a huge cigarette smuggling operation - an occupation which earned him the nickname 'Mr Marlboro'. Al-Qaida continues to raise money through such activities. In 2011 alone, it is estimated the terror group raised over £1 million.

Photo shows one million Chinese made cigarettes concealed in a concrete pillar discovered by the UK Border Agency



COURTESY: HOME OFFICE



Al-Qaida (AQIM) terrorist attack on the UN headquarters in Algeria December 2007. A car bomb exploded outside the building - thirty one people lost their lives, including 17 UN employees

© UNITED NATIONS MEDIA LIBRARY



Pentagon Press Secretary George Little discusses the situation in Mali and US efforts to support French forces. A joint secret international effort was enabled to find Mokhtar Belmokhtar - before he had the opportunity to unite over a dozen al-Qaida franchises operating in the Sahara region



Abdul Rahman al-Nigeri

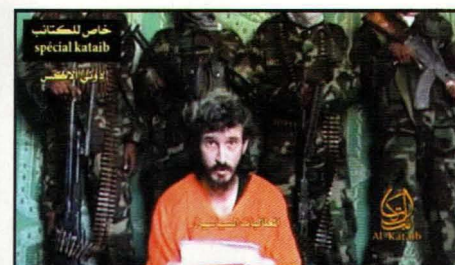
national (terrorist) was found amongst the dead.

different nationalities who died in the resultant counter-attack by Algerian troops. And interestingly, at least one Canadian

group merged with AQIM a few years ago but spearheads its efforts to raise finance by kidnapping Westerners across Mali, Algeria, Niger, Libya and elsewhere. It is almost certain the gas plant attack was part of this endeavour, but Belmokhtar could hardly have envisaged Algeria's brutal response. Once the air attack to regain the plant started, the execution of Western hostages began, though a number are thought to have died as a result of 'friendly fire'.

INFILTRATION

Belmokhtar's 'image' had been bolstered by events in Algeria, especially amongst the al-Qaida 'community' in Africa and those countries which straddle the Middle East. When he departed Mali in late 2012, with members of his group - al-Mulathameen, which translates



The unfortunate French intelligence officer Denis Alex was murdered by al-Qaida in Somalia

to 'Masked Brigade', he carried with him weaponry provided by associates from Benghazi and elsewhere. His knowledge of the Sahara and an undisputed communication and travel network made him a formidable opponent. However, his determination in trying to unite the al-Qaida franchises almost certainly led to his downfall if the Chad Army statement is confirmed.

Two years ago this magazine reported on an MI6 al-Qaida infiltration operation which was incredibly exposed in the US press due to an intel leak Stateside. These types of operations are most secret and have been providing excellent intelligence leading to numerous specific Unmanned Aerial Vehicle (UAV) attacks targeting prominent al-Qaida commanders. For years Belmokhtar managed to evade capture by operating from Mali - a country agencies such as the CIA have found difficult to penetrate. Once on the move and intent on meeting with other franchise leaders to create his 'pan-Sahara' organisation, he became vulnerable. It was obvious that sooner or later he would encounter a group that had been penetrated. Similarly, the same al-Qaida groups now under siege in places like Mali, blame him for their current disposition. They too might have had a score or two to settle...

INTELLIGENCE INSIGHT

FIRST-HAND KNOWLEDGE OF BELMOKHTAR

Canadian diplomat Robert Fowler, who was kidnapped by Belmokhtar in 2008 and held for several months, believed Belmokhtar was one of the most dangerous men in the world. Speaking a few days after the Algerian gas plant attack, Mr Fowler said Belmokhtar's hatred of all things Western is immense. "Concentrations of Westerners, wherever they are, are the likeliest targets." He also spoke of Belmokhtar's admiration for one of the most notorious al-Qaida operatives in the person of Abu Musab al-Zarqawi. Zarqawi was an infamous Osama bin-Laden follower in Iraq who murdered hundreds of people and uploaded films of his deeds on the Internet.

Perhaps more relevant, Mr Fowler said Belmokhtar saw the Sahara as his playing field and "does not fear death - he embraces it." He described the terror leader as an "implacable enemy."



Robert Fowler meets with UN Secretary-General Ban Ki-moon following his release

The Mirror of Operation Damocles

TAKE TWO

ISRAEL'S NEXT
MOVE IN ITS
SECRET WAR
WITH IRAN?

By Roger Howard



As the leadership in Tehran presses ahead with its nuclear programme, which it claims is only for entirely peaceful purposes, speculation is rife about the next move by the country which, more than any other, fears the development of an Iranian nuclear bomb - Israel.

Israel's options appear to be narrower than ever before. An air strike on Iran, even if such an operation could be carried out effectively, would severely test Tel Aviv's relations - already very strained - with the new Obama

administration. And although its intelligence service, the Mossad, has carried out several assassinations of Iran's leading nuclear scientists and attacks on military installations, their Iranian counterparts are known to have dramatically tightened security around other possible targets.

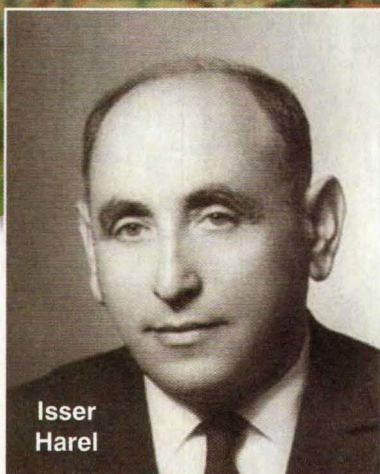
However, events of exactly half a century ago might shed some light about where and how Mossad's operations could shift next.

One winter's evening in February 1963, a West German scientist, Dr Hans Kleinwachter, was waylaid as he drove home from a

laboratory in the town of Loerrach, southwest Germany near the Swiss border.

He was forced to make an emergency stop as a car swerved in front and a masked figure strode out of the passenger's seat and walked towards him, brandishing a revolver with a long silencer. The gunman shouted a question at Kleinwachter but barely gave him a moment to reply before he opened fire. A bullet shattered the windscreen and Kleinwachter heard something thud into his body. The gunman ran back to the car and the car sped off.

Israeli spy chief Isser Harel said "there are some who were marked to die...."



As if by a miracle, Kleinwachter survived. The bullet had been deflected off the windscreen and then got lodged in his thick woollen muffler. Badly shaken, he drove back home and phoned the police. The assassin's abandoned car was found nearby soon afterwards, and inside were some discarded Egyptian passports - an unconvincing ruse to put the police off the scent.



OPERATION DAMOCLES

Kleinwachter was just one of several targets who had been carefully selected by Mossad for assassination. The previous summer, the Israeli spy chief, Isser Harel, had decided to eliminate a number of West German scientists, Kleinwachter amongst them, who were helping Egypt to build long-range missiles that were capable of striking Israel. In the course of this campaign, codenamed Operation Damocles, Harel chillingly decreed that "there are some who were marked to die."

Other attacks, some deadly and highly effective, had already been made before the

attempt on Kleinwachter. Parcel bombs were sent to the weapons factory in Egypt, killing several personnel and injuring others. A chief Egyptian agent, who organised the recruitment of the scientists, narrowly avoided a plane crash, which killed his wife. Another was kidnapped from his office in Munich and simply disappeared. And the daughter of a scientist was waylaid and threatened by Mossad agents as she walked home from her workplace in Freiburg.

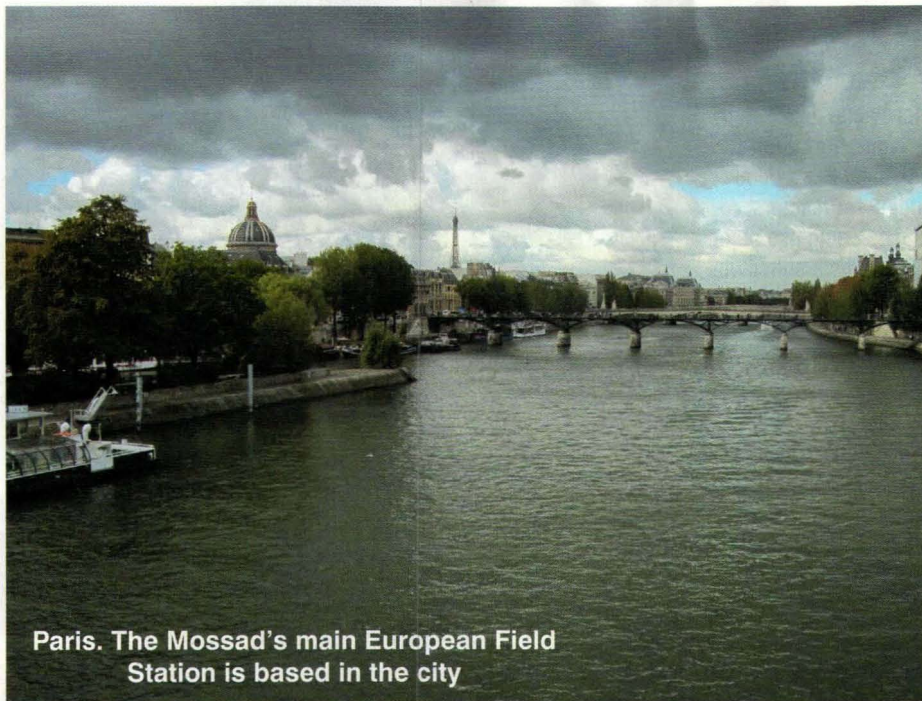
The story of Operation Damocles is a reminder that the ongoing struggle between Israel and Iran could next be fought out abroad, focused in those countries from which the Iranians are

trying to acquire various products that are vital for their nuclear programme. Iran is unable to produce certain key materials that are critical to both its nuclear and ballistic missile programmes. Export controls and sanctions have made it difficult for Iran to procure these items from foreign suppliers, but Iranian agents are trying hard to exploit black market niches. For the record, Iran also has a skill shortage in working with speciality materials.

This is an international black market, one that is comprised of many suppliers from Western Europe, including Germany, Austria, Switzerland and France, and elsewhere. As Mark Fitzpatrick, an expert on proliferation at the

Loerrach - Swiss-German border. West German scientist Dr Hans Kleinwachter, who was assisting the Egyptian rocket effort, was fortunate to survive an assassination here in 1963





Paris. The Mossad's main European Field Station is based in the city

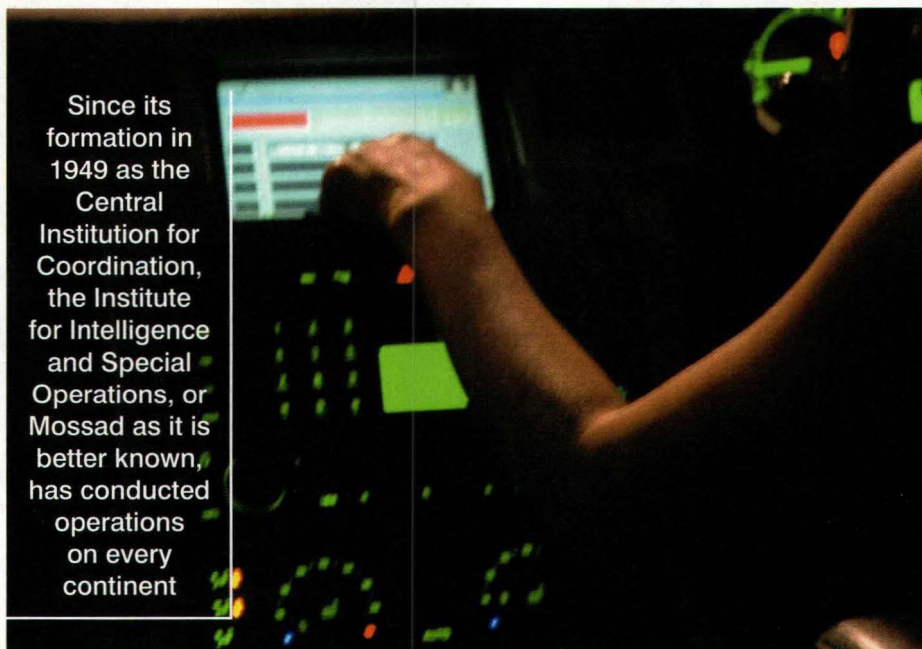
IISS (International Institute for Strategic Studies) think tank in London, explains, "Iranian agents look as far afield as they deem necessary to find the components, including valves, electrical inverters, maraging steel and carbon fibre that they require." Much of this illicit trade, he said, is thought to make its way through China, moved by a succession of front companies run by special units of the Iranian Revolutionary Guards.

A HISTORY OF ACTION

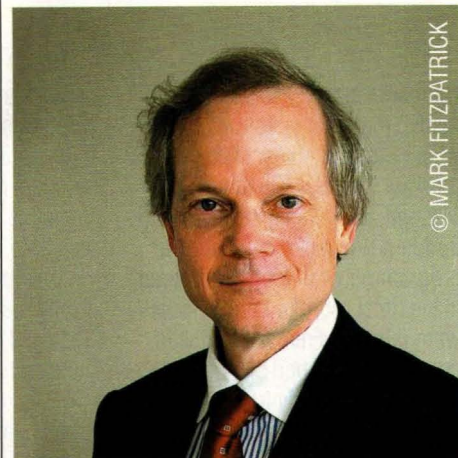
Besides Damocles, Mossad has also undertaken other, similar operations on Western soil which provide a model of how its agents might try to disrupt this procurement network. Attacks were carried out against Western companies supplying Pakistan with nuclear materials: in early 1981 a letter bomb exploded at the home, in

Erlangen, West Germany, of Heinz Mebus, who was acting as a middleman in Pakistan's nuclear procurement network.

And exactly twenty five years ago, in May 1988, Mossad executed a campaign against Western companies that were helping Saudi Arabia, Egypt and Iraq to build a long-range conventional missile, the Condor II. On 27 May a remotely detonated bomb destroyed an empty car in France that belonged to a businessman who had links with the Condor project. An anonymous caller told a news agency that 'the Guardians of Islam', an unheard-of and supposedly pro-Iranian group were responsible, but the attack in fact bore all the hallmarks of the Mossad. Offices were broken into and Ekehard Schrotz, a leading businessman strongly implicated in the Condor programme, disappeared. ➤



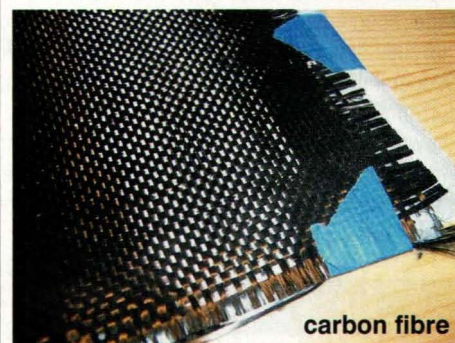
Since its formation in 1949 as the Central Institution for Coordination, the Institute for Intelligence and Special Operations, or Mossad as it is better known, has conducted operations on every continent



© MARK FITZPATRICK

"...Iranian agents look as far afield as they deem necessary to find the components, including valves, electrical inverters, maraging steel and carbon fibre, that they require..."

Mark Fitzpatrick, International Institute for Strategic Studies, London



carbon fibre



Despite Mossad tracking and hindering Iranian efforts to secure components and material for its nuclear programme, Israel has been unable to halt Tehran's surge towards achieving its ultimate goal...

Of course assassination is a last resort, though it is not one from which Mossad shies. In June 1980 the Iraqi scientist, Dr Yahya El-Mashad, who was instrumental in Saddam Hussein's early nuclear programme, was found murdered in his hotel room in Paris. Threats were made to French and Italian companies that had signed contracts to supply Iraq with vital materials.

It is just such attacks that Mossad could easily replicate. Any such campaign in Western Europe would be executed from its European headquarters, based in Paris.

Mossad would not only target Iran's nuclear procurement drive but also its efforts to sidestep the wider economic sanctions that are currently devastating its economy. Desperately short of foreign currency reserves, the Iranians are known to be making determined efforts to acquire gold to replace the dollar assets that sanctions have deprived them of.

SWISS DEJA VU?

It is possible that Mossad's European operations unit has already struck against Iran's secret procurement drive from the Western black market.

It may not be a coincidence that one of the victims of the Annecy, France, killings in September last year, was a scientist. Sylvain Mollier, the 45-year old victim, had

access to information and blueprints on high-purity zirconium, which is used to produce safe fuel cladding for reactors. While the Iranians could use other, less safe materials as a substitute, zirconium would be indispensable if they made a dash for the bomb and used weapons-grade plutonium from their reactors to do so.

It has been alleged that Mollier was an Israeli target and had agreed to pass blueprints on to another victim of the shooting, Syed al-Hilli, 50. He was a trained aerospace engineer and critic of Israel.

However, what counts against this theory is that Mossad could have eliminated such enemies in a far more clinical way than cold-blooded execution, for example by staging accidents and car crashes along lonely mountain roads.

But the Annecy killings are nonetheless chillingly reminiscent of the story of Dr Kleinwachter, who half a century before so nearly met his own grisly end at the hands of a gunman who was operating near the Swiss border and who tried to make others look responsible.

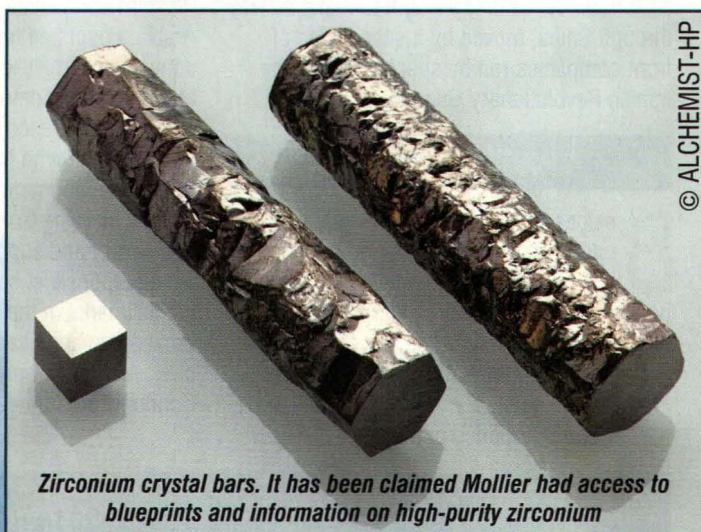
ABOUT THE AUTHOR

Roger Howard is author of the important new book - *'Operation Damocles: Israel Versus Hitler's Scientists 1951-67'* (Pegasus Books, May 2013) See page 69

HOTEL SPY GAMES



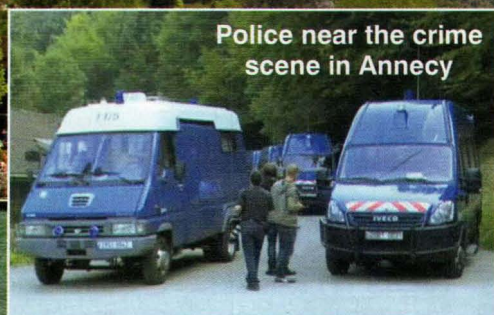
Mossad agents assassinated Hamas operative Mahmoud Al-Mabhouh - codename 'The Fox' in January 2010 in a Dubai, UAE hotel room. This CCTV frame shows two of the Mossad team exiting the lift directly behind Al-Mahmoud. Though great care was taken by the Mossad in its planning of the attack, the use of nearly 30 operatives puzzled intelligence watchers and many agents were exposed.



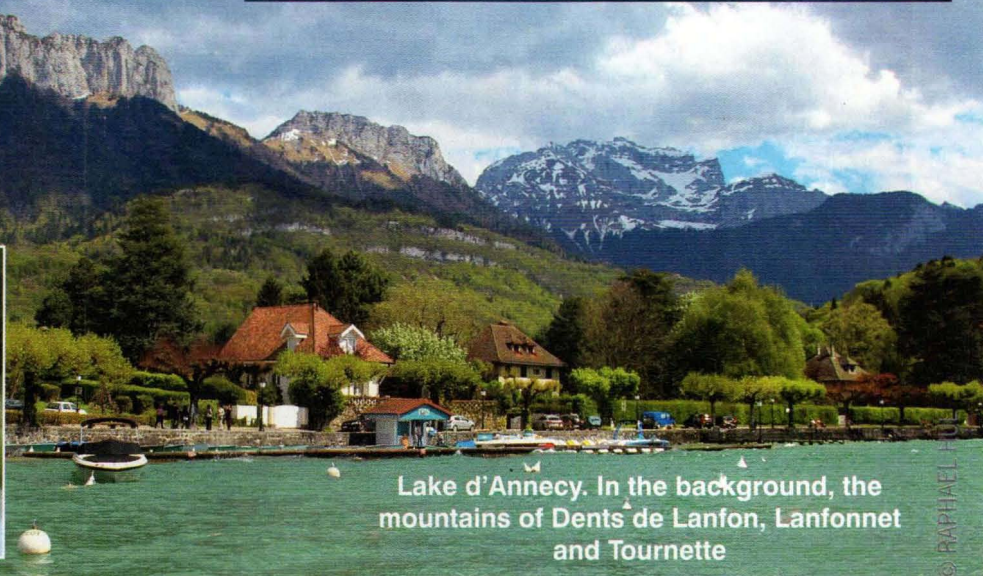
© ALCHEMIST-HP

Zirconium crystal bars. It has been claimed Mollier had access to blueprints and information on high-purity zirconium

Police near the crime scene in Annecy



Lake d'Annecy. In the background, the mountains of Dents de Lanfon, Lanfonnet and Tournette



© RAPHAEL

THE ANNECY

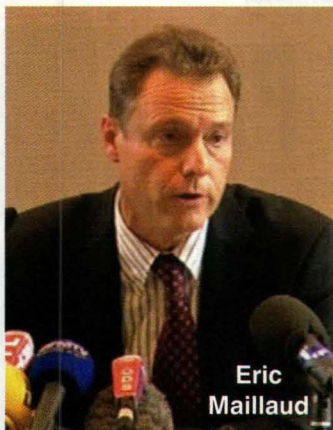
ANATOMY OF A BIZARRE INCIDENT

SHOOTINGS



Luger P08 firearm. Choice of weapon may have been a deliberate and a calculated deception ploy

A dated 80-year old automatic Luger P08 firearm weapon was used to kill Sylvain Mollier and Syed al-Hilli, along with his wife and mother-in-law near Chevaline, Lake Annecy. Al-Hilli's two daughters, aged seven and four miraculously survived. Initially it was believed al-Hilli was the intended target and the unfortunate Mollier, who was passing on his cycle was killed because he witnessed the event. However, French detectives have now stated that Mollier was shot first.



Eric Maillaud



Al-Hilli's bullet-ridden car is driven away by police

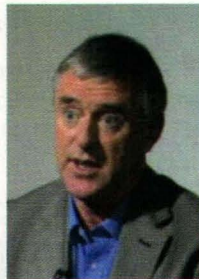
Lt. Colonel Benedict Vinnemann, who is leading the French investigation said: "Was the al-Hilli family the main target? Was it not the cyclist? We're talking about someone whom everyone says was a gentleman, but who is to say he did not lead a double life? The family had travelled to the Le Solitaire du Lac campsite in Saint-Jorioz close to the Swiss border to enjoy a holiday. It was their first trip to the region.

Al-Hilli moved to the UK in the 1970s from Iraq after allegedly falling out with officials from Saddam Hussein's government. There are reports linking him to one of Saddam's nuclear programmes. Another report claims he travelled to Iran some years ago. Also originat-

ing in the UK, an unconfirmed story he was placed under surveillance by British Intelligence during the second Gulf War.

Eye Spy researchers have examined this shocking incident in full, but the scale of violence used (25 shots in total were fired into the bodies and vehicle) does not reflect the work of a professional assassin... or does it? This might have been the desired effect. The choice of firearm also seems unusual, if this was indeed the only weapon used. Parts of the gun, a type issued also to soldiers of the Swiss Army in the 1920s and 1930s, were recovered at the scene. Metal fragments were found amongst the broken glass of the al-Hilli's BMW car.

French prosecutor Eric Maillaud does not believe robbery was the motive, an indication no monies or jewellery were stolen, and a car-jacking gone wrong seems implausible. Nevertheless, all of these factors may mask a darker conclusion. Did the men agree to meet in the lay-by? Were they lured there by a third party? Did the gunman have an accomplice? Did Mollier simply stop to rest and interrupt al-Hilli who was already in conversation with the gunman? Or did al-Hilli park and interrupt Mollier conversing with someone else? All of these questions and hundreds



Witness - Brett Martin

more seem very far away from being answered. But the crime scene and circumstances, according to Eye Spy sources, suggest the explanation probably lies with the men's work history. That both had ties, albeit loose ones to technology linked to the nuclear industry is most unusual. As for Vinnemann, he says he is not ruling anything out.

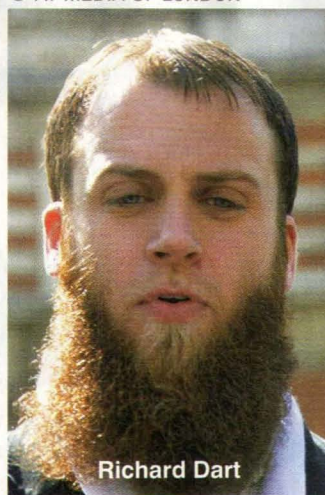
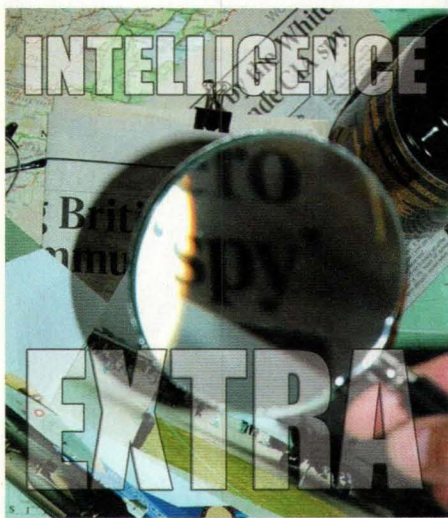
In January 2013, French detectives revealed they consider a "full-faced helmeted motorcyclist wearing black clothes," as the prime suspect. The rider was seen by former RAF pilot Brett Martin who came across the crime scene. Brett's description matches that provided for by a farmer some four miles away. But despite a public appeal from the police, he or she has not come forward.

EDITOR'S NOTE: It has long been a tradition to blame the Mossad for 'deaths mysterious'. However, unlike the 2010 murder of Hamas agent and gun-runner Mahmoud al-Mabhouh, where UAE police secured a plethora of evidence identifying an international conspiracy, the killing of Al-Hilli, his family and Mollier provides few clues.

Whilst this most complex and baffling case may remain unsolved for years to come, the 'usual suspects', will always be blamed.



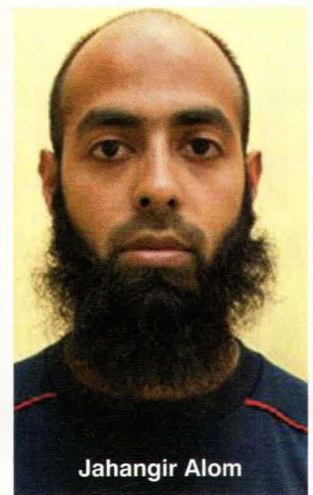
The Al-Hilli home in Surrey



Richard Dart



Imran Mahmood



Jahangir Alom

COURTESY: NEW SCOTLAND YARD

WOOTTON BASSETT PLOT

Three Britons Plead Guilty to Terror Charges

Three men, including Richard Dart, 29, a former BBC security guard have pleaded guilty to preparing or assisting another in terrorism. Dart, a Muslim convert who changed his name to Salahuddin al-Britani, had planned to travel with Imran Mahmood, 21 and Jahangir Alom, 26 to Pakistan to receive terrorist training. In 2010, MI5 unravelled the men's intention after securing cell phone data. Additional evidence was retrieved from a number of seized computers.

Amongst proposed targets was the town of Wootton Bassett, Wiltshire. The citizens here had

for several years lined the streets to honour British armed forces dead as they were repatriated. Other subjects discussed by the men included MI5 and MI6.

One message retrieved from an e-mail read: 'Yes, yes... Wootton Bassett. If not that then all combatants. If it comes down to this, it is that or even to deal just with a few MI5 or MI6 heads'. Prosecutors said this amounted to targeting.

Dart, Mahmood and Alom, a former police support officer, were due to face trial in April, but now face sentencing later this year.



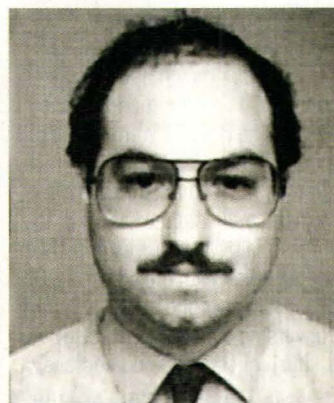
© JONNY WHITE

Secret Talks Fuel Release Speculation

ISRAELI SPY CASE

President Obama and Israeli Prime Minister Benjamin Netanyahu have discussed the case of long-time spy prisoner Jonathan Pollard, fuelling speculation that he might soon be released. Pollard, a US Navy Intelligence analyst was arrested in 1985 for passing US military secrets to an Israeli intelligence contact. In 1987 he was sentenced to life in prison and has remained behind bars ever since, this despite several campaigns by pressure groups to secure his release. Netanyahu, who actually visited Pollard in prison in 2002, said it was "time for him to be freed."

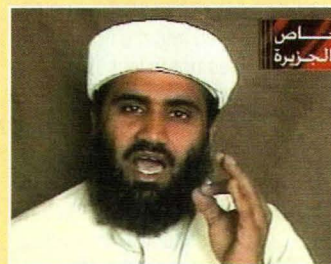
Pollard was granted Israeli citizenship in 1995 and is eligible for parole in two years time. After this time he may well be deported but his supporters want him released now. One of Pollard's Mossad



Pollard's Navy analyst photo

handlers, Rafi Eitan had hinted Mr Obama could pardon him before the end of 2012 - this of course never materialised.

President Obama said: "There is a justice system that allows for periodic review and the potential for him ultimately to be released."



OSAMA BIN-LADEN

9/11 Spokesman Arrested

Suleiman Abu Ghaith, 47, one of Osama bin-Laden's son-in-laws, has pleaded not guilty in a New York court on charges he conspired to kill American nationals.

Confusion surrounds the capture of Abu Ghaith: some press outlets report he was detained by Jordanian security forces on 28 February 2013. Eye Spy understands he was captured by Turkish counter-terrorist troops and handed to Jordanian authorities. From here

he was secretly flown to the United States.

Since 9/11, the CIA has tracked Abu Ghaith's movements in Iran. At some point in the last year or so, Ghaith entered bordering Turkey where he was identified and arrested. It is not clear why he travelled to Turkey.

Abu Ghaith has featured in several al-Qaida videos and is widely recognised as a spokesman for the terror outfit. In court the indictment read that Ghaith urged people to align themselves with bin-Laden and promised to unleash another attack on America similar to 9/11.



Ghaith with Osama bin-Laden

PATRIOT GAMES

SVR AGENTS EXPOSED BY US INTELLIGENCE

BY PAUL BEAUMONT

At 6.40am on 18 October 2011, in a detached property in Meckenheim, Germany, a woman sat at her kitchen table in front of a shortwave radio connected to a laptop computer. She was waiting for a covert message to be transmitted on a selected frequency of 5762kHz. In keeping with the normal utilisation of the transmission mode, the MFSK20 Russian Intelligence Multitone System, better known to radio monitors as XPA schedule b Polytone, 46-year-old Heidrun Anschlag listened for the tuning signal to start.

XPA is usually a strong signal for a target receiver; my own notes made at the time in London describe the transmission as 'very strong'.

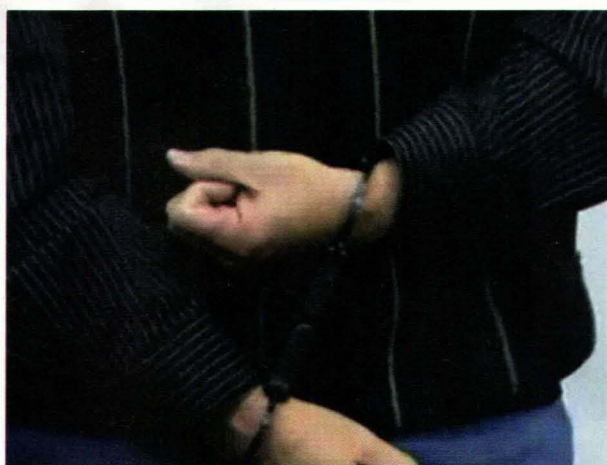


NATO troops

German-based SVR spies accused of securing NATO secrets for two decades



A NATO Patriot system on the Turkish-Syrian border. German prosecutors claim two residents of a small German town sought NATO secrets for many years using old and new spy tradecraft methods



The Anschlags - both handcuffed and their faces blurred for legal reasons, arrive in court

For two minutes the tuning signal ran with its peculiar two tones that precisely toggle, followed by the usual rhythmic change of tonal frequencies as the sending proceeds into the ident, the 'ready stage' and the actual message text. The message text consists of groups of five tones, each value separated by 40Hz and each being a particular numeral, or in some cases an administration tone with other uses necessary for the bespoke decoding programme to use.

On the day in question, there were 777 groups, plus three admin groups at the start of the message groups that were not included within the count. The initial message started 799 1 00217 00777 93067 followed by 777 five figure groups of which the last was 64746. The transmission duration was 10 minutes 26 seconds for the actual group count of 780 to be sent.

For some weeks the messages on this schedule were particularly large, 500, 600+

and almost 800 groups long whilst other schedules, presumably aimed at other Russian agents, were shorter with the usual 70, 100 or 200+ groups being sent. It was obvious by the sheer number of messages forwarded on schedule b that the recipient was a very active spy for Russian Intelligence. The schedule used by Heidrun was transmitted twice a week on Tuesdays and Thursdays. This lessened the chance that the recipient would miss a transmission.

GSG-9 ARREST SUSPECTED SVR AGENTS

Heidrun Anschlag sat at her receiving post listening to the musical-sounding tones. She doubtless made small adjustments demanded by the two toggling tones that allowed for perfect transfer of the message. All the while she was oblivious of the German GSG-9 troopers readying themselves outside the door to effect a noisy and violent entry.



Badge of GSG-9

As the message moved past the ID part of the received signal, the 799 derived from the 100kHz figure of the frequencies used: 5762, 6962 and 7962kHz, the door burst open and GSG-9 troopers entered the room. The speed of entry and the

*Continued on
page 23*



President Hans-Georg Maasen of Germany's BfV (Bundesamt für Verfassungsschutz), or Federal Office for the Protection of the Constitution. The BfV is Germany's domestic intelligence service and can be compared to MI5. Its headquarters are in Cologne though it operates several satellite offices, including in Berlin



BfV headquarters, Berlin



SENIOR SERVICE

ALLEGED SVR SPIES REPRESENTED BY LEGENDARY GERMAN SPY LAWYER

The Anschlags are being defended in a Stuttgart court by Horst-Dieter Potschke, 73, a solicitor affectionately nick-named 'lawyer to the spies'.

Following the collapse of communism many former Soviet-bloc countries decided to search out spies loyal to Moscow, and in East Germany this was no different.

Potschke represented several key Stasi agents and officials, and even a few characters attached to the KGB. His highest profile case was that of Gunter Guillaume, an associate of former West German Chancellor Willy Brandt.



Willy Brandt

Guillaume, born in 1927, became a Stasi spy after the fall of Hitler's Germany. Moving into politics in West Germany he became a central figure with the Social

Democratic Party. In later years, he also became a very close aide to Brandt which was a triumph for the Stasi.

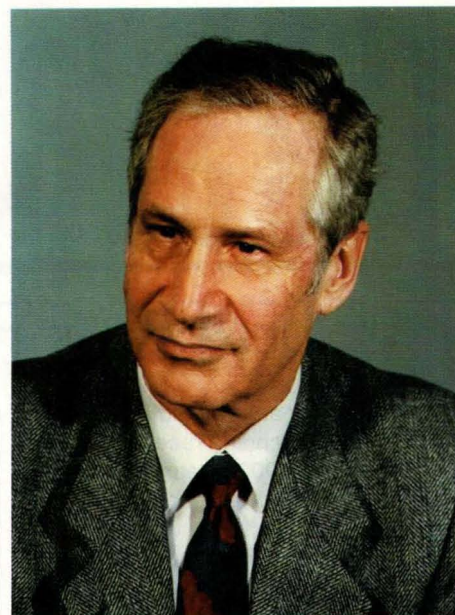
His days as a top agency man were numbered when his association with the spy agency was exposed in 1974. In the resulting scandal, Brandt felt he had little option but to resign.

Guillaume received a 13-year prison term, whilst his wife, Christel received eight-years behind bars. Both were freed following a spy exchange in 1981.

A RETURNING HERO

When he returned to East Berlin he was greeted as a hero, and thereafter continued to work for the Stasi in field tradecraft training. In 1988, he wrote his fascinating biography *Die Aussage* (The Statement).

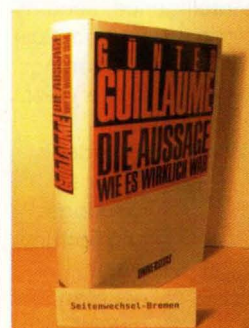
Stasi spy chief Markus Wolf later explained that Guillaume's exposure and Brandt's resignation were considered disastrous. It was conceived Guillaume would rise through the political ranks further, or at the very least, be central to the goings-on at the highest level of West German politics, and similarly have access to NATO intelligence.



© ELKE SCHOPS/CENTRAL BILD/BUNDESARCHIV

"Guillaume's exposure and Brandt's resignation were disastrous..."

Stasi Director Markus Wolf



Guillaume's *Die Aussage*

Just as fascinating, MI6 agent and former KGB archivist Vasili Mitrokhin - who supplied a huge number of documents to London, said the KGB wanted the Stasi to pull Guillaume out, because Willy Brandt was a "friend of Moscow" and they "wanted him to stay in power." Indeed, because of his attempts to foster better relations with the East, he was awarded the Nobel Peace Prize in 1971.



SPY GAMES

STASI END GAME

8 April 1974 - West German Chancellor Willy Brandt (left) walks with his close aide Gunter Guillaume alongside railway sidings in Niedersachsen, (West Germany). At this moment Brandt had probably been informed his associate was a Stasi spy, for on 24 April Guillaume was arrested.



On 6 May, the political pressure on Brandt was growing. Knowing his party had a 'spy in the camp' Brandt felt he had little option but to resign as Chancellor, though he remained in politics until 1987.

As for Guillaume, he was granted immunity from further prosecution following unification, but to the surprise of some intel watchers, gave supportive evidence to the prosecution in the trial of his former spy master... Markus Wolf.

The SVR's Sasha and Olga

TRUE IDENTITY OF 'PIT' AND 'TINA' MAY NEVER BE REVEALED...

German prosecutors say the Anshlags received around £80,000 a year for their services, yet only one contact man who allegedly helped the couple has been identified and named.

Addressed in court as 'Pit' and 'Tina', the true identities of the Anshlags are not yet known, though Eye Spy believes their real forenames may be Sasha and Olga.

The BfV believes that for over 20 years the couple have sought to prepare research papers on intelligence, security and political happenings in the West.



Failed SVR spy
Anna Chapman

They attended various meetings and lectures which covered politics, military locations, new emerging technologies and the West's attitude towards Russia. All the while they made contacts with many people in the academic, security, political and technological world.



The Anshlags' home in
Meckenheim, Marburg

"Anna Chapman used an identical polytone mode as the Anshlags to communicate"

Much of their focus was on NATO, a fact which has confused some commentators, but the Anshlags were planted at around the time of German unity and the collapse of the USSR. Andreas was the first to arrive in 1988 - one year before the Berlin Wall fell - and this could be significant. Two years later he was joined by his 'wife' Heidrun.

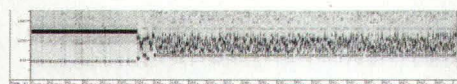


RUSSIA-AUSTRIA-MEXICO-GERMANY
The Anshlags' winding road to West Germany

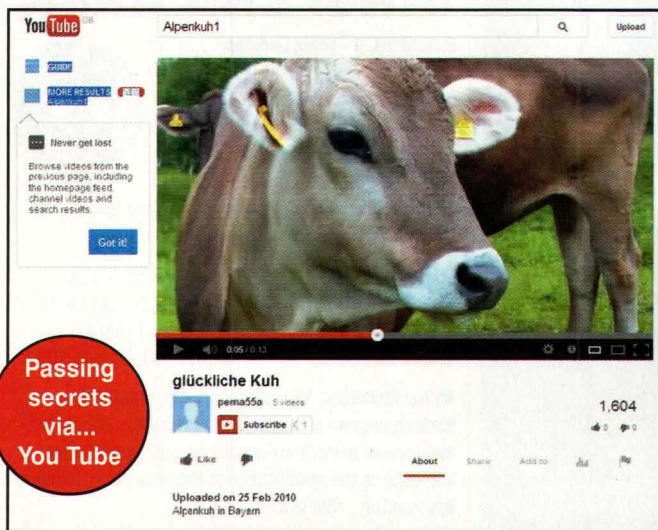
Another interesting fact concerning the Anshlags - they had a daughter. She reportedly is oblivious of her parents' spying activities.

It seems likely the Anshlags received one batch of papers a month from their Dutch contact. However, we are yet to learn if the spies had other liaisons in Europe but it seems

evident they may have been in contact with the SVR spy ring in America, for as Paul Beaumont revealed, "Anna Chapman used an identical polytone mode to communicate," (see below). This could also have betrayed them once the FBI and CIA probe was underway. As for contact with Moscow Central, this was made twice a week by radio.



Perhaps in keeping with modern technology, the two spies, who seem to have been trained in old spy tradecraft (which on many occasions is preferable), did use YouTube to communicate messages using the name Alpenkuh1 - Alpine Cow 1 (see image left).



Passing
secrets
via...
YouTube

PATRIOT GAMES

Continued from page 20

surprise at being caught red-handed caused Heidrun Anschlag to fall from her stool ripping the earpiece connection from the radio receiver. This in turn flooded the room with the melodious sound of the scheduled spy message she was receiving.

At this very moment, the simultaneous arrest of her husband, Andreas, 52, was made elsewhere.

Unfortunately for German Intelligence, the Anschlags destroyed hundreds of incriminating documents before they were arrested. This has led analysts to believe the married couple were in the process of fleeing to Russia - probably as a result of the collapse of the US-based SVR spy ring.

As reported in Eye Spy, a third arrest was made six months later on 24 March 2012. A Dutch Foreign Ministry official (diplomat), identified as 'Raymond P' was suspected of passing 500 sensitive documents to the Anschlags for forwarding to their Russian handlers. We understand these documents



© NATO

A full NATO Security Council meeting in Brussels. It is possible that the Anschlags may have attempted to secure information from NATO contacts

hold details on the German armed forces, European Union policies and NATO matters.

Shortly after the arrest of Raymond P came the cessation of null transmissions on the XPA b schedule that had previously targeted the Anschlags with extremely long messages. One message, sent at 0520z on 7 June 2012 simply read '101 000 08692 00001 00000 10140' giving only a hint that the recipients would no longer be receiving further messages.

Raymond P had apparently held a diplomatic post at the Embassy of the Netherlands in the Turkish capital Ankara. Not long after he was recognised by journalists as 60-year-old Raymond Valentino Poeteray. His alleged motivation was debt.

Poeteray, who previously worked the Dutch Consulate in Hong Kong, denied the charges at a hearing in 2012. But interestingly, intelligence officials have already begun



Embassy of the Netherlands, Turkey. The Anschlags alleged contact worked here

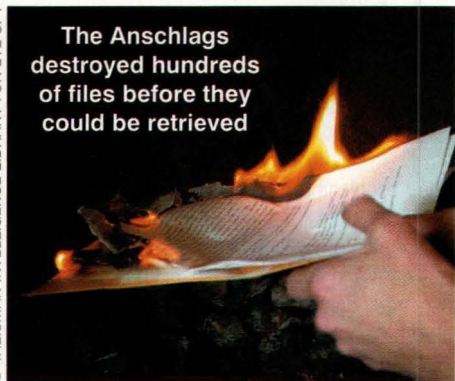
questioning some colleagues who worked with him in Hong Kong.

INTELLIGENCE COOPERATION

The arrests are almost certainly linked to the collapse of the SVR spy ring in the USA. It seems evidence secured by the FBI (Operation Ghost Stores) and CIA connected at least two of the US-based agents with the Anschlags.

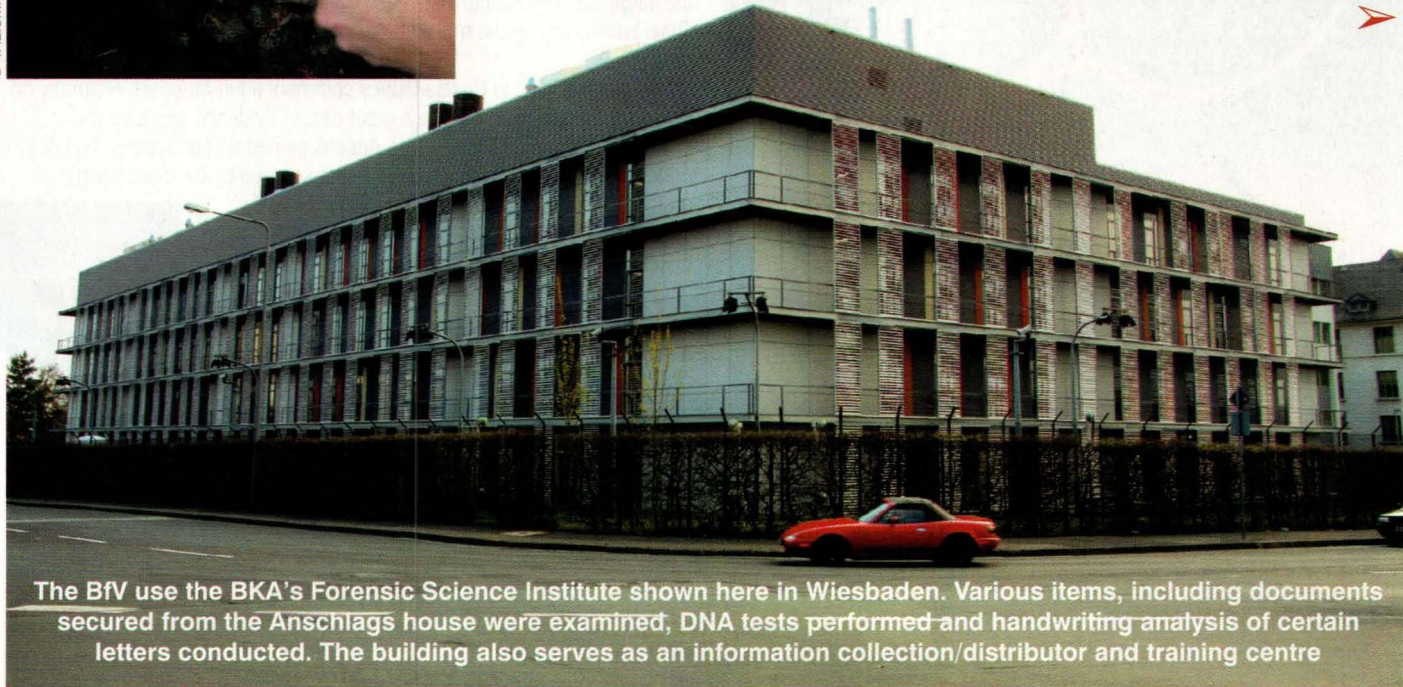


The Anschlags destroyed hundreds of files before they could be retrieved



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The BfV use the BKA's Forensic Science Institute shown here in Wiesbaden. Various items, including documents secured from the Anschlags house were examined, DNA tests performed and handwriting analysis of certain letters conducted. The building also serves as an information collection/distributor and training centre



RUSSIAN CONSULATE, BONN

Some of the documents were routed to Bonn and collected by employees here



This was given to Germany's BfV (Bundesamt für Verfassungsschutz), the country's domestic intelligence service: perhaps more specifically to Directorate 8 which is responsible for counter-espionage. Officers from the BfV and BKA (Bundeskriminalamt or Federal Criminal Police Office) worked on the case - a reason GSG-9 - which falls under the authority of the police, were involved in the arrests.

Anna Chapman's band of spies were exposed by Russian intelligence officer Alexander Poteyev (see sidebar feature opposite). However, Eye Spy understands the Anshlags had also been in direct contact with the US-based SVR spy ring. Similarly, Chapman's communications used an identical polytone mode like that of the Anshlags to communicate.

TRAPPINGS OF ESPIONAGE?

On searching the Anshlags Meckenheim home, police discovered all the trappings of espionage. Items recovered included a satellite phone, shortwave receiver, computer with bespoke programmes, details of dead letter drops and tennis racquets modified as concealment devices.

At the Anshlags home police discovered several interesting items associated with their work, including a satellite phone, shortwave receiver, radios, and modified tennis racquets to secretly store items and paperwork

Return communications to the Anshlags Russian handlers were thought to have been made via the satellite phone. This certainly explains the rather strange practice Heidrun had adopted of walking in her garden in winter. She was in fact making phone calls and sending coded text messages via the satphone. The couple also made concealed and coded returns via YouTube, Heidrun using the moniker 'Alpenkuh1' in the comments fields.

The trial of the alleged Russian spies commenced in Stuttgart, Germany on 15 January 2013. And despite a great deal of evidence exposing their estimated 23 years of activity, the Anshlags remain tight-lipped. Eye Spy understands that many of the documents secured by the couple were routed through to Bonn where they were routinely collected by personnel from the Russian Consulate in the city.



Emblem and headquarters of NATO, Brussels

Interestingly, President Putin was serving in the KGB in Dresden, East Germany, when the Anshlags arrived from Mexico



Little is known of the Anshlags true identity, and they refuse to impart their real surnames. However, in court they are referred to as 'Pit' and 'Tina'. Police sources believe they were paid around £80,000 (\$125,000) per year from their Moscow paymasters, despite living in a modest home.

Whilst operational, German Intelligence is convinced the Anshlags recruited several agents; the securing of NATO defence material seems central to their activity in Germany. NATO is of course headquartered in nearby Brussels.

Most of the trial was held in camera, although some neighbours of the Anshlags have been allowed in court. Most believed the couple were Austrians from South America and had accepted them into their community. In 1988, they entered then West Germany on forged Mexican passports but it is likely they are Russian citizens.

Whilst a guilty verdict is expected, and could result in a ten year jail tariff, Eye Spy was informed contact has been made between Germany and Russia to expedite an exchange of convicted German agents.



CIA'S JOURNEYMAN

LANGLEY'S FAILURES ARE KNOWN... ITS SUCCESSES ARE NOT

Of the CIA, President Kennedy once said: "Its successes will be secret and its failures trumpeted." He was quite right of course, and one could associate this statement to the collapse of the SVR spy ring and arrest of the Anshlags. Yet there is a third element to this most fascinating spy case - the escape from Moscow of US intelligence contact man Colonel Alexander Poteyev.

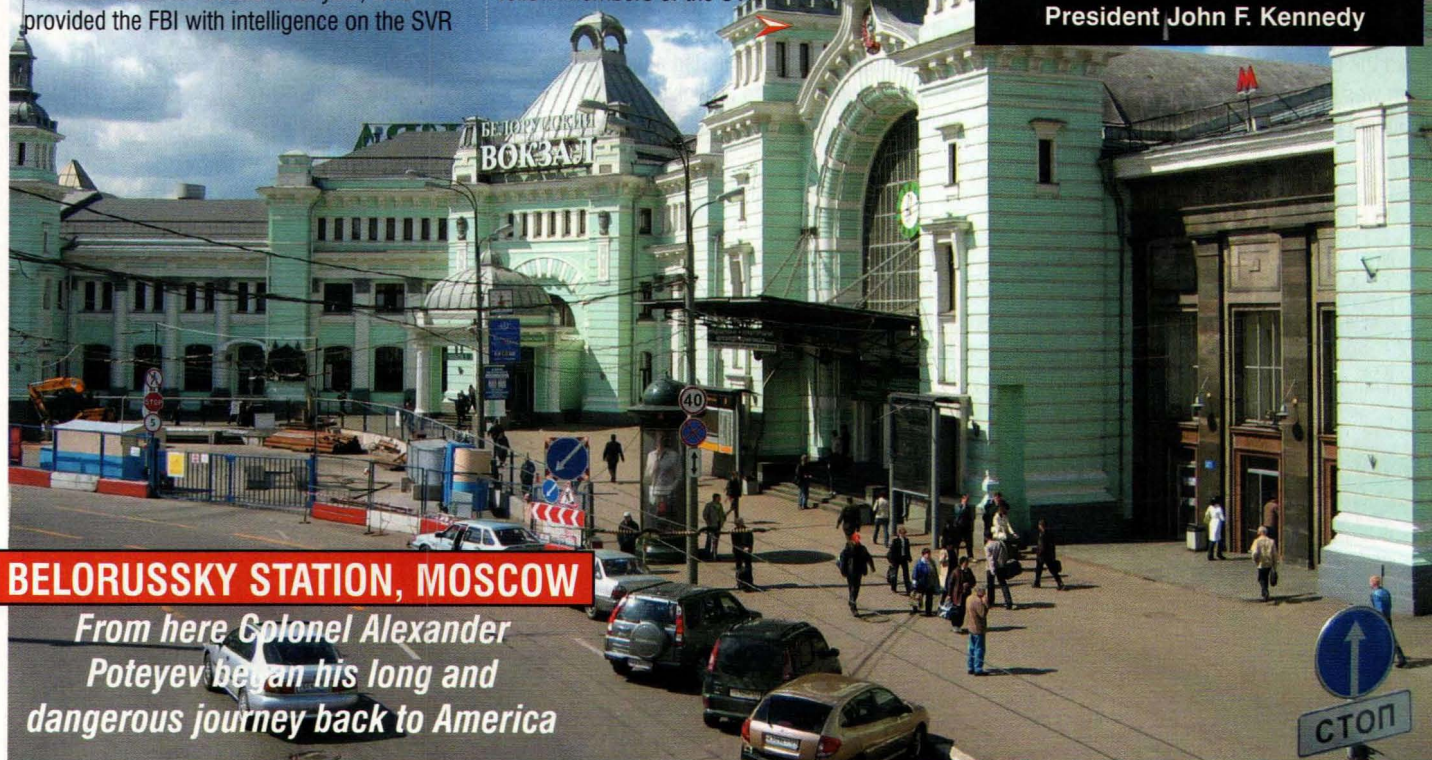
Most intelligence watchers believe it was Poteyev, 59, a Russian military intelligence officer, who was convicted in absentia in a Moscow court for treason last year, who provided the FBI with intelligence on the SVR

spy ring in 2010. Poteyev, a Belarusian by birth, was handed down a 25-year prison term, and had his rank removed.

At the closed military court hearing in Moscow, Anna Chapman told Russian investigators that she was contacted by a person using a communication code known only by Poteyev and another close associate. The latter is now known to the CIA and was probably her handler. Fearful, Chapman made contact with Moscow Central to relate her suspicions. However, just days later, on 27 June 2010, the red-haired spy and fellow members of the SVR



President John F. Kennedy

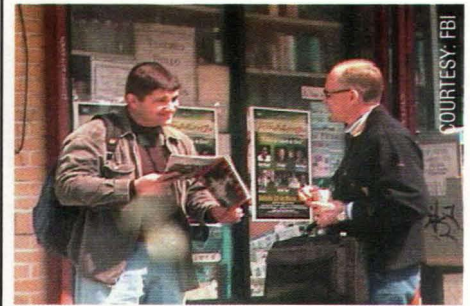


BELORUSSKY STATION, MOSCOW

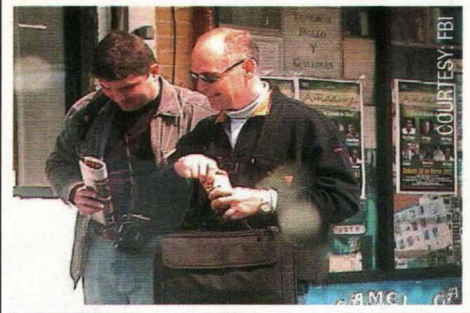
From here Colonel Alexander Poteyev began his long and dangerous journey back to America

THE BLAME GAME

*A Poor Craftsman
Always Blames His Tools*



SVR spy Richard Murphy (left) and agent controller Christopher Metsos in Queens, New York City. Many of the SVR spies allegedly outed by Poteyev complained that locations chosen by their handlers in respect of meeting points, were not good enough. However, the evidence secured by the FBI does not reflect poor tradecraft, on the contrary, many contact points were described as "excellent." Some FBI analysts and surveillance officers did say it was the operatives themselves, who often seemed unsure in respect of communication



a passport in a different name, purchased a train ticket to the Ukraine and made haste for the relative security of the German border.

That Poteyev is the primary source of the intelligence which ultimately led to the downfall of the Anshlags seems evident.

Ticket to freedom: Colonel Alexander Poteyev (left) secured a US passport which allowed him to exit Germany for Washington DC



A Moscow court has blamed Poteyev for treason in respect of the collapse of the US-based SVR spy ring in 2010. One of those spies, Anna Chapman (right), gave evidence against the former Afghan war veteran



team were detained by FBI counter-espionage officers.

Poteyev, an Afghan war veteran, and reportedly a deputy head of the SVR's S Directorate, was now at risk. The exact circumstances of whom alerted the US intelligence contact man are unclear, but he quickly departed an office meeting and made his way to Moscow's Belorussky railway station. In court, Poteyev's daring journey out of Russia read like a spy thriller. First to Belarus, then on to the Ukraine and finally Berlin. At some point along his journey he secured a false US passport, probably from a CIA liaison in Germany and flew to the United States.

The judge also heard from other members of the defunct spy ring. Some claim Poteyev asked to meet in places they felt unsafe; others said the communication equipment provided by him was "unsatisfactory." Eye Spy believes Poteyev had been under US control since 1999.

Journalists in Moscow have of course continued to report on events and additional information regularly surfaces. It is believed Poteyev's wife, Mary, drove him to the railway station where he said he was taking a train to attend a business meeting. And it was the day after he departed that she received this text: *'Mary... try to take this calmly... I'm leaving not for some time, but forever. I didn't want to, but I had to. I will start my life from scratch and will try to help the children'*. His adult children were of course already in the USA.

Hours later, after Poteyev failed to turn up for work, the FSB and police began searching for him.

Interestingly, and evidence of his spy tradecraft training, Poteyev had created a clever cover story to mask his flight to freedom. He told senior associates that he had a girlfriend in Odessa, Ukraine, who had given birth to his child. Arriving in Belarus, he managed to obtain



TEGEL AIRPORT, BERLIN

Poteyev almost certainly flew to Washington from this airport

OPERATION PITSFORD

COURTESY: WEST MIDLANDS POLICE/MI5



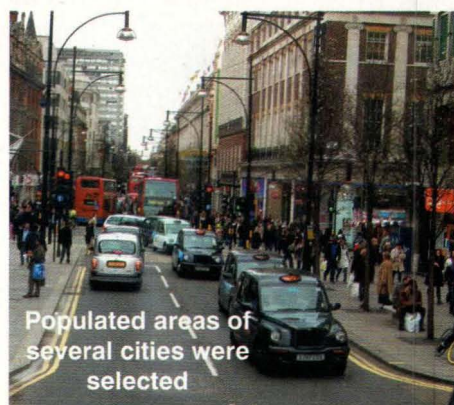
IRFAN KHALID, IRFAN NASEER AND ASHIK ALI

MI5 thwart al-Qaida gang plotting worst terrorist atrocity since 9/11

Three Britons have been found guilty in connection with an al-Qaida plot that was intended to kill thousands of people. Irfan Naseer, 31, Irfan Khalid, 27 and Ashik Ali from Birmingham used a bogus charity collection scheme to help finance the operation, which involved detonating at least eight rucksack bombs simultaneously in crowded areas. They

were also found guilty of managing a terrorist training pipeline to Pakistan where they sent young men to receive guidance from senior terrorists. At one point the group comprised of 11 members, though Eye Spy understands it was almost certainly larger. Six people have already pleaded guilty to various terrorist-related offences.

The terrorist outfit was infiltrated by MI5 and in conjunction with West Midlands Counter Terrorism Unit (WM CTU), they were placed under surveillance. For several months officers watched as they collected thousands of pounds in the Birmingham area using plastic containers bearing the names and logos of legitimate and respected charities, including Muslim Aid. In Leicester, two other gang members, Rahin Ahmed and Mujahid Hussain collected more money. Nearly all of the cash was funnelled into an account under the name of Rahin Ahmed. He was filmed making a deposit and has already admitted his guilt.



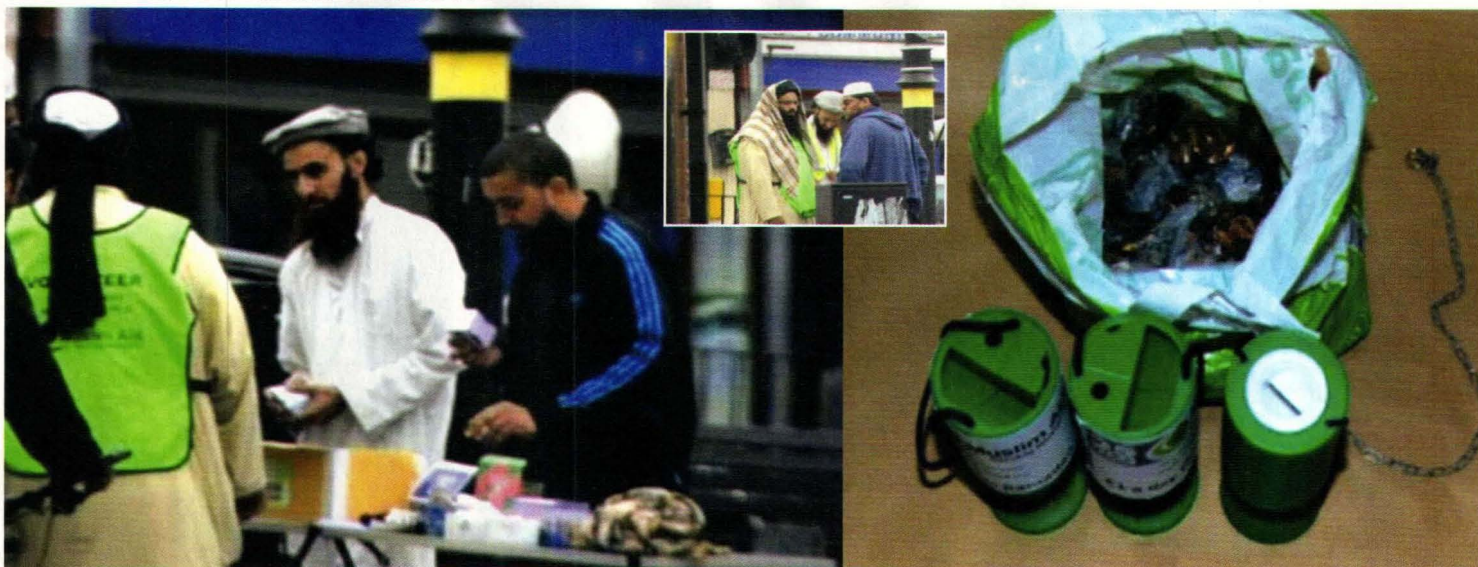
Populated areas of several cities were selected



END GAME OF OPERATION PITSFORD

Midnight - 18 September 2011.
Counter-terrorist officers stop a vehicle in Birmingham containing the persons of Irfan Naseer, Irfan Khalid and Ashik Ali. The trio led a terrorist group planning bomb and poison attacks in Britain's major cities

COURTESY: WEST MIDLANDS POLICE CTU



The gang used the cover of legitimate charities to secure funds for its operations which included terrorist training overseas. By now of course, the men's activities were being monitored by MI5 and West Midlands Police surveillance officers

However, Ahmed lost £9,000 in a bad investment thus looked to secure loans from banking and money-lending companies - he was denied. On one occasion, he sought to secure over £30,000 simultaneously from different branches of Barclays Bank - he was unsuccessful again.

Besides paying for the terror operation and training, at least part of the cash was intended to be used to fund a local dawah centre, a shop where people could learn more about Islam. However, the group was going to use this as a front operation to recruit more members and manage the plot. One operative was recorded saying this was "a beautiful cover."

Naseer, a chemist and Khaleed spent two periods of time at terrorist training camps

including one in Waziristan. They had keenly followed the lectures of senior al-Qaida man Anwar al-Awlaki and collected dozens of videos featuring the terror leader. Interestingly, al-Awlaki was killed by a UAV strike shortly before the Birmingham terror cell leaders were arrested in September 2011. At one of the camps they received guidance on how to manufacture poisons, explosives and build improvised explosive devices.

And it was also in this month that MI5 secured damning evidence that prompted Counter Terrorist Command to act.

In three days in mid-September the trio started to experiment with homemade explosives and chemicals at Ali's ground floor flat. However, MI5 and police surveillance officers had been watching the men's every move and noted the

places and areas where they gathered. Just as important, officers identified the gang's vehicles and where they were parked. Listening devices and carefully placed cameras helped analysts determine the nature of the plot. The gang purchased a sports-injury cold pack - though they were more interested in its chemical content. The men believed it contained ammonium nitrate. A small clock was also purchased to be used as a timer. Another purchase also interested MI5 - large curtains to shield their experiments from the outside world.



UNDER SURVEILLANCE: Whilst away from his first floor flat in Birmingham, MI5 undercover officers entered the apartment of Ashik Ali and placed listening devices in a number of rooms



PRIMARY OBJECTIVE - PEOPLE



Investigative officers have little doubt the gang wanted to inflict mass casualties by simultaneously detonating seven or eight rucksack bombs in populated locations such as shopping centres and railway stations.

MI5 has refrained from revealing the exact targets discussed by the men, but did acknowledge that to compliment the proposed outrages, attacks using AK-47 assault rifles and hand-grenades were discussed



"The gang were very critical of the 7/7 bombers for not killing enough people..."

Marcus Beale, Assistant Chief Constable WMP



Rahin Ahmed walks away from the bank counter after depositing money. Inset: Ashik Ali is caught on CCTV buying curtains to mask bomb-making at his flat



"The intention was to kill and maim as many people as possible..." Adam Gough

Detective Inspector WMP



INTEL INSIDE

• Irfan Naseer tried to maintain the "practical joke" scenario by admitting he deliberately circulated a rumour that he was working for Pakistan's Inter-Services Intelligence Agency (ISI), but quietly claiming an "affiliation to al-Qaida and the Taliban." However, the judge at Woolwich Crown Court disagreed, and called him a "skilled bombmaker and explosives expert."



• Naseer discussed the size of the bombs which were to be used. He was recorded saying: "You will probably kill about 25 people with a 1kg bomb... probably injure about 50 or 60 more..." When police raided his house they discovered several terrorist training manuals and a copy of *The Anarchist Cookbook*. An examination of his Internet search activity on his computer revealed he had consistently searched for information on home-made manufacture of explosives.



• Both Naseer and Irfan Khalid are said to have made martyrdom videos whilst overseas at a terrorist training camp. These would have been released by al-Qaida following the operation. Khalid refused to give evidence in court.



A martyrdom video made by al-Qaida

• Ashik Ali was found in possession of around 150 extremist lectures including many featuring senior AQ man Anwar al-Awlaki (right). Al-Awlaki had inspired many people to join the terror group.

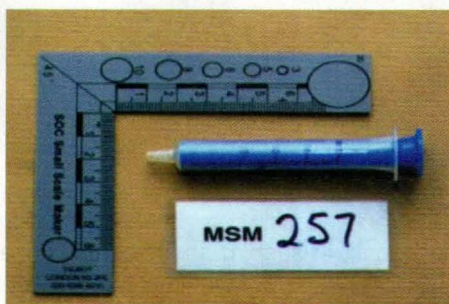


• MI5 and WM CTU produced 25,000 pages of evidence including hours of audio, visual and physical evidence

COURTESY: MI5/WEST MIDLANDS POLICE CTU



The security services recovered this burnt note which the prosecution described as a "blueprint for a bomb." The primary components have been blacked out by police



Left: A syringe which MI5 believes could have been used to extract or insert liquid components. Right: Clock intended for use as a bomb detonator timer

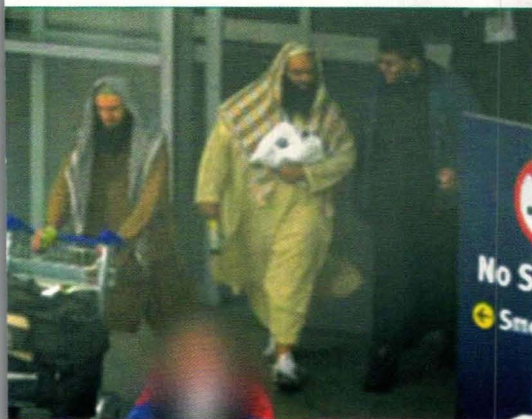
Recorded conversations of the men discussing the London 7/7 attack in 2005 which killed 52 people made for grim listening. One man said not enough people had died and that the bombers should have wrapped their devices with nails. Thus they were satisfied that their recruits, some acting as suicide bombers,

would "outdo" their associates and using eight strategically placed rucksack bombs would kill many people. To compliment the bombs, the men also discussed using assault guns to kill people. Naseer boasted he knew where to buy grenades and such weaponry. This aspect of the operation was reminiscent of the 2008



Irfan Naseer and Irfan Khalid are surveilled as they pass through Birmingham Airport Arrivals

COURTESY: MI5/WEST MIDLANDS POLICE CTU



MI5 SURVEILLANCE:

Irfan Naseer and Irfan Khalid are greeted at Birmingham Airport by Rahin Ahmed (far right) after their second journey to an AQ training camp in Pakistan



Mumbai attacks which resulted in 164 deaths. Another plot was also discussed - in this case deadly poisons would be manufactured in soap bars and door handles coated with similar mixtures.

Though the security services have not revealed the attack locations, shopping centres and places where large numbers of people congregate are known to have been identified. What was not known was when. MI5 believe the attacks could have been readied in but a few weeks or delayed for two years.

At midnight on 18 September instructions were given to arrest the three leaders. Perhaps fortuitously, the men were detained travelling together in a vehicle after they had spent days experimenting with bomb-making.

Over 400 personnel had been involved in the operation, code-named Pitsford, and resultant investigations left police in no doubt the plot was both valid, feasible and if performed properly, would have had the potential to kill thousands of people. That the plotters, who said in court it was "all a joke," were serious, is also evidenced by the fact that a recording noted they intended to produce martyrdom videos and "so much blood would be spilled that you would have nightmares for the rest of your lives." Khalid Ali said this was to be another "9/11."

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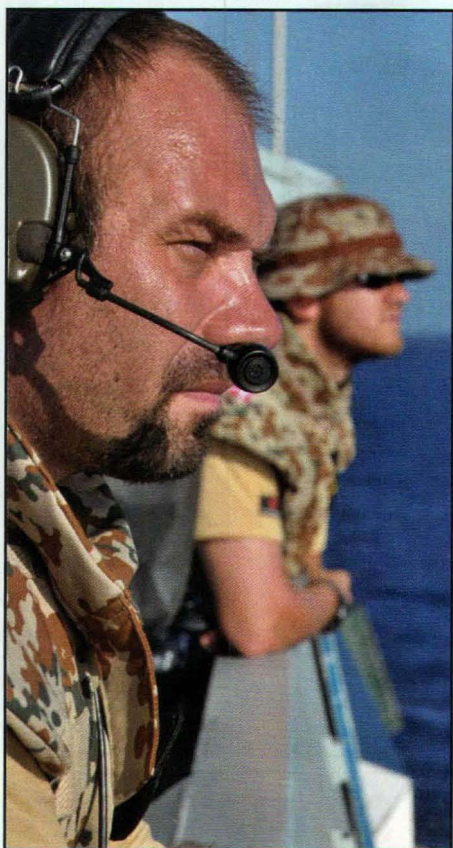
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INTERNATIONAL PIRATES

Just as al-Qaida in the Horn of Africa has attracted many followers, so too has it become a magnet for men enticed by the lure of 'pirate treasure'. Eye Spy examines the latest developments in the ongoing 'war' with thousands of 'international pirates'

Since 2009 and the launch of Operation Ocean Shield (OSS), NATO and international counter-piracy and counter-terrorist efforts, have drastically reduced the number of attacks on ships sailing off the Horn of Africa. Despite this, pirates continue to disrupt some of the world's biggest shipping lanes, including the Gulf of Aden. Here 20,000 ships annually use the waters to reach the Suez Canal. A recent maritime insurance report estimates piracy in the region is costing

carriers nearly \$7 billion a year in additional costs. This figure is dwarfed by monies used to mount counter-measures such as the Combined Task Force 150.

In a little over three years, NATO and other maritime task forces have provided safe passage and assisted a staggering 100,000 merchant vessels and successfully boarded hundreds of suspected pirate boats, including various 'motherships' which support menacing fast boats. A vast number of weapons and explosives have also been recovered, and

several land hubs used by pirates and terrorists alike have been destroyed.

Just as important, in the Somali Basin, Special Forces troops attached to the operation have freed many hostages who are regularly used to secure ransom money.

During the early stages of the operation, dialogue and passive counter-measures were deployed, but with many pirates backed by al-Qaida sponsors, crime lords, and their increasing use of violence towards merchant

Royal Marines from the Royal Navy vessel RFA Fort Victoria patrolling around 350 miles off the Somali coast secure a pirate boat. Seven pirates were arrested.





A NASA photograph taken in space of the Horn of Africa. Thousands of ships sail past this land to enter the Suez Canal. A journey from Mumbai, India to London via the canal is 7,200 miles. Should a ship choose to avoid this route and sail around the Cape of Africa, the distance is 12,300 miles. Money and time are primary reasons why many cargo companies continue to use these dangerous waters



The important Suez Canal waterway is 120 miles long

crews, NATO warships and special helicopter elements have been forced to become more aggressive. Nevertheless, and to the astonishment of many commanders, the tiny boats, manned by heavily armed pirates, continue to brazenly sail out to sea to seek out their targets. One maritime security officer who has sailed dozens of missions in the area told Eye Spy, "many who participate in the raids believe it is a game."

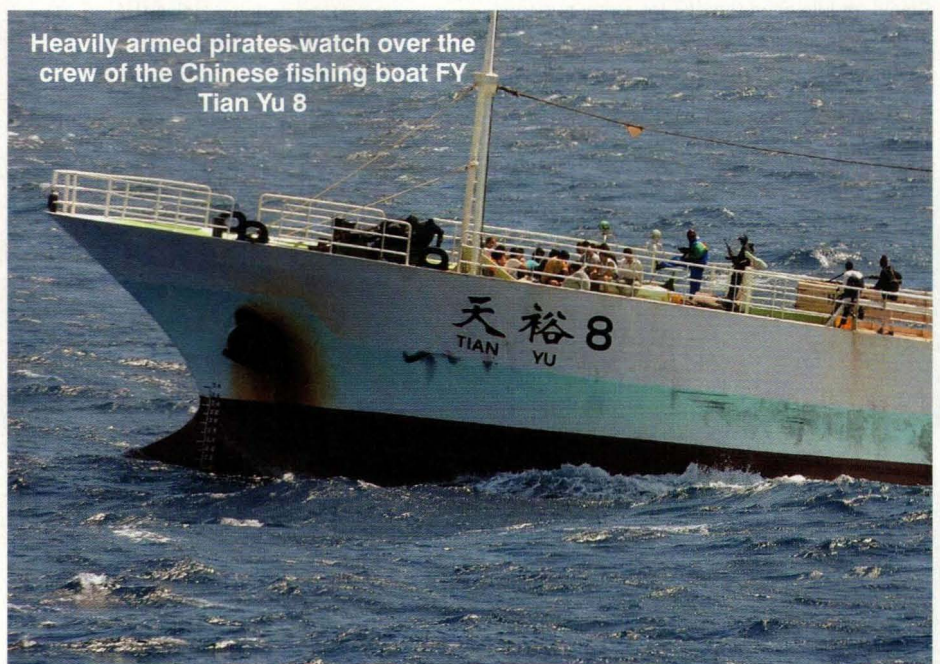
In June 2012, one NATO intelligence report reported fewer pirate attacks, though warned



Former D/CIA and Defense Secretary Leon Panetta congratulates the commander of Strike Group 3 after the US Navy successfully freed several Iranian sailors who were being held by pirates in the Arabian Sea



Mixed weaponry including automatic guns and rocket propelled grenades (RPGs) recovered from a pirate boat

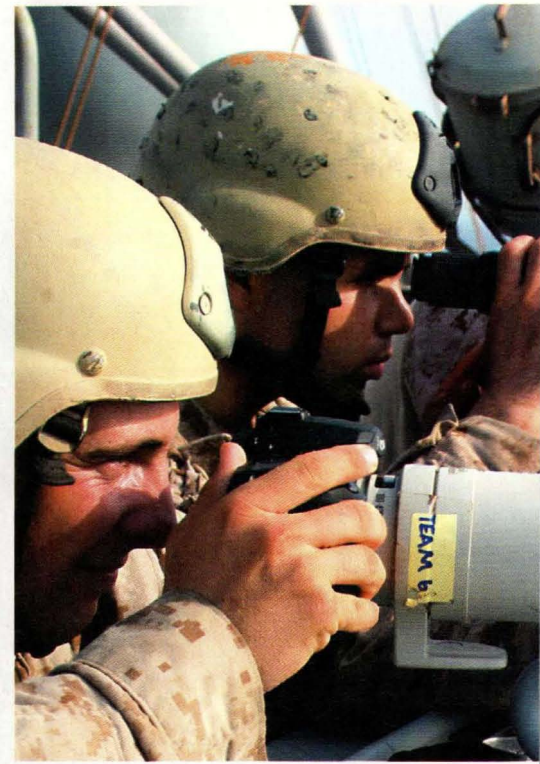


Heavily armed pirates watch over the crew of the Chinese fishing boat FY Tian Yu 8

COURTESY US NAVY/DOD MEDIA



US Marines race towards the M/V Magellan Star after it was seized by pirates in 2010. Nine suspects were arrested and the crew freed



“...despite some intelligence analysts claiming the pirates are not engaged with groups from al-Qaida, the evidence points to the contrary...”

the menace remained. As to the actual number of ships and crew members being held by the thugs, NATO said seven ships remain unaccounted for and around 200 merchant shipmen are being held hostage. However, this seems a conservative estimate. In respect of operational pirate boats, the data is somewhat spurious, as it seems some pirate gangs will adapt and utilise a variety of boats.

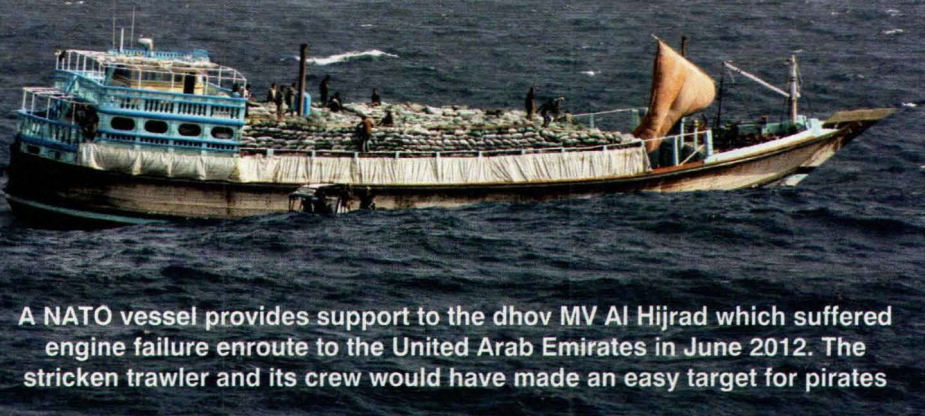
Throughout the 21st century, piracy has increased in this part of the world, and the rewards, especially prior to Operation Ocean Shield, outweighed the risk for many engaged in this type of criminality and terrorism. However, despite some intelligence analysts claiming the pirates are not engaged with

groups from al-Qaida, the evidence points to the contrary: there is much inter-activity. Sales of firearms, cargo, drugs and of course, ransom money paid by the bigger cargo lines, has attracted al-Qaida to the region. The response from the intelligence community has been to identify where such groups are operating, their organisation and supply pipelines, and provide material support to a number of secret Special Forces. Without engaging fully with the pirates and terrorists, ground-based operations do occur and military operations have taken place. Surveillance unmanned aerial vehicles (UAVs) are being used in greater number to track and monitor the pirates who will often travel hundreds of miles.

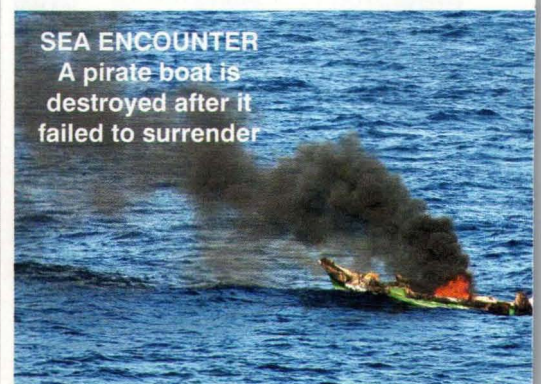


Commodore Michiel Hijmans, Commander of Operation Ocean Shield and his Russian counterpart - Commander Podkopailo discuss operations in the Gulf of Aden

In the early stages of the piracy campaign, many captured pirates were simply released without charge, though weapons, boats and other goods were retained. However, increasingly some pirates are now being tried and several have been put behind bars. Whether or not this line of action will dissuade them remains to be seen, though commanders in the region are sceptical.



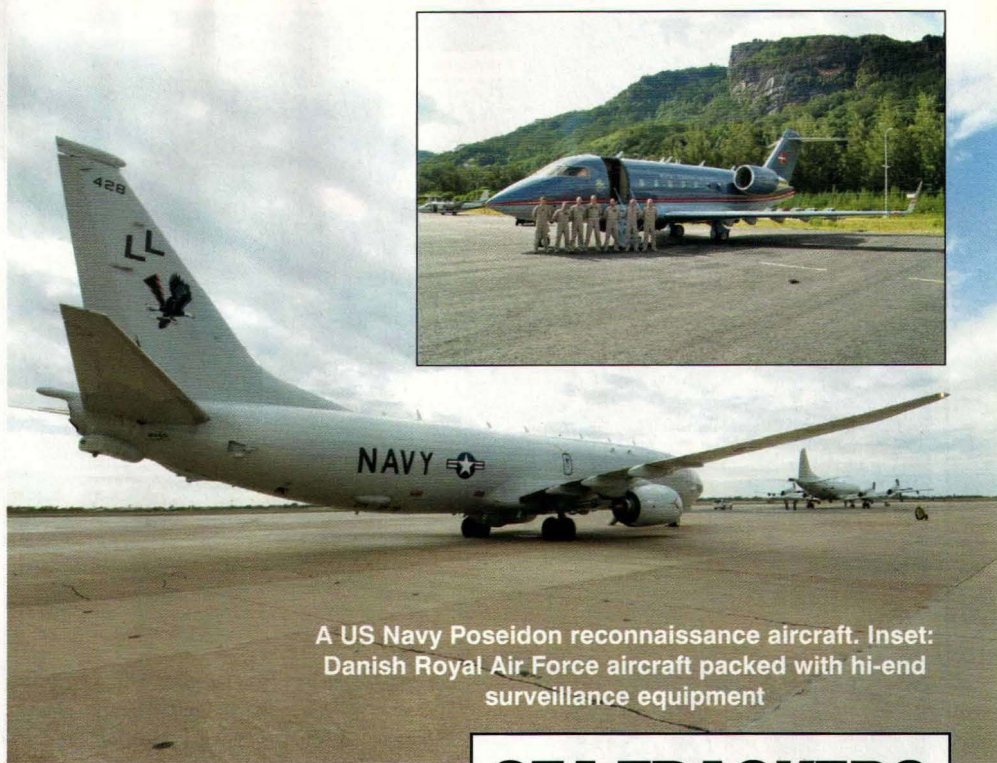
A NATO vessel provides support to the dhow MV Al Hijrad which suffered engine failure enroute to the United Arab Emirates in June 2012. The stricken trawler and its crew would have made an easy target for pirates



SEA ENCOUNTER
A pirate boat is destroyed after it failed to surrender



A US Navy sniper team provides cover as colleagues board a suspected pirate boat



A US Navy Poseidon reconnaissance aircraft. Inset: Danish Royal Air Force aircraft packed with hi-end surveillance equipment

SEA TRACKERS AND SECURITY

Besides utilising international military protection forces in the region, many shipping lines have sought to bolster security by using armed civilian anti-piracy teams. Similarly, additional measures have been introduced, including making it more difficult for pirates to board vessels. Water cannons and even audible counter-measures have been utilised. The introduction of better communication systems and more secrecy in respect of routes and journey times have given crews added protection.

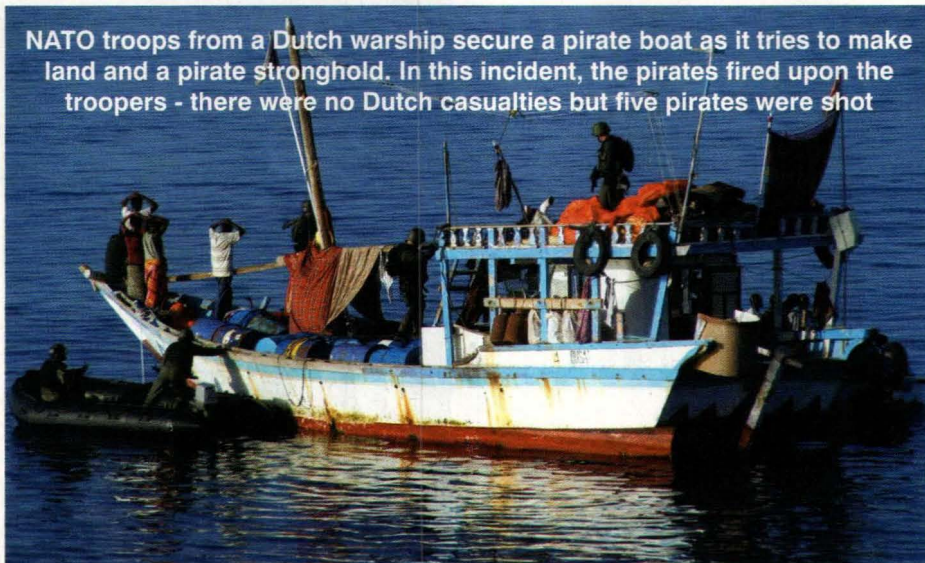
Some larger shipping carriers have opted to utilise advanced satellite tracking systems in vessels carrying valuable cargos. Indeed, in 2012, HE Salem Al Za'abi, Acting Director General of the UAE's National Transport Authority (NTA), said that all commercial ships registered under the UAE flag and carrying over 300 tons of cargo would carry a tracking system. "The new system will be installed on the remaining ships, which are more than 850 and will allow them to be constantly monitored," he said.



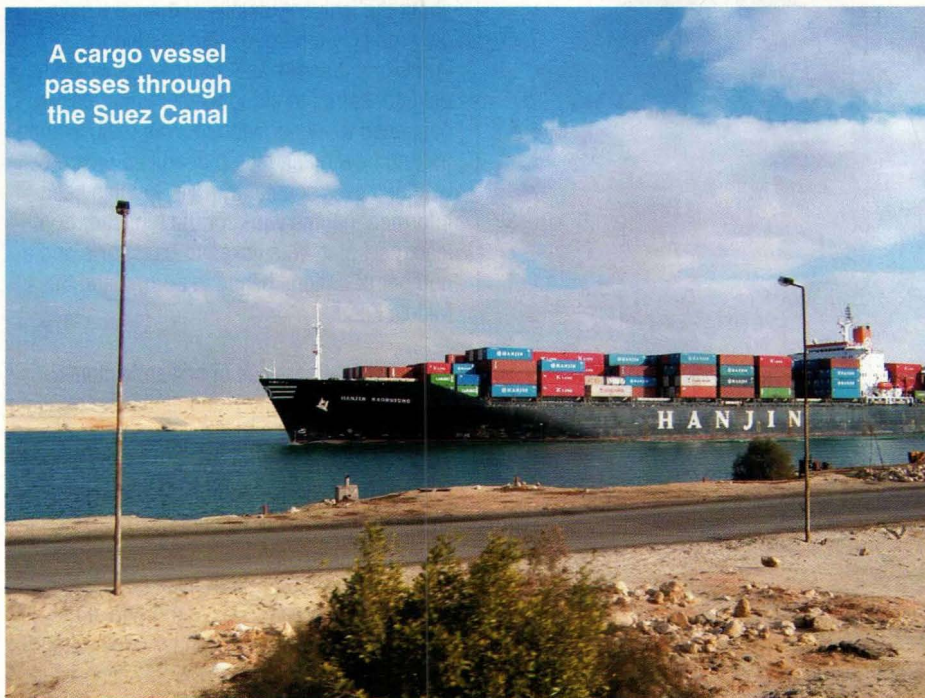
HE Salem Al Za'abi

officials now have the ability to react quickly and monitor the ship's journey.

The operation, headquartered in Abu Dhabi and Dubai, now allows maritime officials to monitor the ships 24-hours a day in regional and international waters. Should an incident occur, security



NATO troops from a Dutch warship secure a pirate boat as it tries to make land and a pirate stronghold. In this incident, the pirates fired upon the troopers - there were no Dutch casualties but five pirates were shot



A cargo vessel passes through the Suez Canal



Ocean Shield counter-piracy
Commander Rear Admiral Natale
(second left) and his Chinese counter-
part Rear Admiral Li Xiaoyen (right)

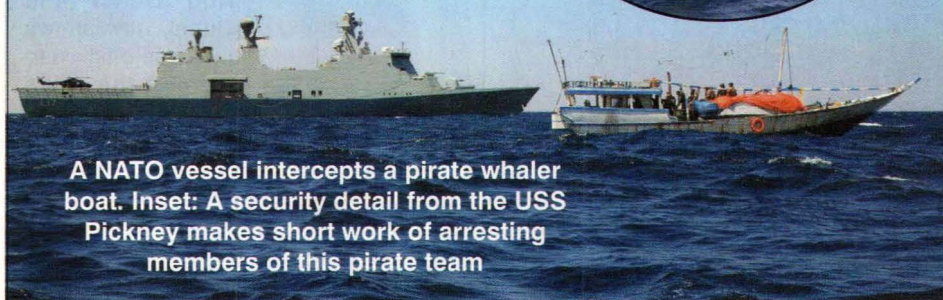
By October 2012, NATO reported pirate attacks were again on the increase, probably because the monsoon season was coming to an end. Intelligence gleaned by various participants in the security operation showed pirates were engaged in various attacks in the Gulf of Aden, Indian Ocean and Arabian Sea. However, besides navigating around many ships deployed in the security operation, pirates are also having to tackle merchant ships that now carry armed guards. And of course, many vessels have better communications and their own countermeasures. In this month, three major attacks were repelled by civilian maritime security teams.

Another important measure which has helped deflect many pirate operations is an increase in air reconnaissance flights. Intelligence officials recognised very early that the area where pirates operate is so vast that without air support,

security would be restricted. Maritime patrol aircraft provide a constant flow of intelligence and can guide ships to specific areas where suspected pirate boats may be operating. Equally important, the aircraft can overfly coastal areas where pirates congregate and make camp.

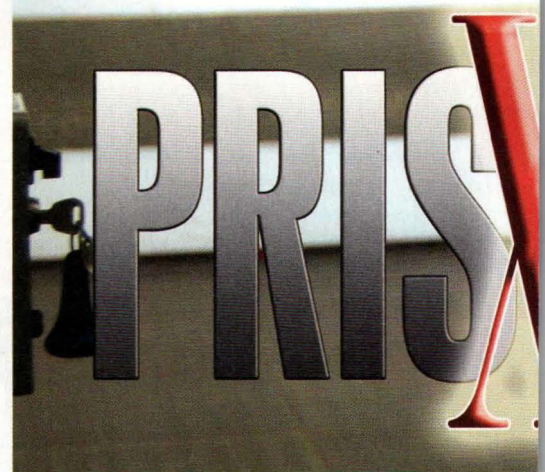
Eye Spy was informed that the Horn of Africa remains a magnet for those wishing to join the pirate gangs. Evidence suggests thousands of men continue to travel to the region from all over the world, and this worrying trend is set to continue. How long some nations can maintain a security presence is debatable, but until harsher sentences are imposed for those caught in the act, the rewards still seem to outweigh the risks.

- NATO is not the only organisation providing security to shipping in this region. Several Middle East countries, China and Russia all have a presence.



A NATO vessel intercepts a pirate whaler boat. Inset: A security detail from the USS Pickney makes short work of arresting members of this pirate team

THE ST



THE TIMELINE

At around 8.20pm on 15 December 2010, former IDF soldier Ben Zygier was found dead in Ayalon Prison, Ramle (Tel Aviv). He had hanged himself in the

shower using materials sourced from his mattress. Yet so nervous was the Mossad about the incident, details of the case have only recently emerged. This has led to numerous theories and speculation which have only conspired to cloud further what really happened to Zygier; who he was really working for and how he ended up dead in a prison cell watched over constantly. Eye Spy has been informed that his work for the Mossad, or at least part of it, was linked to passports and a number of actions based in Europe and the Middle East.

The organisation's use of brilliantly cloned passports is legendary, and its agents continue to operate globally under the protection of foreign documentation. The most recent case to draw international attention happened in Dubai in January 2010. Here nearly 30 Mossad officers and associates entered the United Arab Emirates with false passports. Their objective was to kill Mahmoud al-Mabhouh, a Hamas gun-runner code-named FOX by the Mossad who was travelling on to

ANGE CASE OF

It was one of the Mossad's most delicate secrets - and one bound to cause controversy. The activities, liaisons and death of Australian-born Mossad officer Ben Zygier have once again brought unwanted attention to Israel's most secret service.

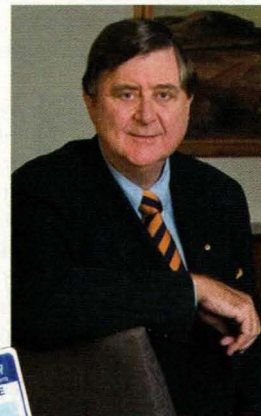
Zygier, 34, held dual nationality after he emigrated to Israel around 2000, and in circumstances that may never be fully understood, he became associated with the Mossad.

Eye Spy investigates...



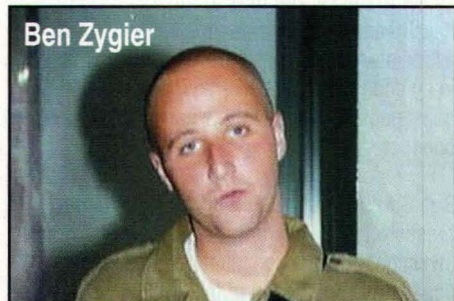
Ayalon Prison, Ramle, Israel

David Irvine, Director General of ASIO (Australian Security Intelligence Organisation) travelled to Tel Aviv to discuss the Mossad's use of Australian passports



© ASIO

PRISONER



Ben Zygier

certainly discussed. Eye Spy believes four weeks earlier, ASIO officers had met with security officials in Israel to confront them with "persuasive evidence" in the form of four forged Australian passports. ASIO shouted "identity theft."

And then, a little over a week after Mr Irvine's visit, on 13 May, Israel's Attorney-General Yehuda Weinstein was contacted by an Israeli civil rights group about Zygier. Legal advisor to the NGO ACRI, Dan Yakir said: "A situation in which a prisoner or detainee is held in isolation from the outside world, and certainly for any length of time, is extremely dangerous."

In July 2010, in response to questions over a 'gagging' order issued in connection with the case, Mr Weinstein's senior aide, Ran Nizri said: "It is vital to prevent grave damage to state security." Nizri, who has been promoted

to Deputy Attorney General, did remark that the prisoner's rights were being upheld.

REASONS FOR ARREST

It has been claimed Zygier was arrested because he spoke to an ASIO contact about the passport scam, but to be perfectly frank, this is not one of the Mossad's greatest secrets. Former Australian Foreign Minister, Alexander Downer, also rejected the ASIO link concerning the Mossad's use of foreign passports. "I suspect this is not the reason [for his detention] it was something far more

another destination. This was achieved, but UAE security personnel quickly learned of the bogus international passports, including Australian, British, and Irish. A major diplomatic spat followed that saw Ireland and Australia expel Israeli Mossad embassy staffers. Interestingly, however, in early May 2010, David Irvine the head of ASIO (Australian Security Intelligence Organisation) travelled to Tel Aviv. The passport affair was the on the agenda, but the death of Zygier was almost

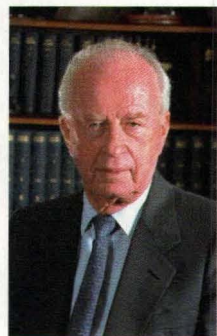


Mossad and Kidon operatives caught on CCTV as they prepare to assassinate senior Hamas man Mahmoud al-Mabhouh in Dubai, 2010



INTEL INSIDE UNIT 15 AYALON PRISON

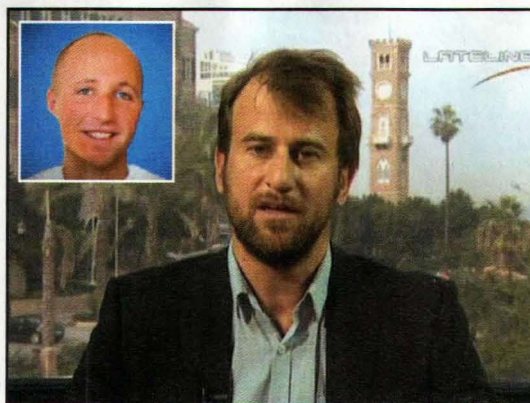
Ben Zygier operated in the name of Ben Alon, Benjamin Burrows and Ben Allen. He was a former Israeli soldier and was known affectionately by his friends as 'Benji'. Little is known of his work for the Mossad, but he used Australian passports to travel to Iran, Syria and Lebanon. These countries do not recognise Israeli passports and red flags would be raised even if a British passport, for example, was stamped with an Israeli travel permit.



Zygier was held in total isolation and great secrecy in Unit 15, an autonomous building within the Ayalon Prison complex supporting just one cell. It is believed not even the guards knew of his occupation. The cell, which was supposedly suicide proof, was actually built for Yigal Amir, who assassinated Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin (above) in 1995. This does give a little insight into the seriousness of the Zygier case file.



A few days after ASIO chief David Irvine travelled to Israel for talks with the Mossad in May 2010, Israel's Attorney-General Yehuda Weinstein (pictured) was contacted by an Israeli civil rights group about 'Prisoner X'.



Investigative reporter Jason Koutsoukis (left) confronted Zygier in early 2010 and asked him directly if he was working for the Mossad. In an initial and angry response, Zygier said he was "not involved in any kind of spying." Eye Spy believes ASIO, at this time, was already monitoring at least three Israeli-Australians in connection with securing passports.

THE STRANGE CASE OF PRISONER X

serious than just sharing information with ASIO," he said. One media house reported that Zygier had told ASIO about a front company established by the Mossad in Italy. The intention here being to export electronic equipment to Iran and Arab countries. Was Zygier involved in this endeavour? "For sure," an informed commentator told Eye Spy.

Mahmoud al-Mabhouh was assassinated on 19 January 2010, and Zygier detained a few weeks later in February 2010. Whilst not wanting to create yet another conspiracy theory, some intelligence watchers believe this is probably beyond coincidence.

Eye Spy understands that an Israeli intelligence official sent a signal to ASIO on or around 23 February 2010 explaining that Zygier had been detained for "very serious crimes." Why ASIO was informed remains unclear, but here lies the reason why many journalists believe Zygier had made contact with ASIO. And it is probably the same reason which has generated stories that Zygier was a double agent. Thereafter, Zygier was referred to in all communications as 'Prisoner X'. Just as interesting, on the 24 February 2010, a press conference was held in connection with the al-Mabhouh assassination and the use of false passports.

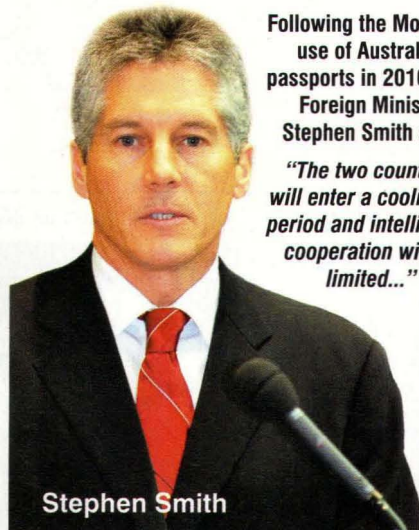


Australian Foreign Minister Bob Carr, has asked Israel for more information on the Zygier case

JOURNEYS AND SECRECY

Zygier made several trips to Australia and may have been part of a wider unit whereby other associates continuously travelled to the country in an endeavour to secure new identities. Two colleagues known as Paul Y and David Z have been referenced.

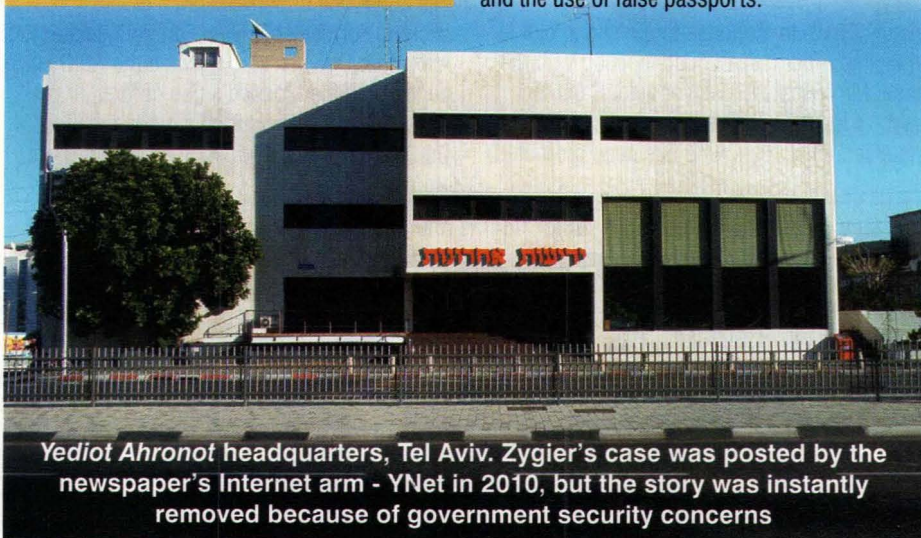
Bob Carr, Australia's Foreign Minister, under pressure to provide more background, said an investigation has been launched into his department's handling of the affair. Attorney-General, Mark Dreyfus who oversees ASIO's work, remained tight-lipped over suggestions the Service had "exposed Zygier's identity." Israeli Prime Minister Benjamin Netanyahu was adamant that Zygier had not supplied ASIO or any other Australian intelligence agency with information. And here lies the problem. Until it is



Following the Mossad's use of Australian passports in 2010, then Foreign Minister Stephen Smith said:

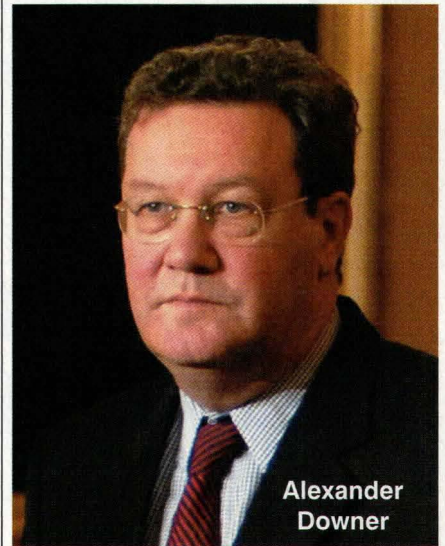
"The two countries will enter a cooling off period and intelligence cooperation will be limited..."

Stephen Smith



Yediot Ahronot headquarters, Tel Aviv. Zygier's case was posted by the newspaper's Internet arm - YNet in 2010, but the story was instantly removed because of government security concerns

NATIONAL SECURITY AT HEART OF ZYGIER CASE



Alexander
Downer

There has been a great deal of speculation in respect of why Ben Zygier was arrested. It is very, very rare for Mossad officers to find themselves in this position, and in cases of minor misdemeanours the organisation quietly pushes employees out, sideways or asks them to retire. For Zygier to be jailed and charged is an indication of the seriousness of the alleged offence.

Some media reports say he spoke with an ASIO official, but this in itself would probably not have resulted in his arrest and solitary confinement. Former Australian Foreign Minister, Alexander Downer, said whatever happened was "something far more serious." The police reaction could only have been enabled because he compromised an operation or endangered colleagues; sold secrets to a foreign country or revealed the inner workings of the Mossad. At the heart of the matter must lie national security.

unconfirmed reports suggested Zygier was operating for the Mossad in Syria, Iran, Italy and elsewhere on illegally secured Australian passports. ABC said Zygier was arrested for passing information to ASIO. The affair became a major underground media secret. But sooner or later the case would enter the public domain. What has happened on an intelligence and political level between December 2010 and 2013, may remain secret for a very long time to come. Following the Dubai assassination and the Mossad's use of Australian passports, then Australian Foreign Minister Stephen Smith said: "The two countries will enter a cooling off period and intelligence cooperation will be limited." This now seems to have ended and both countries are optimistic about future relations. As for Zygier, damage limitation is a phrase that comes to mind, with neither the Mossad or ASIO wanting to create more ripples.

"Unless a grave crime had not been committed, it's unlikely the Mossad would have allowed one of its own officers to have been treated in such a manner..." - Eye Spy source



Benjamin
Netanyahu

learned why Zygier was arrested by Israeli police and the nature of the charges, which in all probability will never be disclosed in full, much is but pure speculation. Though Israel has released a 28-page report into Zygier's incarceration, other facts remain highly classified and undoubtedly refer to his work for the Mossad.

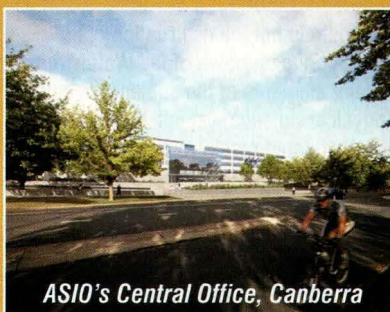
Several intelligence papers relating to Ben Zygier remain classified, but there is a determined effort by Mossad and ASIO officials to draw a line under the case and cement relations. All the evidence points to a suicide: Zygier was in a high-security cell monitored 24-hours-a-day by surveillance cameras. However, the shower cabin was private. His legal case was still weeks away from conclusion, but he was in good spirits. Throughout his time in Ayalon Prison, he was visited 50 times by his family. Just a few days before his death, he had 'celebrated' his birthday and his wife had given birth to their

second daughter. Both events may have been playing on his mind.

It's unlikely we will ever learn of the exact nature of Ben Zygier's work for the Mossad. That he was arrested on what seem to be very serious charges is evident. His detention was known in Israeli media circles, but perhaps not his true identity nor the charges. However, Tel Aviv, for national security purposes, declared that the case remain secret. In 2010, one media website, YNet (*Yediot Ahronot* - Israeli newspaper), did make reference to his death, but this was quickly removed. Editors agreed to refrain from investigative reporting. However, in the months that followed, a number of politicians in Israel, aware of the happenings, spoke out and eventually it was agreed to allow limited press coverage.

Before this, Zygier and two other Australians, almost certainly Paul Y and David Z, had come to the attention of Australian journalist, Jason Koutsoukis in October 2009. Koutsoukis spoke with Zygier on several occasions about his alleged passport role with the Mossad. Zygier denied the spy charges, but interestingly, Koutsoukis said an Australian intelligence official had informed him that three Australians were being investigated in connection with espionage. The context of this communication is not known. Zygier, and perhaps other Mossad officers may have been compromised.

The story was also being investigated by the Australian Broadcasting Corporation (ABC). Leaks, sources, rumours and a plethora of



ASIO's Central Office, Canberra

Attorney-General, Mark Dreyfus (right) who oversees ASIO's work, remained tight-lipped over suggestions the Service had "exposed Zygier's identity." He also ruled out an inquiry into ASIO over the spy death



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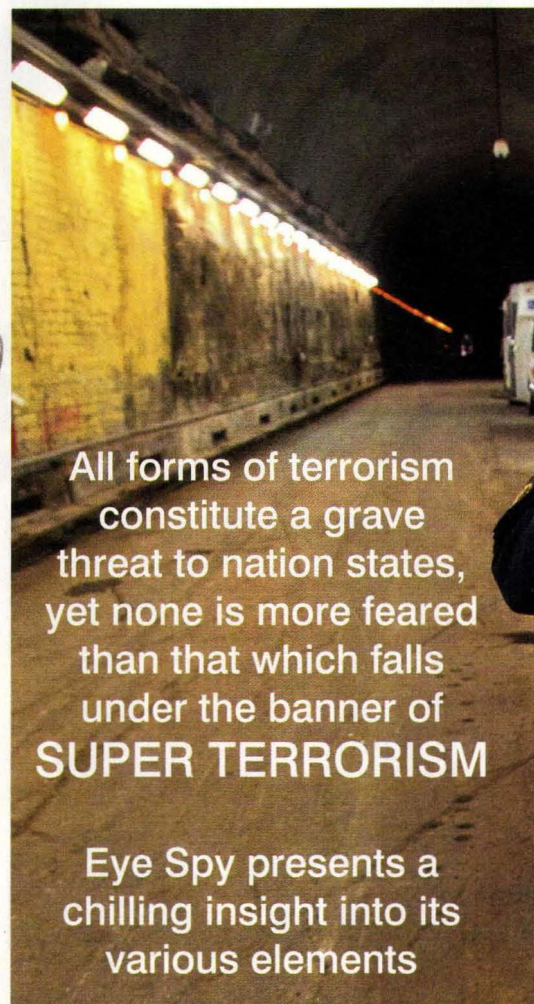
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THE WORLD OF COU



All forms of terrorism
constitute a grave
threat to nation states,
yet none is more feared
than that which falls
under the banner of
SUPER TERRORISM

Eye Spy presents a
chilling insight into its
various elements

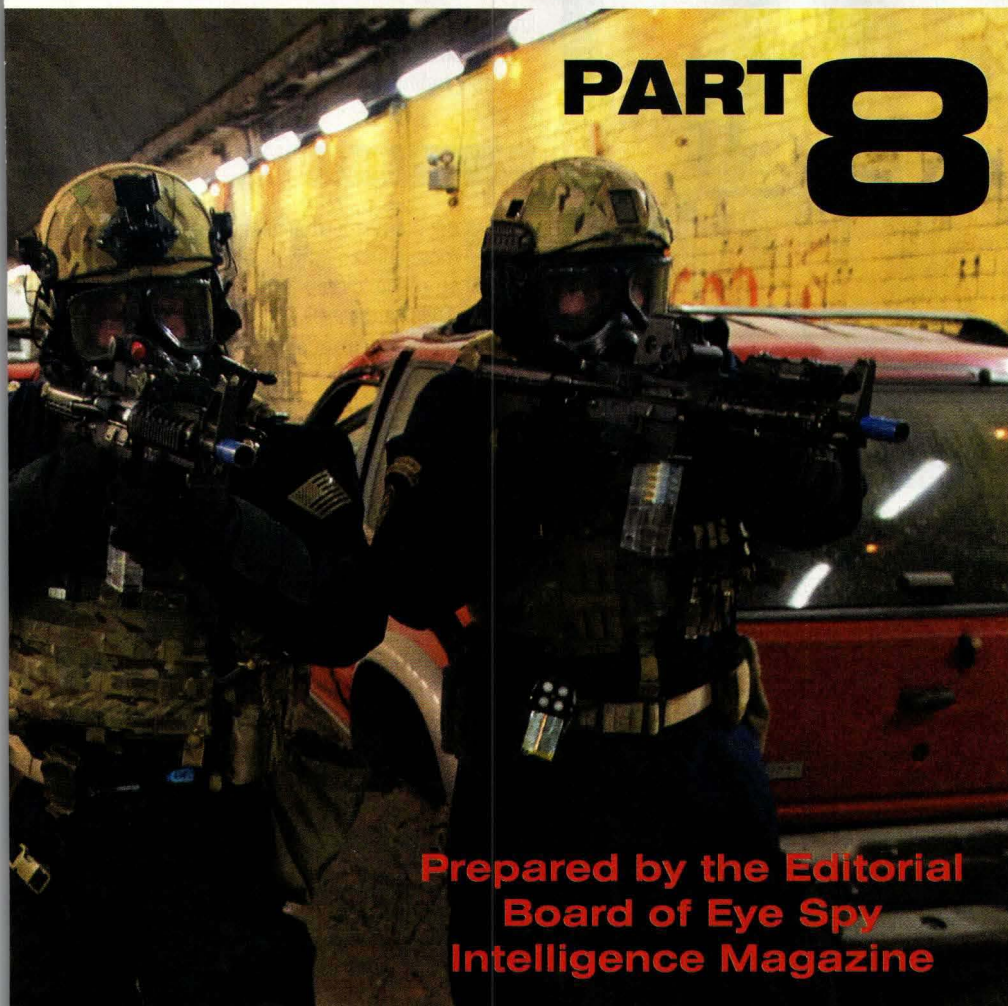
SUPER

There exists a world, a profession some call it, where science, detection, policing and intelligence work collide. Few people involved in the secret war against super terrorism speak of their work, and responsible public officials and governments often play down the threat for fear of inducing panic. Of all forms of terrorism, this is one which cannot be quantified, nor its outcome predicted.

Super terrorism is not the destruction of an airliner or the bringing down of the World Trade Center. Major elements of the subject are beyond simple physical violence, yet in terms of the casualties that could result from an attack, or the monetary loss to a nation, they are immense. Conventional terrorism, though evil, is to some degree restricted in its power and governed by various factors. Detection and counter-measures can often be employed, thus limiting the capacity of terrorists or criminals to strike.

TER TERRORISM AND INTELLIGENCE

PART 8



Prepared by the Editorial
Board of Eye Spy
Intelligence Magazine

TERRORISM

The face of terrorism, the delivery system, plus identifying possible targets can be seen and predicted in many cases - so too the environment where terrorists thrive. However, what happens when the security services are faced with but a single person carrying a tiny amount of plutonium, or a determined gang of scientists capable of unleashing deadly pathogens into the air?

Since the end of World War Two, the subject now described as super terrorism, was sometimes referred to as ABC (atomic, biological and chemical) in the intelligence world. By the 1990s, the term weapons of mass destruction or WMD came into play. However, for many years counter-intelligence/terrorist services have created other terminology which also describes elements that fall into the category - CBRN for example (chemical, biological, radiological and nuclear). These acronyms can be found in various papers discussing 'unconventional advanced terrorism' or UAT.

Various elements fall into super terrorism including:

Radiological (nuclear, dirty bombs)
Biological
Chemical
WMD (weapons of mass destruction)
Toxic poisons
Diseases (infections)

Each of these categories can then be divided again to include specific topics, for example smallpox, bird flu (H5N1) that are contained within diseases. Biological 'weapons' include - toxins, bacterial agents and a plethora of deadly viruses and strains such as anthrax, plague, typhoid fever, tularemia and brucellosis. Many of these diseases are difficult to detect and combat. To properly examine all the elements and their powerful potential is impossible in such a short overview, but some of the primary subjects can at the very least be identified.

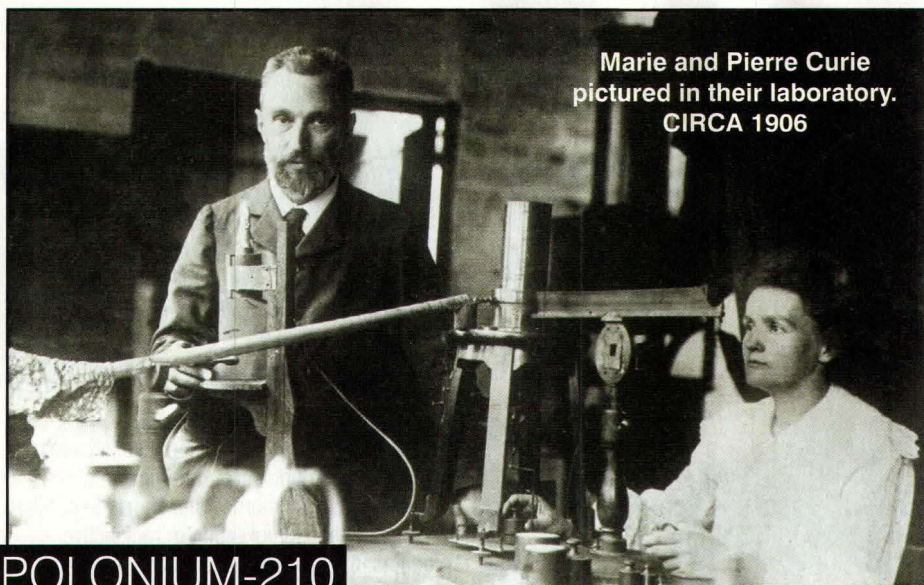


One major concern over the last two decades has been the smuggling and trafficking of nuclear materials. Despite international efforts to combat the movement and collection of radioactive products, this underground activity continues. Those engaged in such acts recognise that the most likely end buyer will be involved with terrorism or serious crime. Obviously they must source the material, seek out middlemen and transport or deliver the product, but in a shrinking and financially insecure world, the possibility that sooner or later nuclear materials will fall into the wrong hands is a distinct possibility.

Analysis of radioactive smuggling cases makes for uncomfortable reading, and each year new instances arise. In 2000 alone, security delegates from the intelligence world meeting in St Petersburg, were told that the FSB had received no fewer than 500 reports of people attempting to smuggle radioactive materials out of Russia. A year later German Intelligence arrested a man who had managed to remove a phial of plutonium out of a nuclear plant without detection. The crime was only uncovered when a routine urine security check showed high levels of radiation in his body. ➤

A ring of weapons-grade electro-refined plutonium





Marie and Pierre Curie
pictured in their laboratory.
CIRCA 1906

POLONIUM-210

Polonium-210 is a radioactive element that occurs naturally and is present in the environment at extremely low concentrations. Polonium was first discovered by Marie and Pierre Curie in 1898 and is named after Marie's place of birth - Poland. Polonium-210 can enter the body through eating, drinking, breathing air or via an open wound.

Despite claims to the contrary, a great deal of radioactive material still remains unaccounted for - much of it emanating from nuclear and weapons plants that were targeted following the collapse of communism in former Soviet-bloc countries. However, to single out Russia as the primary source would be unfair.

The buying and selling of such materials has been on-going for years and many large intelligence agencies have dedicated desks to monitor the problem. One case from 1994 aptly reflects the secret war with smugglers. Colombian Justitiano Torres Benitzes, and two Spaniards acting as middlemen were arrested in Munich. Benitzes was carrying 340gms of plutonium in a suitcase which he had secured from a Moscow source. German Intelligence officers acting as buyers told him they wanted to build a nuclear bomb, and offered Benitzes £170 million for the material. In that year also, a CIA team in Bogota, Colombia, seized 600gms of enriched uranium from the home of Alfonso Sandoval, an animal feeds salesman. Police believe he was searching for a buyer and the material was a sample used to attract buyers.

Sandoval explained that he had found it on his farm, but investigators discovered the standard of the uranium corresponded with that used on Russian nuclear submarines. And the CIA working with their FSB counterparts also learned Sandoval had visited Moscow in 1993.

More recently, of course, the assassination of Aleksander Litvinenko in 2006 shows the menace of radioactive material. He was killed after drinking tea which had been laced with a tiny drop of the radioactive isotope Polonium-210. This must have been sourced from a government controlled facility.

Materials and products such as recycled rods and liquids, sometimes called 'atomic soup',

have been sought by terrorists for years, especially followers of al-Qaida. Around 40 countries operate nuclear reactors, though only a fraction of these have adequate security measures according to some analysts.

The likelihood of any terrorist organisation securing enough materials to build a viable bomb is minimal. However, that has not stopped al-Qaida explaining how it can be achieved. MI6 and the CIA both have retrieved pamphlets and electronic media that outlines what is required and how a bomb is designed - and one need look no further than the Internet to find additional information. Nevertheless, with countries such as Iran and North Korea forging ahead with their nuclear plans, and the former's contact with

known terrorist associations, there is a tiny risk that at some point in the future a bomb, though probably rudimentary, could yet be manufactured.

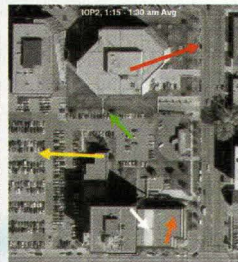
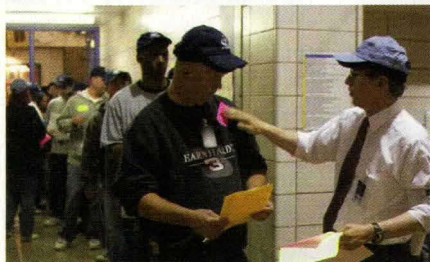
DIRTY BOMBS

Most counter-terrorism agencies are far more concerned with the production of so-called 'dirty bombs' or 'suitcase bombs'. These are easier to construct, though in respect of casualties or impact, they have limited capabilities. Such devices consist of radiological materials sourced from the nuclear industry or medical world (isotopes for example) that are detonated by conventional means. Contamination of an area would follow, though it would be limited and dependent on various factors, not least by the size of the weapon and its explosive impact.

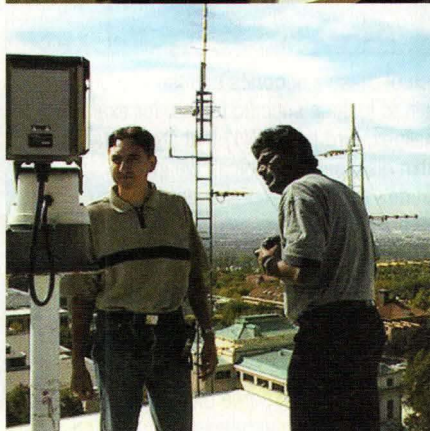
Weapons specialists are divided over the levels of radiation that would issue after detonation, and though likened to a radiological dispersal device (RDD), one is more likely to be injured by the actual explosion rather than suffer from radiation. There is no doubt over its capacity to be used as a psychological or disruption weapon, and any detonation in a confined area could prove problematic.

That criminals recognise some terror groups remain intent on building such devices can be found in a recent case file from 2009. Ukraine security officers performed a sting operation whereby two suspects who tried to sell nearly 5lbs of americium for \$10 million, were arrested. The radioactive material is used in the construction of smoke detectors.

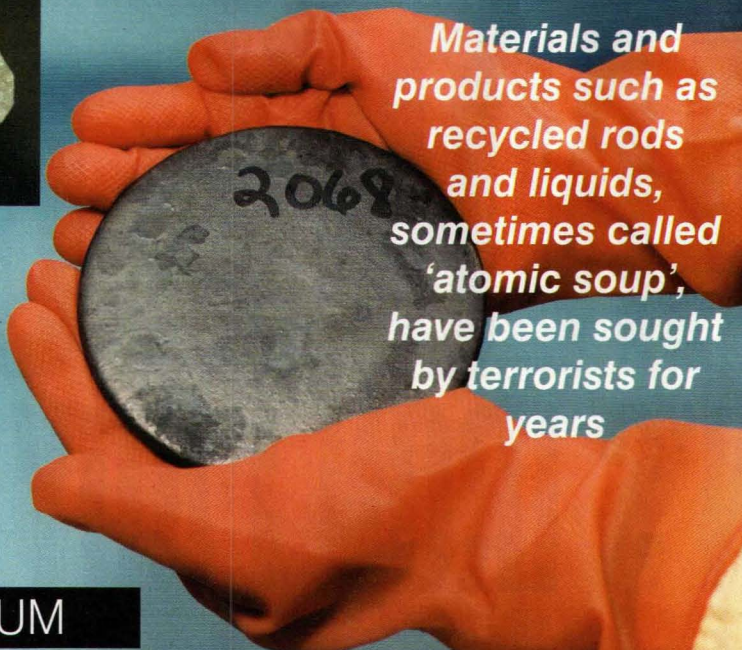
WHERE THE WIND BLOWS



Several scientific urban dispersion tests have been performed in major US cities to determine the flow of biological, chemical and nuclear materials - this in the event of a terrorist attack



© NEW YORK CITY TRANSPORT AUTHORITY/NYPD



Materials and products such as recycled rods and liquids, sometimes called 'atomic soup', have been sought by terrorists for years

URANIUM

A block of highly enriched uranium. Inset: Uranium ore

PATHOGENS AND GERM WARFARE

In 2000, the United States allocated nearly \$3 billion towards its counter-terrorist programme against a biological attack. The decision was taken nearly two years before 9/11, though may well have been influenced by intelligence reports emerging from Afghanistan, where at several al-Qaida training camps, terrorists started to experiment with viruses and toxins. At the same time, an 80-year-old man was admitted to a New York hospital. He fell into a coma after suffering a brain haemorrhage and died. In the next few weeks five other patients passed away in a similar fashion and a further 50 suffered symptoms (fever, headaches, nausea etc.) experienced earlier by the dead victims. Doctors urgently researched the cases and identified an organism hitherto unknown in America - the West Nile Virus (WNV) - a

mosquito-borne virus or endemic pathogen first discovered in Uganda in 1937.

What disturbed Washington was a CIA report produced just months before the WNV outbreak, containing comments attributed to Saddam Hussein in Iraq. He had threatened to release a new specially adapted strain of WNV against his enemies. In New York, doctors discovered that the WNV was fatal only to elderly patients, and announced it could not have been artificially cultured. There was no connection to Iraq.

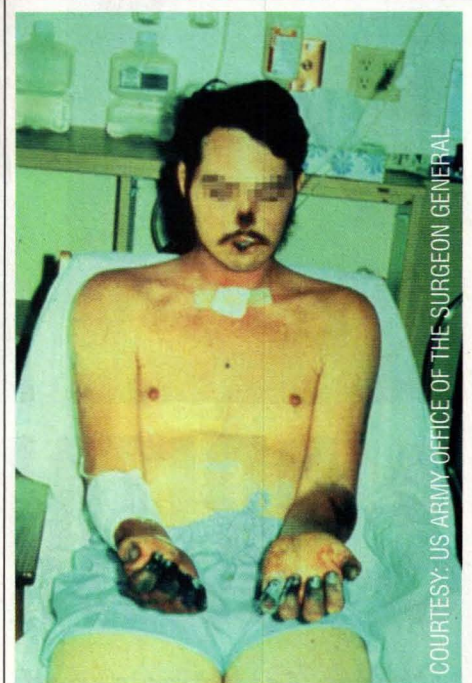
In 1997, microbiologist Larry Harris pleaded guilty to obtaining Bubonic plague pathogens by fraudulent means. He reportedly did it because he wanted to 'wake up' America to the threat of germ warfare. He also claimed Iraqi agents smuggled Anthrax and Bubonic plague in ampoules secreted in their body cavities - and delivered them to associates in the United States. None of the claims were ever proven, but the reports did cause confusion and fear.



General Shiro Ishii

development. In the late 1930s, the secret Japanese Unit 731, headed by General Shiro Ishii, cultivated billions of fleas infected with *Yersinia pestis* (the bacterium which causes plague). These were then inserted in porcelain bombs for use against Chinese cities.

Termed Entomological Warfare, the use of insects as a weapon is not a recent



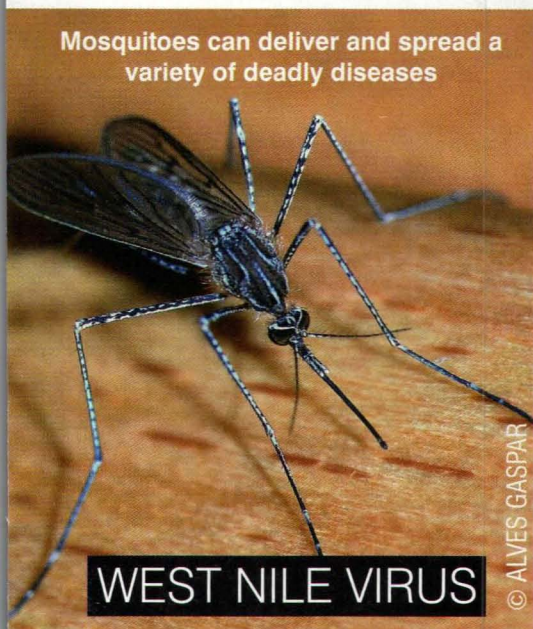
A patient recovers from bubonic plague. Below: A mass grave of bubonic plague victims from around 1720



A biting Sand fly

Utilising insects in a bio-terrorism role to spread disease has for decades been recognised by the World Health Organisation, from yellow fever to typhus, these tiny creatures have potential to kill. But whilst easy to source and transport, cultivation is difficult without scientific assistance. Nevertheless, intelligence officials work closely with health organisations and have identified the major types. Besides mosquitoes, tests have been performed on numerous insects including the Sand fly. Leishmaniasis is transmitted by one variant of the fly, and its bite can be fatal if not treated. It is interesting to note that arthropods, insects, arachnids and crustaceans make up 90% of the animal kingdom and researchers recognise that new viruses and diseases could occur at any time.

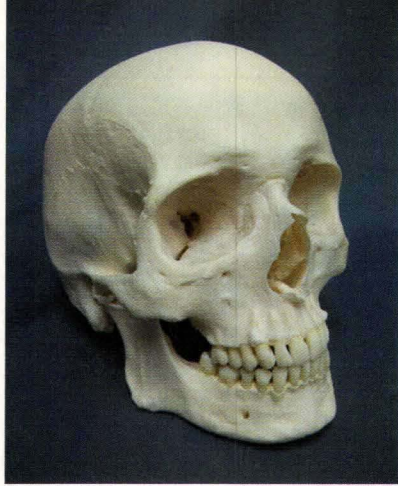
Continued on page 70



Mosquitoes can deliver and spread a variety of deadly diseases

WEST NILE VIRUS

© ALVES GASPARI



ANGEL OF DEATH & BRITAIN'S IRON LADY



He was Argentina's most notorious killer, and newly declassified British Government Cabinet papers from 30 years ago have now shed new light on how the capture by British forces of infamous intelligence officer - Alfredo Astiz at the height of the Falklands War - thrust Margaret Thatcher's government into the centre of an extraordinary international custody battle

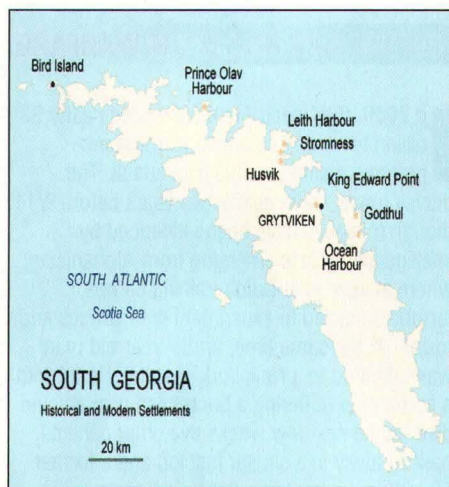
BY STEPHEN TAYLOR

On 27 October 2011 the infamous Argentine naval intelligence officer Alfredo Astiz was convicted and sentenced to life in prison for his role in the country's exceptionally brutal 'Dirty War' of the 1970s, during which thousands of political dissidents were kidnapped by the military and simply 'disappeared'.

But the road that finally led to his conviction was long and tortuous. And, as revealed by

Cabinet documents released under the 30-year rule, it began not in Argentina but on the British colony of South Georgia, 30 years ago, when the British Government found itself caught up in the case of the man known and feared throughout his home country as the *Blond Angel of Death*.

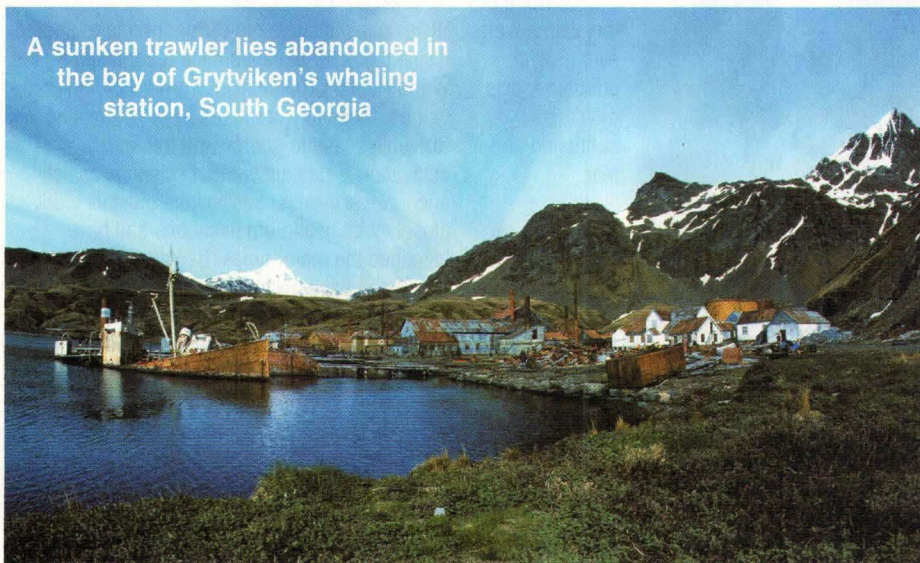
The story began in March 1982, on the glacial island of South Georgia, when the British territory was seized by Argentine Marines disguised as scrap metal workers, triggering a diplomatic dispute between Britain and



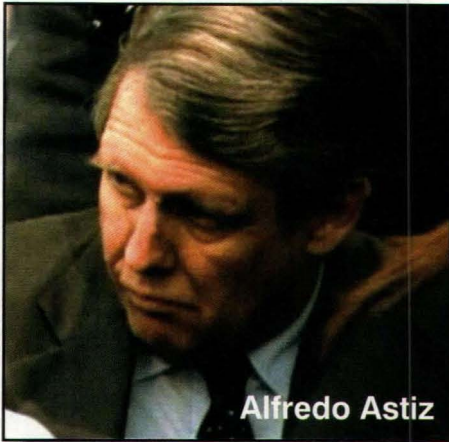
Piramide de Mayo monument, Buenos Aires covered with photographs of those who disappeared during the 'Dirty War'



A sunken trawler lies abandoned in the bay of Grytviken's whaling station, South Georgia



DEATH



Alfredo Astiz

Argentina that within a few days exploded into all-out war when the military junta in Buenos Aires followed up its occupation of South Georgia with a full-scale invasion of the Falklands, nine hundred miles to the east.

After South Georgia's tiny garrison of 22 Royal Marines under the command of Lieutenant Keith Mills surrendered following a brave stand against a vastly superior Argentine invading force comprising a warship, helicop-



HMS Endurance - a Royal Navy icebreaker pictured in Portsmouth Harbour

ters and over 100 marines, Astiz, then a 30-year-old Lieutenant-Commander in the Argentine Navy, was posted to the island to help set up its defences should the hurriedly assembled British naval Task Force which was speeding to the South Atlantic try to recover the territory.

That feared counterattack came three weeks later when the liberation of South Georgia was chosen as the first objective by the commanders of the Royal Navy's Task Force.

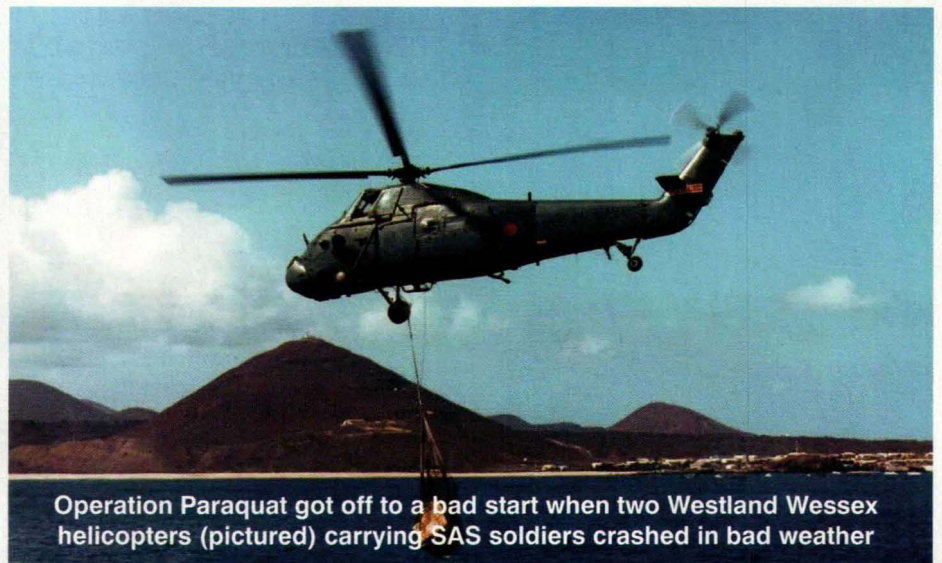


The Tide class replenishment ship Tidespring (Royal Fleet Auxiliary) was designated to carry Royal Marines to South Georgia

OPERATION PARAQUAT

Codenamed Operation Paraquat, the plan called for an SAS unit commanded by Captain John Hamilton to be flown in to assess the enemy's strength on South Georgia ahead of a British counter-invasion. But Paraquat got off to a disastrous start when on 22 April, the team's helicopters crashed in blizzard conditions. Fortunately, there were no serious injuries.

The British warships HMS Antrim and Plymouth then unleashed a sustained bombardment on enemy positions, covering the insertion of a mixed force of SAS and Royal Marines, who were landed near the capital, Grytviken. Demoralised after three weeks on the bleak island in sub-zero temperatures, the main Argentine garrison capitulated without offering any resistance.



Operation Paraquat got off to a bad start when two Westland Wessex helicopters (pictured) carrying SAS soldiers crashed in bad weather



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HMS Antrim (above) and HMS Plymouth participated in Operation Paraquat. Plymouth was later attacked (below) by Argentine warplanes on 8 June



However, 20 miles away, at an abandoned whaling station at the port of Leith, a squad of 14 elite Argentine marines under the command of Astiz held out.

Lieutenant-Commander Bicain, captain of the Argentine submarine Santa Fe, which had been forced to beach itself hours earlier on the north coast of South Georgia following an attack by missile-armed British helicopters, was asked by his captors to establish radio contact with Astiz and urge him to give up.

"Astiz says he will not surrender," Bicain reported back after talking to him. "He says he will fight to the death." The British response was blunt. If Astiz would not surrender, they would pulverise Leith with the guns of the frigate Plymouth.

Recognising the hopelessness of his situation, Astiz agreed to lay down his arms. But the British were about to get a taste of the Argentine officer's treacherous nature. A rendezvous on a football pitch at Leith was arranged with Astiz to accept his surrender, which he'd booby-trapped with mines, hoping to kill the British officers as they crossed the pitch. Only the sub-zero conditions, which caused the mines' trigger mechanism to freeze up, prevented a tragedy.

When he was brought aboard Plymouth to sign the official surrender document, the British officers who encountered him were less than impressed with their prisoner. "A charmless man...not to be trusted," was the opinion of Nick Barker, captain of the ice patrol ship HMS Endurance.

But now Astiz's role in the Argentine military's brutal repression of political dissidents during the 1970s would come back to haunt him. And become a major political headache for Margaret Thatcher's government.

"Unaware of his history at the time of his capture, it soon became apparent that the British had one of the most dangerous individuals in the Argentine forces," explained William Spencer, of the National Archives.

When news broke of his capture, first Sweden and then France informed London they had an interest in Astiz and wanted him handed over



for questioning in connection with the disappearances of their citizens five years previously.

THE FRENCH CONNECTION

The British government now found itself in a very awkward position. Although the Geneva Convention forbade the handing over of PoWs to a third party, the Prime Minister couldn't afford to alienate the French government.

France had been Argentina's main arms supplier and was midway through a delivery of 15 deadly Exocet missiles to its air force when the Falklands crisis erupted. After a personal plea from Margaret Thatcher, President



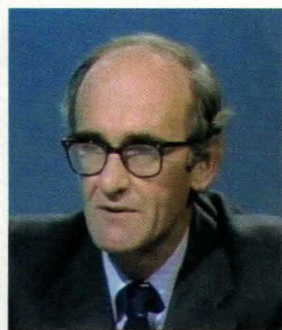
HMS Invisible played a central role in the control and implementation of the Total Exclusion Zone around the Falkland Islands

COURTESY: US NAVY/DOD MEDIA



Francois Mitterrand agreed to suspend delivery of the remaining missiles to the junta until the cessation of hostilities, and so it was imperative that Paris remain onside.

As the diplomatic wrangling rumbled on, the government ordered Astiz be separated from the other PoWs taken on South Georgia and sent to Ascension Island in the mid-Atlantic, which was serving as a staging post for British ships and aircraft.



But Defence Secretary John Nott's MOD advisors were concerned about the legality of continuing to hold Astiz, as one of the released papers makes clear: *'My Secretary*

the memo, 'is that we have already steered very close to the wind in our treatment of Astiz - his custody on board ship is a breach of Article 22 of the Geneva Convention... Mr Nott feels that the only course of action is to get him off our hands as soon as possible.'

While Astiz was sailing north under armed guard aboard the Royal Fleet Auxiliary oil tanker Tidespring and the British Government discussed just what to do with their troublesome prisoner, attention shifted to the truly heinous crimes he was accused of.



An Argentine naval Super Etendard and Exocet missile. Both missile and warplane provided a multitude of problems for Britain's Falklands Task Force

Five years earlier, he was serving as an intelligence officer at the Navy School of Mechanics in Buenos Aires (commonly known by its Spanish acronym ESMA), the most notorious of Argentina's many clandestine detention centres, where opponents of the junta which had seized power in 1976 were taken to be tortured and eventually murdered. In what came to be known as 'the Dirty War', between 1976 and 1983 at least 11,000 people were secretly eliminated by the military - most of them being drugged and thrown from aircraft into the South Atlantic.



The disappearance of French nuns Alice Domon and Leonie Duquet brought Astiz and his cohorts to the attention of the intelligence world

1. **IDENTITY PROJECT (Continued)**
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 Margaret P. Grafelo, Director
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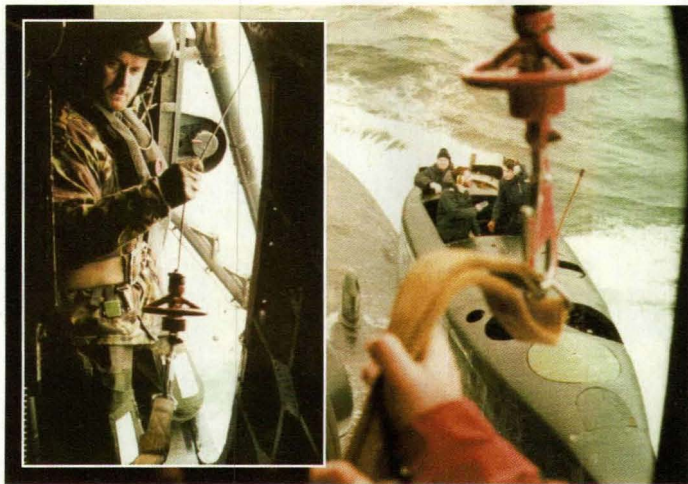
A controversial US DOS intel signal from 1979 (Buenos Aires) which makes note of Argentina's 'Secret Detention Centers', but also refers to 'repression of terrorism-subversion'*

Jorge Contreras (not his real name but the "nom de guerre" by which he is known to the Embassy)
 William H. Hallman, Political Counselor,
 American Embassy, Buenos Aires
 James Blystone, Regional Security Officer,
 American Embassy, Buenos Aires

August 7, 1979; American Embassy, Buenos Aires

Nuts and Bolts of the Government's Repression of Terrorism-Subversion

Secret Detention Centers. I asked Mr. Contreras his opinion of



An unidentified British military officer is lowered by helicopter into a Royal Navy submarine off the coast of the Falklands during the height of the conflict. Below: Argentine weapons abandoned at Port Stanley

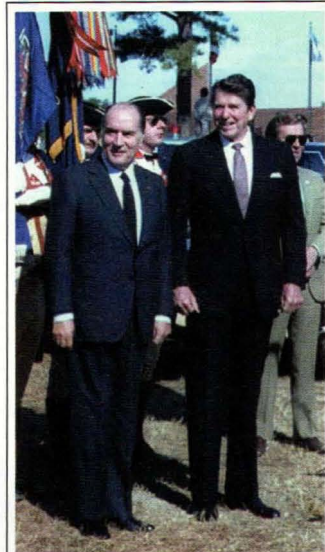


But it was the case of three such victims - French nuns Alice Domon and Leonie Duquet, and Swedish teenager Dagmar Hagelin - that would bring Astiz to international prominence.

The latter was mistaken by Astiz for a member of the Montoneros, a Marxist terrorist group which was waging a guerrilla war against Argentina's military, who shot her during a covert surveillance operation on 27 January 1977. The wounded 17-year-old, who had no connection with the Montoneros, was taken to ESMA and never heard of again.

It was the case of the two French nuns, Domon and Duquet, that would arouse the greatest controversy, however. They'd arrived in Argentina at the height of the Dirty War to lend moral support to the Mothers of the Plaza de Mayo, a pressure group set up by the mothers of those who'd 'disappeared' to campaign for information about the fate of their loved ones.

The former headquarters of ESMA (Naval School of Mechanics), Buenos Aires, was used as a major detention centre during the 'Dirty War'. In 2004 it became a museum in recognition of those who had perished



Presidents Reagan and Mitterrand. It is probable a word or two from the White House resulted in French cooperation regarding weaponry sales to Argentina, but London also issued a warning to Paris

COURTESY: US STATE DEPARTMENT

© ROBLESPEPE



GUSTAVO NINO AKA ALFREDO ASTIZ

In December 1977, a young blond man calling himself Gustavo Nino joined the group, claiming to be the brother of one of the Junta's victims. Shortly afterwards, ten of the women were abducted and taken to ESMA, among them the two nuns.

'Gustavo Nino', it turned out, was none other than Alfredo Astiz. It's believed the nuns were executed soon after. In 2005 Leonie Duquet's remains, which were hastily buried by the military after washing up on a beach soon after she disappeared, were identified through DNA tests. Domon's body has never been found.

By 13 May 1982, while the Falklands War still raged, the case was starting to become a political issue in the UK, with questions being asked in Parliament about what the PM intended to do about Britain's controversial PoW.

It was decided that Astiz should be brought from Ascension to the UK for questioning. Arriving at Portsmouth on 5 June, he was taken to Roussillon Barracks in Chichester, where he was questioned by both the Royal Military Police and a superintendent of the Sussex constabulary. On both occasions Astiz refused to answer the questions put to him.

Two Royal Navy Sea Harriers from the carrier HMS Illustrious prepare to land on the US Navy carrier Dwight D. Eisenhower



INTEL INSIDE PLAYING BOTH SIDES

Documents released by Britain's National Archive in early 2013, reveal President Reagan made an 11th hour appeal to Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher not to take the Falkland Islands back by force.

When it became apparent British armed forces were on the brink of defeating Argentina's army, President Reagan also telephoned Downing Street and said: "As the UK now had the upper hand militarily, it should strike a deal now." Mrs Thatcher was having none of it.

Washington also hoped Britain would not humiliate Argentina and asked that a joint Brazil-US peacekeeping mission could be deployed whilst negotiations took place over the islands sovereignty. London also rejected this and said the UK must regain total control over all its islands.

Mrs Thatcher explained that, "she had lost valuable British ships and invaluable British lives." And in a conversation with the president, she "felt America would act in the same way if Alaska had been similarly threatened." The USA was concerned with relations with South American nations.

With the Falklands War nearing its end and victory for the British in sight, the government chose to abide by the letter of the Geneva Convention and repatriated Astiz. He arrived to a hero's welcome in Buenos Aires just as the Argentine Army in the Falklands was surrendering to British forces under the command of Major-General Jeremy Moore. ➤

San Carlos, Falkland Islands 1982. Two Royal Navy sailors from HMS Cardiff pose for a photograph wearing anti-flash clothing and gas respirators.

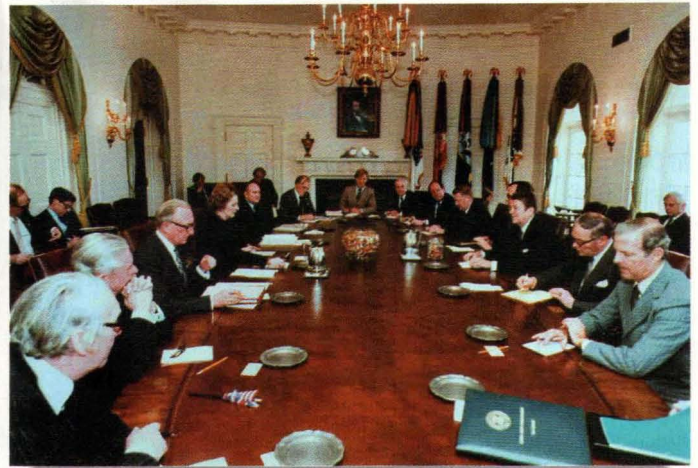


EYE SPY SINCE MAY 2001

COURTESY: WHITE HOUSE

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NEW WEBSITE COMING SOON



US and British Cabinet ministers meet in the White House just months before the outbreak of the Falklands War. Though US support was initially limited, President Reagan and Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher remained great friends and the 'Special Relationship', though 'bruised', was also intact



Brigadier General Lami Dozo commanded the Argentinian Air Force during the conflict. However, like many of his military compatriots, he was found guilty in 1989 over incidents closer to home, including torture

His short spell as a PoW in Britain was over, but Astiz's problems were not. The military's humiliating defeat in the Falklands led to the fall of General Galtieri's junta, and the restoration of democracy the following year brought new hope that Astiz would be called to account for his crimes.

In 1985 Argentina's former military leaders, including Galtieri, were convicted of crimes carried out during the dictatorship and charges were brought against a number of Dirty War veterans, Astiz among them. But during Easter weekend 1987, a violent rebellion by hardline elements in the military demanding an end to trials of those implicated in the Dirty War, forced President Raul Alfonsin to back down and rush through a law called Due Obedience, which exempted officers below the rank of Colonel from prosecution.

Argentina calls the Falkland Islands 'The Malvinas'. The war memorial shown here in Buenos Aires pays homage to 649 Argentina armed forces personnel who died in the conflict. British losses amounted to 255



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The banner reads: 'Former illegal centre of detention, torture and disappearance of persons 1976-1979'. The building, in Rosario, Argentina, is called the Popular Memory Centre. It occupies the site of the former police headquarters

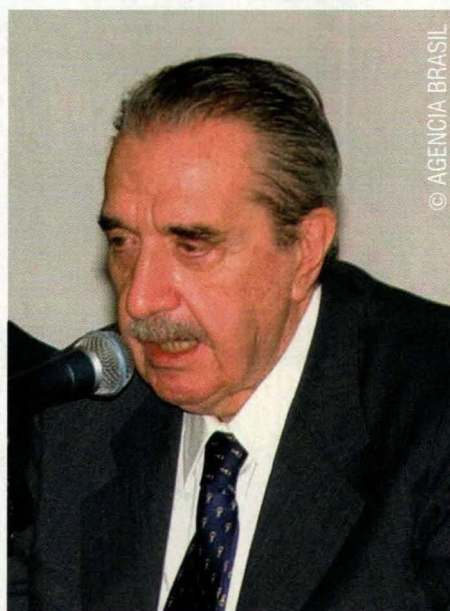
The French Government, however, was not prepared to let the matter lie. Paris continued to press Buenos Aires to extradite Astiz, each time being rebuffed. Undeterred, in 1990 the French Supreme Court sentenced Astiz to life in absentia for the murders of Domon and Duquet.

Astiz was unmoved. Apparently revelling in his international notoriety, in 1998 he sparked outrage by giving an interview to an Argentine magazine in which he boasted of his actions during the Dirty War.

General and President of Argentina Leopoldo Galtieri ordered the invasion



© CARLOS BUGGE



© AGENCIA BRASIL

President Raul Alfonsín

But public opinion in Argentina was now turning against Astiz. In 1995 a former Argentine naval officer, Adolfo Scilingo, who also served at ESMA during the dictatorship, went public with horrifying details of exactly what went on behind its walls. Then, in 2003, Argentina's Supreme Court overturned the Due Obedience law, declaring it unconstitutional. The way was now finally clear for veterans of the Dirty War to be prosecuted.

It would take several more frustrating years of legal haggling before fresh charges were brought against Astiz and his associates. But eventually, on 11 December 2009, Alfredo Astiz was brought before the Federal Court in Buenos Aires to face trial on charges of kidnapping, torture and forced disappearance.

THE BLOND ANGEL OF DEATH



© BBC

Alfredo Astiz sits impassive in court as he is jailed. Below: Genevieve Jeanningros, niece of French nun Leonie Duquet says "justice has been done"



© BBC



© APDH LA PLATA

Incredibly, Catholic priest Christian von Wenrich was found guilty of complicity in seven murders, 42 kidnappings and over 30 incidents involving torture. In 2007 he was given a life sentence. Estimates to the actual number of people who simply disappeared vary from 10,000 to 30,000

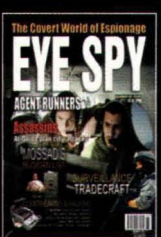
In his closing statement to the court before the verdict was delivered after an epic two-year trial, Astiz remained characteristically defiant, insisting that he was the victim of a political witch-hunt: "This government doesn't hesitate to take revenge against we who combated terrorism," he declared. "It seeks revenge through martyrdom and death in prison."

The court was unimpressed, delivering its verdict days later: Guilty on all counts. He was sentenced to life in prison.

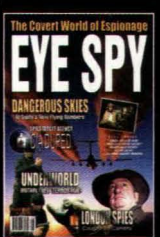
Justice for his many victims and their families has been a long time coming, but it was a process that started on that inhospitable, barren island of South Georgia 30 years ago.

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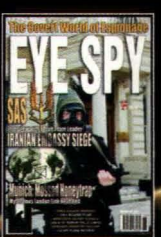
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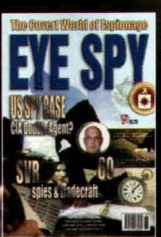
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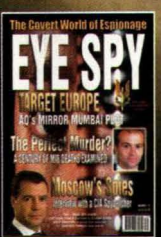
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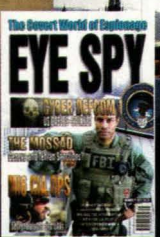
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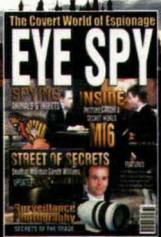
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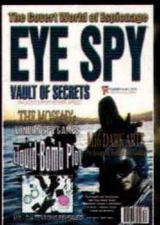
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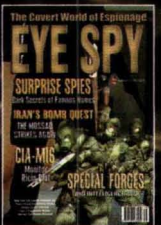
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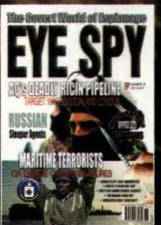
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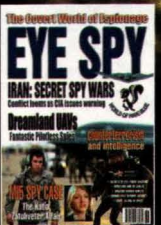
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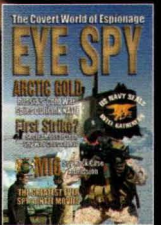
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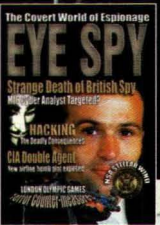
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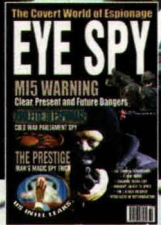
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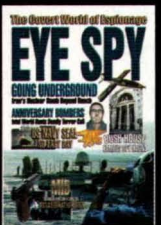
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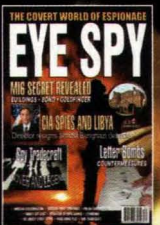
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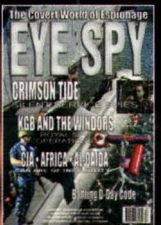
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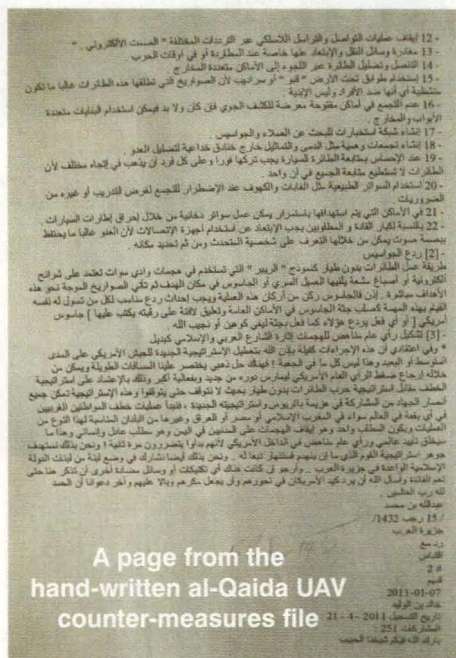
AL-QAIDA'S 22 WAYS TO AVOID AERIAL PREDATORS



UAV

COUNTER-MEASURES

A strange 22-point al-Qaida UAV counter-measures document has recently been unearthed in Mali... PAUL BEAUMONT examines some of the suggested methods, including one written by Osama bin-Laden



ANALYSIS



For battlefield commanders having intelligence on an enemy's capability and the position and movement of troops is desirable. Securing the highest point on a landscape often allows for greater observation and provides vital extra minutes in respect of decision making.

During the Boer War of 1899-1902, Britain's Royal Engineers deployed balloons to cover the action on three fronts. The same use of balloons occurred in World War One, but by now free flight had been developed after Louis Bleriot's revolutionary 1909 'hop' across the English Channel in a monoplane.

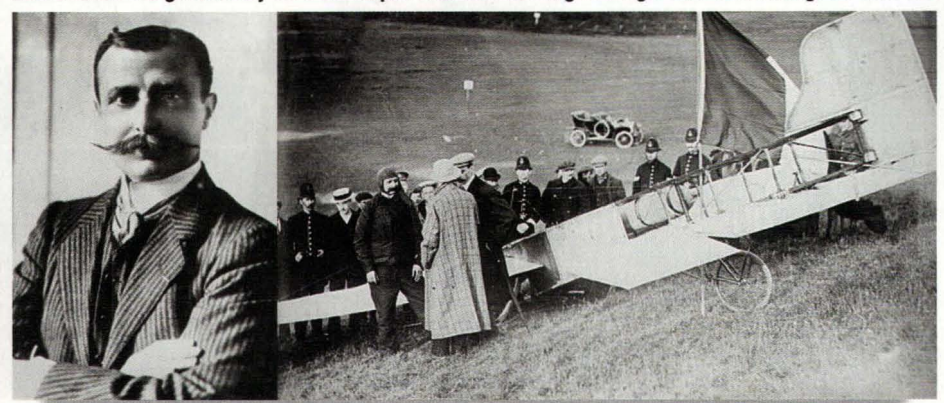
Enter Archibald Low. He was an English visionary who understood the need for remote

controlled aircraft and rockets. His work earned him the title of 'father of radio guidance systems', and his wireless and gyro systems allowed rudimentary remote control. Axis forces recognised his genius and two unsuccessful attempts were made on his life. Thanks to Low's genius the genesis of today's RPV (remotely piloted vehicle) or UAV (unmanned aerial vehicle) can be dated back to 1916.

Britain and America have experimented with remote controlled aircraft used in a surveillance role for years; the work done by Low having provided a firm basis from which to start. Low's contribution to drone science was the remote controlled flying target.

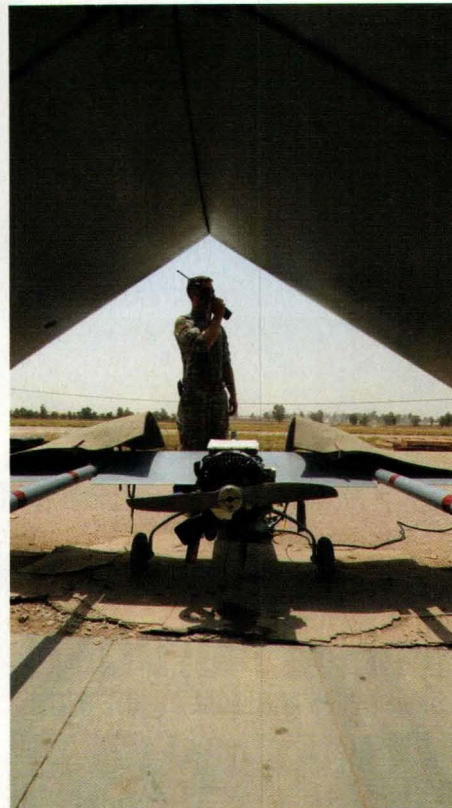
The modern UAV in all its varieties is now a commonly used machine: they are deployed in

Louis Bleriot is greeted by locals and policemen following his flight across the English Channel





Archibald Low and his team invented the world's first wireless or wire-guided rocket. Inset: Low pictured front centre with Experimental Works' colleagues of the Royal Flying Corps



COURTESY: US ARMY

'...use devices that broadcast frequencies to disconnect [control] frequencies and confuse the drone'

reconnaissance, surveillance and communication roles. In recent times a number of types have been used as weapons - firing missiles against pre-determined terrorist targets - individuals, groups, safehouses, weapons dumps etc. And occasionally with internationally unacceptable results.

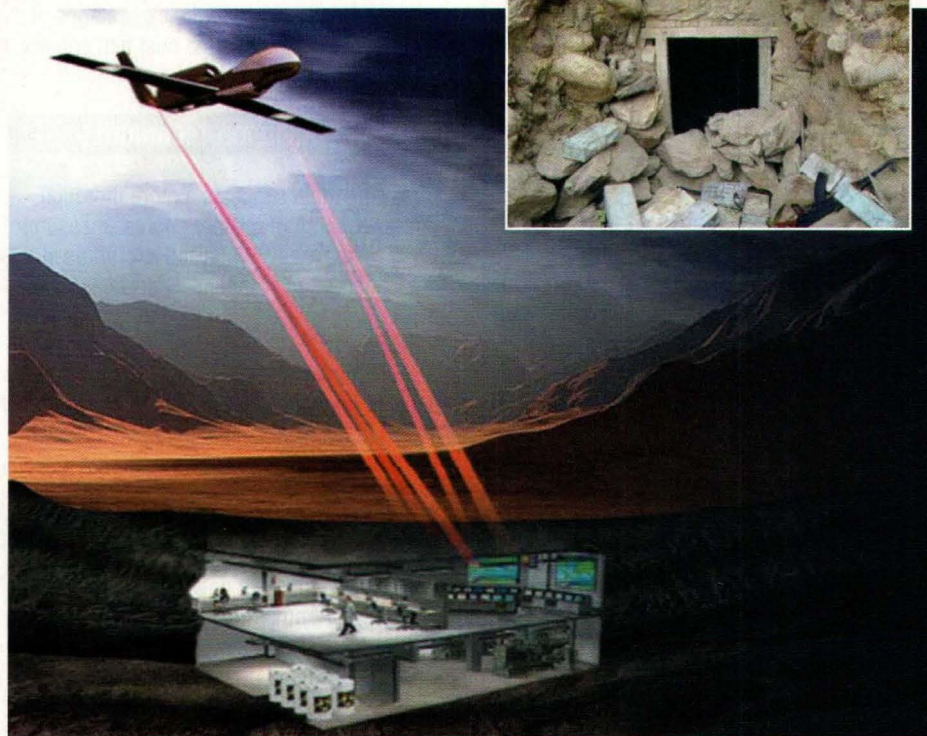
With the deployment of such advanced UAVs it was inevitable that prospective countering forces would attempt to develop counter-measures. In his motion picture - *Body of Lies*, Ridley Scott made an important reference to UAVs - "if you can see them, so can the terrorist." And this fact has not gone unnoticed by al-Qaida.

Mali is the latest theatre where Western forces have been deployed - so too attacking UAVs - many equipped with the powerful Hellfire missile. With a thermite reaction in its warhead, this weapon has been responsible for killing numerous al-Qaida commanders.

It was in Mali a most surprising discovery was made by the Associated Press in an aban-

doned building in Timbuktu - an al-Qaida instruction document on UAV counter-measures. Inside, 22 tips that are regarded as non-controversial by sensors. 'Hot vehicles should be covered with mats to deny IR signature to a searching heat seeking sensor'

and if in convoy which is under attack or fleeing a battle, operatives are told, 'abandon the vehicle'. Interestingly, intelligence analysts in Mali have been told by locals that al-Qaida fighters would purposely cover their vehicles with mud - convinced this would help protect them from marauding UAVs.



The al-Qaida document suggests operatives hide underground and use buildings with multiple entry and exit points and caves to help conceal their location. These graphics from a 2009 DARPA (Defense Advanced Research Projects Agency) Strategic Plan shows a UAV using advanced technology to locate a buried facility and a cave

© DARPA



A Predator UAV shown carrying a Hellfire missile. The powerful attack and surveillance/reconnaissance aircraft was conceived over 20 years ago and first flew in 1995. It has operated in numerous theatres including Afghanistan, Iraq, and throughout North Africa



COURTESY: US ARMY

A SECRET KILL LIST?

UAV STRIKES ARE LEGAL - WHITE HOUSE



The question of legality in respect of the use of American UAVs against overseas terrorist targets, has been raised by many commentators. Undoubtedly they have removed several key al-Qaida commanders, but some operations have resulted in civilian casualties.

Critics say the UAVs are simply performing targeted assassinations; others that the CIA has a top secret 'Kill List' which is overseen and controlled by President Obama. The White House maintains the UAV strikes are legal and part of a strategy law that was introduced by Congress in 2001. This followed the atrocities carried out by al-Qaida against targets on the country's eastern seaboard.

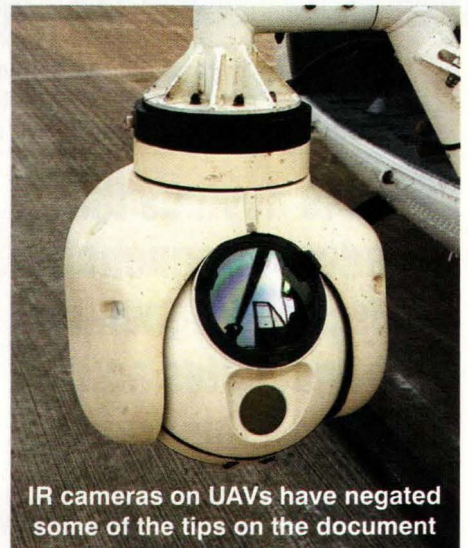


Some content seems to have been drawn from myth and perhaps lacks credibility. For example, one trick used by those who wish to evade traffic cameras is to wrap the registration plate in cling film. Whether this works or not, the al-Qaida document suggests spreading reflective material or glass on the roof of a building to hide it from UAVs. Point 10 said: 'Hide under thick trees because they are the best cover against planes'. Such a manoeuvre offers little resistance against UAVs or aircraft carrying heat signature technology. Analysts believe this note was actually written by Osama bin-Laden, perhaps during the early stages of the US-led 2001 operation to oust him and his group from Afghanistan.

UAV CONFUSION TECHNIQUES

Other data suggests a more thorough research of military counter-measures history. In WWII, allied aircraft used a carbon microphone insert in a motor cowl to modulate wide-band transmissions to confuse enemy monitors. In addition to this to jam the targeting beams, knickebein was used with good effect by the Luftwaffe diathermy machines, and used to interfere with the 40MHz transmissions. In an attempt to deny the UAV radio links with its controller, the al-Qaida manual suggests using a noisy and sparking dynamo as an RF energy source to attack the links and run powerful transmitters to jam them. Another method (once attempted in the Serbia-NATO conflict) was to power microwave ovens to confuse missiles.

As to the validity of such suggestions against programmable aircraft using autonomous pilots, one can only speculate. However, one deception method which worked extremely well for the Allies in WWII was creating false targets. In many instances the Luftwaffe



IR cameras on UAVs have negated some of the tips on the document

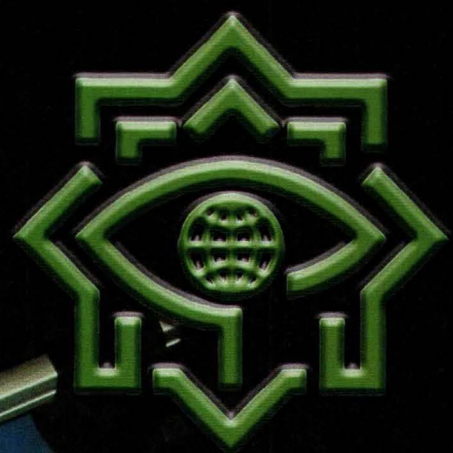
bombed the wrong targets and V1 missiles flew short or beyond their intended destination. And deception is also visible in the hand of the author who wrote the al-Qaida manual - Abdallah bin Muhammed, a senior Yemen operative from AQAP (Al-Qaida in the Arabian Peninsula). In suggestion number 18, Muhammed writes: 'Formation of fake gatherings such as using dolls and statues to be placed outside false ditches to mislead the enemy'.

Multi-billion dollar UAV programmes are being exposed to simplistic countermeasures by an aggressive foe; whether they prove effective is as yet unknown. What is dispiriting is that al-Qaida is apparently forward guessing the munitions to be delivered by the Hellfire missile, anti-personnel, rather than fragmentation.

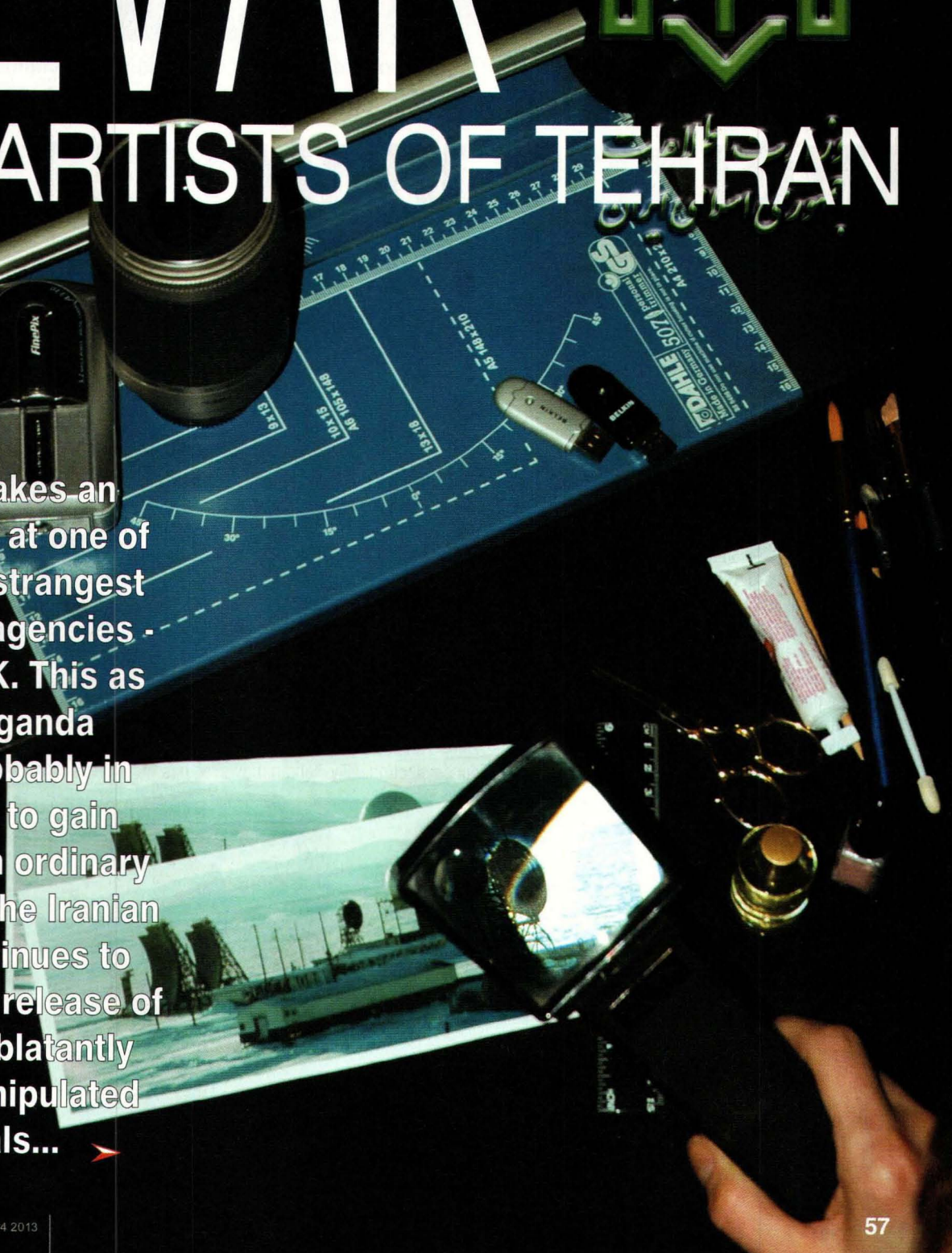
- Though the hard copy was discovered in Mali in 2013, it is believed an electronic version was uploaded on the Internet on 2 June 2011, a few weeks after the death of Osama bin-Laden.

THE ILLUSIONIST HAND OF IRAN'S VEVAK

THE ARTISTS OF TEHRAN

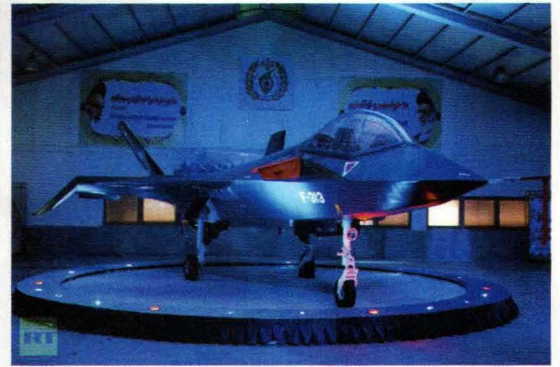


EYE SPY takes an in-depth look at one of the world's strangest intelligence agencies - Iran's VEVAK. This as its propaganda section, probably in an attempt to gain support from ordinary members of the Iranian public, continues to authorise the release of flawed and blatantly obvious manipulated materials... ➤





Fake - the F-313 flying over mountains



The stealthy-looking F-313 - Iran's latest fighter rollout. A number of aviation specialists believe the aircraft is little more than a model, and have likened some aspects of its design and construction to a UAV

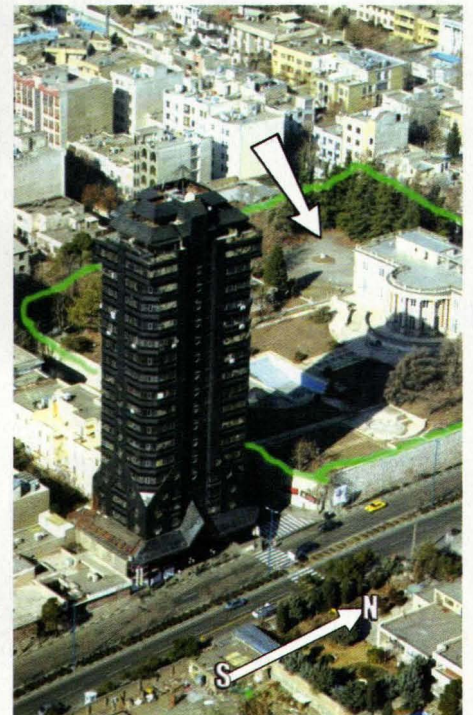
INSIDE VEVAK

AND ITS IMAGINATIVE DREAM FACTORY

Iran's intelligence service is known formally as the Ministry of Intelligence and Security (MOIS), or VEVAK in Farsi. It is inextricably linked to the Justice Ministry, Revolutionary Guard, Quds Force, other armed forces, political and religious leaders and importantly, the Service works closely with the country's powerful media. Its agents are referred to as the 'unknown soldiers of Imam Zaman', a name given to them by Ayatollah Khomeini. Towards the end of 2012, the Service launched its own website; was given a fresh image by creating a new agency logo and

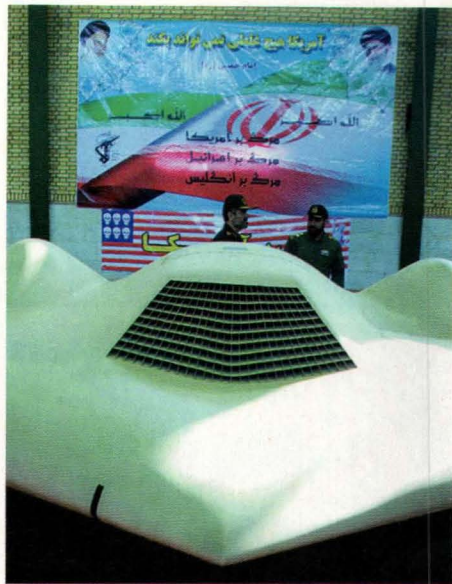
declared itself the 'greatest intelligence organisation in the world'. It also leaked to the media it employed a staggering 30,000 people - twice as many as the CIA. There is no doubt the VEVAK is an interesting organisation.

Its origins can be traced back to 1957, when with US and Israeli assistance, the SAVAK (National Security and Intelligence Organisation) was formed. For the next two decades it became a great ally of the CIA and MI6 - this when the country was ruled by Mohammed Reza Pahlavi - the Shah of Iran. Today it operates various domestic and foreign directorates and has limited ability to collect intelligence electronically. Tehran, however, has



One building occupied by the VEVAK in Tehran

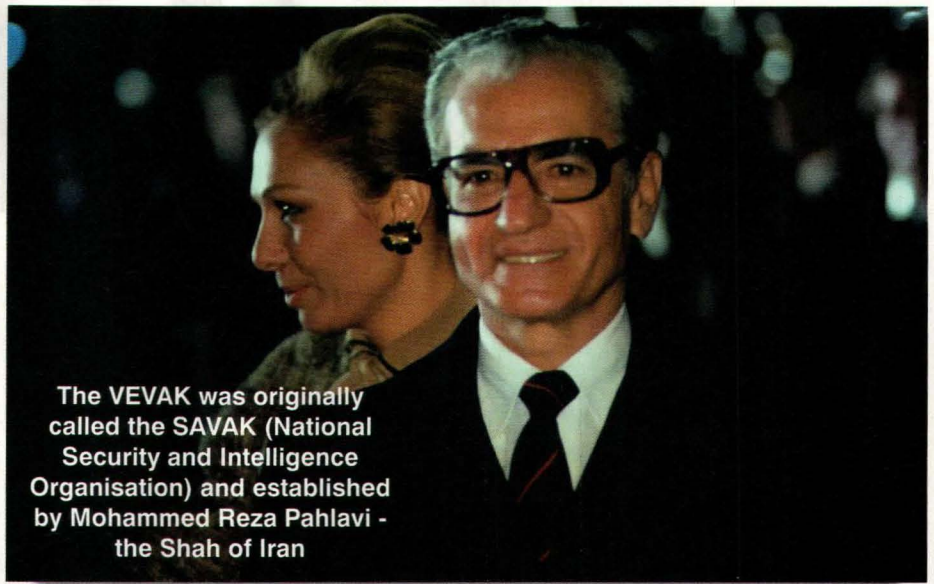




Iran shows off an American RQ-170 Sentinel which crashed in the east of the country. VEVAK's propaganda section claimed its cyber division hacked into the UAV's computer and landed the aircraft in a controlled fashion. However, the dark skirt beneath the Sentinel is almost certainly masking damage to its undercarriage suggesting otherwise



found it difficult to place and run operational agents in many countries and the VEVAK will often perform operations through proxies. The recent suggestion that it was Iran and not Libya which was responsible for the downing of Pan Am Flight 103 in 1988, probably reflects this



The VEVAK was originally called the SAVAK (National Security and Intelligence Organisation) and established by Mohammed Reza Pahlavi - the Shah of Iran

type of liaison with third parties, so too the 2012 Bulgarian bus bombing when Israeli tourists were attacked. But Iranian involvement in Lockerbie has never been proven.

Three years ago Iran embarked on an ambitious and surprising programme to give its intelligence service a more public face - this to allow its own people to become a little more aware of VEVAK's 'achievements'. And this is evidenced in several intelligence-related stories that have appeared recently in Iran's media.

PRESS CONTROL

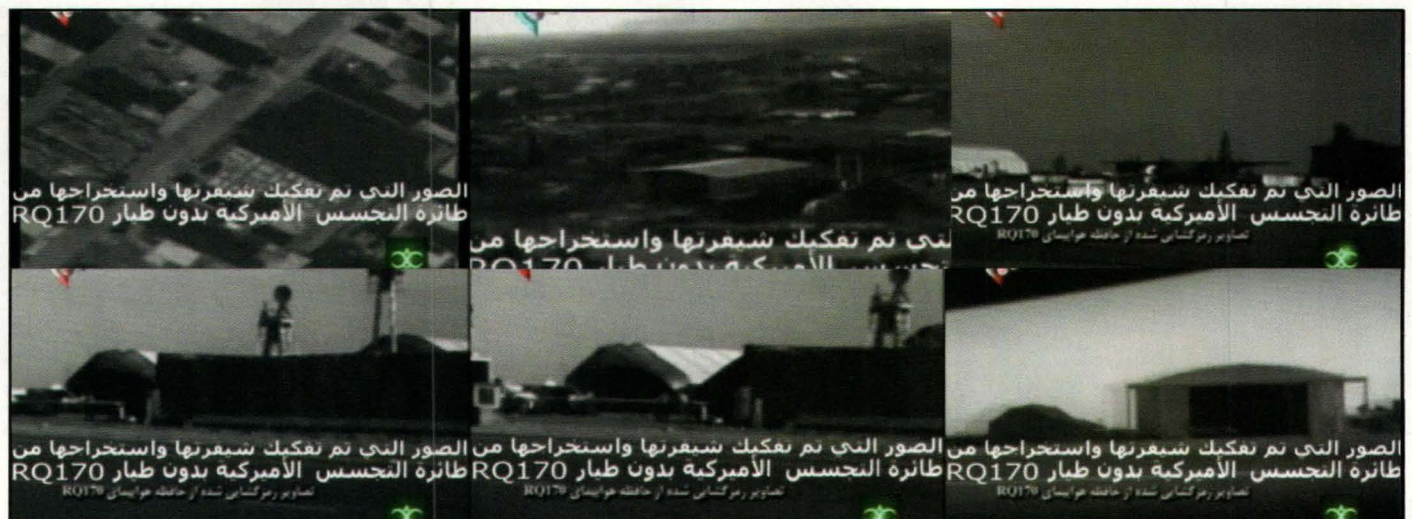
News events in Iran are filtered through an array of media offices controlled by the Islamic Republic of Iran Broadcasting (IRIB). Some of these are fictitious and include one which recently lost its licence to broadcast in the UK. Most are run and receive guidance from VEVAK's propaganda division. In the last three years Eye Spy has reported on several significant intelligence-related case files which have been manipulated by the Service. In the summer of 2008,

photographs were released showing the launch of missiles from a desert location. Unfortunately the images had been digitally altered to include more missiles - this after a number failed to launch. In December 2011, there was much suspicion in intelligence circles about Iran's claim to have captured an RQ-170 Sentinel unmanned aerial vehicle by interfering with its electronics (cyberwarfare). Tehran claimed to have breached US cyber security, 'hijacked' the aircraft's control system and gently brought the drone down. However, closer inspection of the photographs released by Iranian Intelligence shows the Sentinel's



President Mahmoud Ahmadinejad

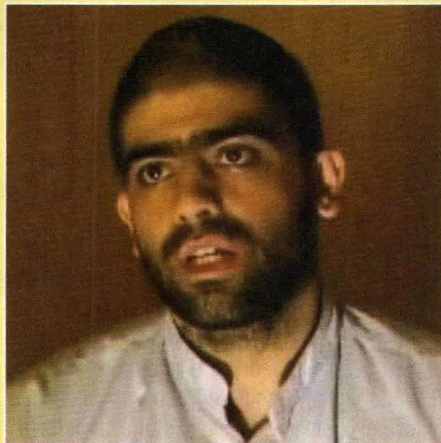
© MARCELLO CASAL AGENCIA BRASIL



In February 2013, Iran released a video clip purporting to show real-time footage taken by the captured RQ-170 Sentinel and stored on its on-board computer. These still images from the film, appear to show the device airborne and on the ground at a US military facility in Afghanistan. The claim has been impossible to verify

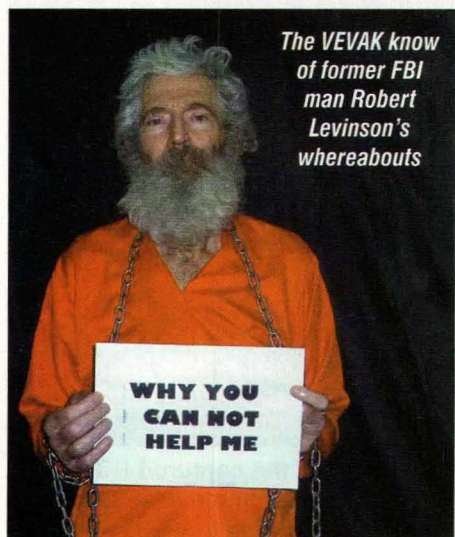


MAJID JAMALI FASHI: Mossad agent or VEVAK operative? The circumstances surrounding this case have been contested by many intelligence watchers. The showing of a bogus Israeli passport with Fashi's photo only increased suspicion



undercarriage concealed and a few dents. Eye Spy sources say the craft simply fell to earth after it lost satellite contact with its controllers during a spying mission. And there is continued suspicion that the VEVAK was behind the abduction of former FBI man Robert Levinson in 2007. Several shocking images of Levinson were released a couple of years ago but have only recently been circulated by his family. He is holding placards on which messages have been written mocking America for its inability to help him.

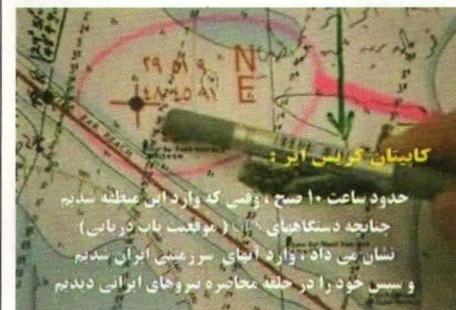
The Service's 'hand' was also present in the alleged hanging of an Israeli agent held responsible for the assassination of at least one



The VEVAK know of former FBI man Robert Levinson's whereabouts

Iranian nuclear scientist. In May 2012, Majid Jamali Fashi was executed at Tehran's Evin Prison. However, the pictorial evidence that usually follows such high-profile events was never produced, and intelligence analysts believe the entire event, including Fashi's brief court trial, his televised admission and execution were fabricated. Just as remarkable, state television showed an Israeli passport complete with Fashi's photo which had been 'doctored' from an image taken from Wikipedia. Such obvious manipulation hampers credibility.

Iran rarely wastes a propaganda opportunity. In 2007, its Navy captured 15 Royal Navy sailors and Marines and paraded them on state television. The UK's Ministry of Defence said the security detail was in international waters when the sailors were seized. The VEVAK, however, forced them to confess they were



A Royal Navy sailor points to the exact position of his security detail on this Iranian map before they were taken hostage. In later days it was proven Iran has falsified the data

in Iranian waters and some personnel were pictured on television pointing to large maps showing "their crime." Undoubtedly this event embarrassed London but it was a major propaganda success for the VEVAK.

SPACE PROGRAMME

Such incidents help bolster the VEVAK's image with the Iranian public, but it seems the propaganda directorate may have been caught out again. In January 2013, Iran's Space Agency claimed to have launched a monkey into space via a Kavoshgar (Explorer) rocket and successfully

BAD DECISION:

Some of the returning UK sailors made deals to sell their stories to the media - there was no intervention by the Ministry of Defence



PROPAGANDA AND THE POWER OF THE PEN

AN IRANIAN SUCCESS

In 2007, Leading Royal Navy sailor Faye Turney, who was seized along with naval colleagues by Iranian forces in the Gulf, was forced to read two letters composed by VEVAK's propaganda division. In one to her parents, Turney wrote:

I want you all to know that I am well and safe. I am being well looked after. I am fed three meals a day and have a constant supply of fluids. The people are friendly and hospitable, very compassionate and warm. I have written a letter to the Iranian people to apologise for us entering into their waters.

In another to the British people:

Unfortunately during the course of our mission we entered into Iranian waters.



Even through our wrongdoing, they have still treated us well and humanely, which I am and always will be eternally grateful. I ask the representatives of the House of Commons, after the government have promised that this type of incident would not happen again, why have they let this occur, and why has the government not been questioned over this? Isn't it time for us to start withdrawing our forces from Iraq and let them determine their own future?

brought the animal back down to Earth. The monkey, named Pishgam (Farsi for pioneer) was launched into space and became the focus of attention in Iran. Several state-owned media houses released photographs of the animal which had a distinct mole on its forehead above the right eye. Other images shown on television after the 20-minute flight, then show what appears to be a totally different monkey - there is no mole and other facial features, though similar, are not the same. The flight was intended to show Iran has the capacity to equal

any nation in respect of space flight and the firing of very-long range rockets. Washington declared the mission "provocative" thus indicating a launch was made.

However, the rocket launch and its payload has not been independently verified, and no flight data recorded by monitors. "Had this launch been successful, Iran's propaganda machine would have made a great deal of fuss about it," one official explained. "There would have been photographs and video of its launch, flight,

A Royal Marine security detail patrols waters off Iraq. In 2007 Iranian forces seized two patrol boats manned by 15 UK sailors and Marines. The sailors were forced at gunpoint to confess they were in Iranian waters. However, maritime data proved the sailors were in fact taken hostage whilst 1.5 miles outside Iranian seas. Despite this and the resultant behaviour of the UK security detail, the incident proved to be a major propaganda coup for Tehran

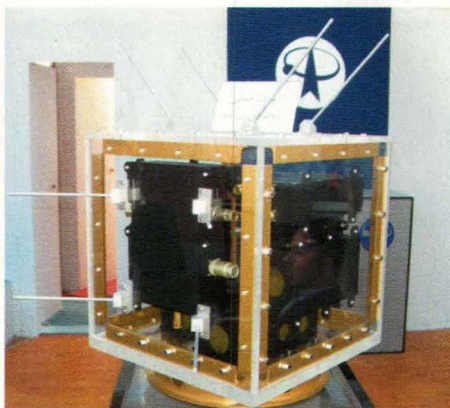


When Iranian television showed a photo of a monkey (inset) following its flight into space, viewers noticed a distinct mole. In later shots another monkey was shown without the mole. In this case however, it seems the Iranian media simply used stock footage from a previous flight, but the error played into the hands of the VEVAK's adversaries



recovery etc. Instead all that was released were some clips of the monkey in what appears to be a small converted car seat." For the record, Iran's Space Agency said the Explorer rocket reached a height of 72 miles.

Tehran insists there is a reason for the confusion concerning the images. Eye Spy sources were told by an Iranian media contact that the photos of the monkey with the mole, were taken in 2011 to demonstrate how it would be secured in the capsule. In effect, they were sourced from an archive which also included photographs of five other monkeys used in the programme. However, more contradictory statements were issued by Tehran in connection with the imagery. An official claimed the programme stalled in 2011 and an attempt to send a monkey into space was aborted. However, he then said this was because scientists failed to bring the monkey back from space. Though a confusing state of affairs, no media house ever reported on the 2011 flight. And just to complicate matters



Iran's Omid (Hope) communications satellite was placed into orbit in February 2009

even more, Iranian state media initially said the rocket, not the monkey, was called Pishgam.

Nevertheless, Iran is determined to launch more satellites and even astronauts into space. President Mahmoud Ahmadinejad says he would risk his life to make the journey. Previous flights have carried mice and turtles into lower space. And reports suggest Iran will launch a new satellite into space from its Imam Khomeini Space Centre in the next two years. However, the CIA and the Mossad are more interested in learning of the country's ability to fire long-range missiles. With its nuclear programme developing and hastening, analysts believe this could provide for a lethal mix.



Damage limitation as Iran's media explain the monkey photo error

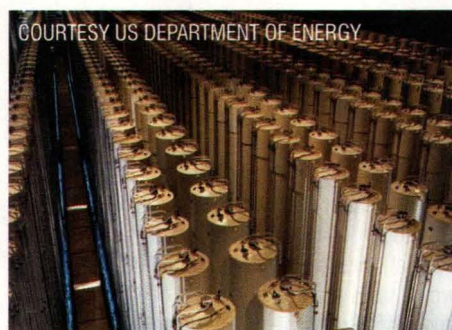
THE FORDOW INCIDENT

Many stories surrounding Iran's overt and covert nuclear programme continue to trouble the country's neighbours. That it has successfully moved many important facilities beyond the reach of warplanes, is evident. That does not mean they are absolutely secure. Already two major cyber attacks have delayed the programmes, and there is always the ongoing risk of sabotage and accidents. Either could prove disastrous.

The VEVAK was called upon for media support in January following Western reports that an incident had occurred at the deep underground Fordow nuclear plant near Qom (21 January 2013). According to Middle East sources, an explosion had damaged the site. Mossad officials who usually shy away from commenting, did indicate the report was true and that

"extensive structural damage" had been caused. Iran's powerful media machine said the claims were "propaganda intended to cause friction ahead of talks with the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA)."

Reports said the blast could be felt three miles away and trapped over 200 employees. Some US-based news sources claimed that as many as 60 people died. Following the incident, Iran's defence minister, Ahmad Vahidi and senior intelligence figures allegedly visited the site. As speculation grew that an explosion had occurred, Seyyed Shamseddin Barbroudi, Deputy Head of Iran's Atomic Energy Commission was forced to comment. He said it was "all lies." The IAEA refused to speculate, but issued a *diplomatic* statement on 29 January noting Iran's denials seem to reflect its own observations. In Washington, officials also played down reports of the incident, but such is the secrecy surrounding Fordow and Iran's nuclear programme as a whole, securing legitimate information is difficult. A clue to the



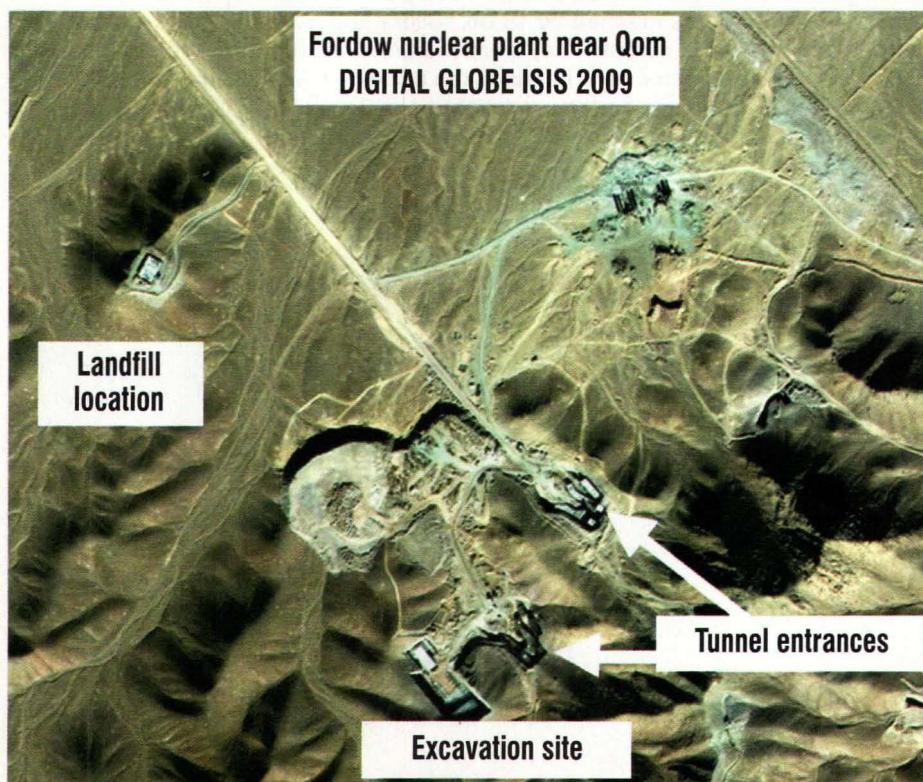
Gas centrifuges. Iran has installed thousands of new centrifuges at Fordow and the important Natanz facility



Israel Prime Minister Benjamin Netanyahu and UN Secretary-General Ban Ki-moon. Netanyahu has issued several dire warnings about the potential of the Fordow plant in recent months. In September 2012, he addressed the UN General Assembly and said Iran will have "the bomb" in the next twelve months

incident may be found in a letter sent by Iran to the IAEA on 23 January, just two days after the reported explosion. Iran explained that it intended to install thousands of new centrifuges at its Natanz site.

Fordow is a crucial element in Iran's nuclear programme and its 2,700 centrifuges can enrich uranium to a level of over 20 per cent - just slightly below that necessary for use in a nuclear bomb. Analysts believe the site is capable of surviving an attack by aircraft - even a strike by a massive ordnance penetrator (bunker busting bomb). Indeed, speaking on Iranian television in February 2013, Iranian General Shahrokh Shahram, claimed all the nuclear sites are "impervious to any attack." A bold statement.



**Fordow nuclear plant near Qom
DIGITAL GLOBE ISIS 2009**

**Landfill
location**

Tunnel entrances

Excavation site



Despite misgivings about the F-313 Qaheer (Dominant), the aircraft has created quite a stir amongst the intelligence community

QAHHER F-313 - DOMINANT

Another fascinating story to emerge in recent weeks, and one that has the 'illusionist hand' of the VEVAK all over it, concerns a new fighter-bomber designed and built entirely by Iranian aerospace (see additional imagery page 58). Journalists in Iran were shown a smart stealthy-looking aircraft called the F-313 Qaheer (Dominant). Analysts note it looks similar to America's F-22 or Russia's T-50. However, already there have

emerged reports that the aircraft is but a large mock-up.

"This advanced fighter jet has unique physical characteristics that provide a very low radar cross section and is capable of operating at low altitudes," said Defence Minister and former commander of the Revolutionary Guard - Ahmad Vahidi. That's not how many specialists have described the F-313.

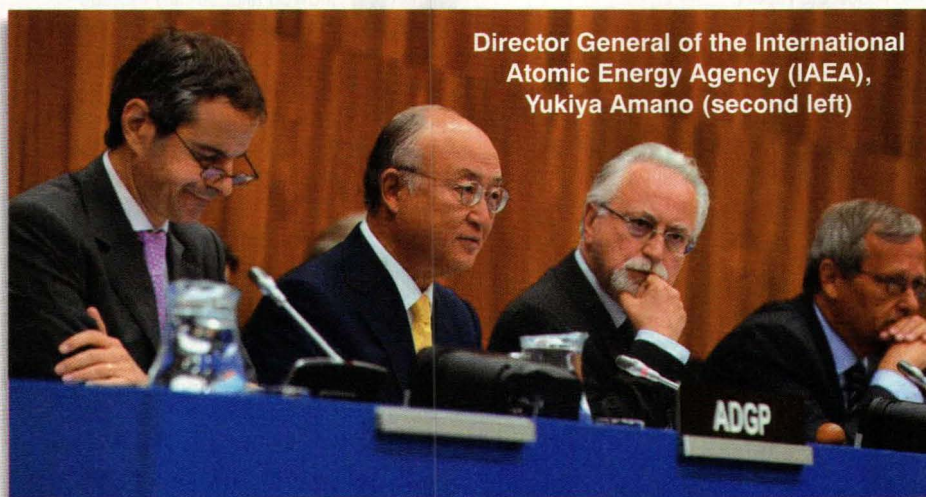
Aviation experts have pored over photographs and video of the design and have noticed

problems. The cockpit canopy seems constructed from plexiglass whilst the cockpit itself is very, very small allowing for limited instrumentation and pilot accommodation. "When the pilot climbed into the aircraft, he looked too big," one aviation specialist said. Experts also note the air intakes are reminiscent of those found on UAVs. There are concerns about the engine after-burners, with some observers saying they could actually melt the jet. Also the simple instruments show a top speed of just 300mph - unusual compared to modern fighters. Other harsh comments from industry specialists include, "the aircraft shown on television is incapable of flight."

Some Eye Spy sources believe Iran's need to bolster its ageing warplane fleet has resulted in the rapid development of the F-313. A video showing the fighter in flight was also shown on Iranian television, but no pictures of it taking off or landing were aired. One air intelligence analyst told Eye Spy that there was "no context" to the flight pictures and the aircraft was probably a drone.

Such comments have only heightened speculation that the aircraft displayed was a model. And this may be true, for a statement attributed to a member of the design team reveals two "sub-sized" prototypes have been built, which could explain why the pilot who climbed into the cockpit during its unveiling looked too big, too cramped, and very uncomfortable. Aviation expert David Cenciotti said the aircraft has "implausible aerodynamics"

Director General of the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA), Yukiya Amano (second left)



The IAEA recently held high-profile talks with officials from Iran's Atomic Energy Commission. Fordow was discussed and the installation of thousands of new centrifuges at Natanz. An IAEA research and inspection team was also refused access to the Parchin nuclear site. IAEA chief Yukiya Amano admitted that "differences remain" between the atomic bodies



and a "Hollywood sheen." There are many others who agree with this description. If anything, the aircraft appears to be a prototype.

Just as fascinating was a photograph showing the F-313 flying over a snow-topped mountain (see page 58). There is absolutely no doubt this was a Photoshop cut-out taken from a photograph at the aircraft's roll out. The precise angles, attitudes and even shadows are precisely the same.

Dominant was rolled out for public display on 2 February as part of Iran's Ten Day Dawn ceremonies celebrating the 1979 Islamic Revolution.

SCANEAGLE UAV CAPTURE

That the F-313 showcased by Iran is a model comes just weeks after another propaganda story involving a US ScanEagle UAV. Iran claimed it had captured the drone after the tiny aircraft had entered its airspace.



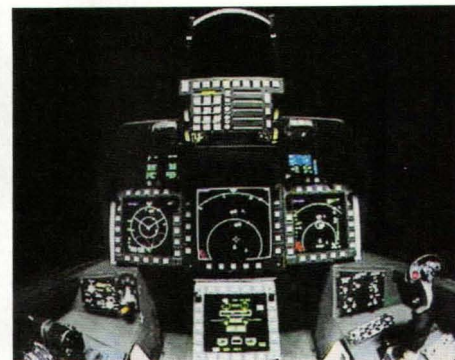
Iranian state media report on the capture of the ScanEagle UAV



Iranian media reported: 'A UAV spy plane had embarked on a secret mission from a US aircraft carrier in the Persian Gulf'. The US Navy insisted all its UAVs had been accounted for, though a number have been lost in previous years. A White House spokesman also dismissed the report.

ScanEagles have been flying since 2005 and are operated by various countries. Weighing around 40lbs and measuring a little over 4.5ft long (wingspan 10ft), they can fly for up to 24 hours. They are essentially surveillance drones fitted with cameras and are launched by slingshot.

A ScanEagle UAV is launched by catapult



F-22 instruments: The F-313 display seems very basic compared to the US fighter - a feature which has cast doubt on the aircraft

SECRET MEDIA WARS

The Iranian intelligence machine is by no means ineffective and is keen to show it can strike back. In late January 2013, security personnel allegedly arrested a dozen journalists which a VEVAK official insisted were operating on behalf of British and American Intelligence. The exact terminology used by the Intelligence Ministry was 'conspiring with hostile foreign news media'. However, Eye Spy understands this also means working with Westerners and anti-revolutionaries. Tehran has accused the journalists as acting as agents and named the BBC. The official accused the corporation of being the 'UK's psychological arm' and said reports were sent back using "very special methods of communication."

Eye Spy believes the allegations are untrue but Iran is concerned with the increasing popularity of the BBC's Middle East service.

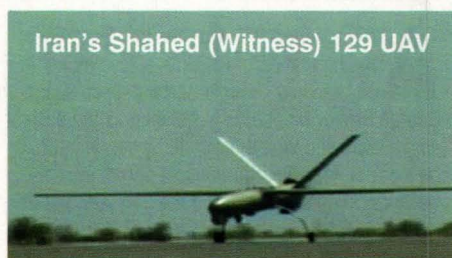
VIDEO AND WATCHKEEPER

On 6 February 2013, Iran's media showed alleged film footage retrieved from the RQ-170 Sentinel drone which fell to earth in eastern Iran in December 2011 (see page 59). General Amir Hajizadeh (Revolutionary Guards Aerospace Division) said: "We decoded the data extracted from the drone and learned it had participated in many flights over Afghanistan." Grainy film footage of what appears to be a US military facility and a number of airborne clips were played on television and released into the public domain. The claim is impossible to verify of course, but some visual data may have been stored on the Sentinel's computer.

Iran also said it was in the process of back-engineering the RQ-170 and building such a UAV type itself. This coincided with a statement in September last year and the supposed unveiling of the Shahed (Witness) 129 UAV, which Iran claims can operate continuously for 24-hours and has a range of about 1100 miles. The device looks quite similar to Israel's

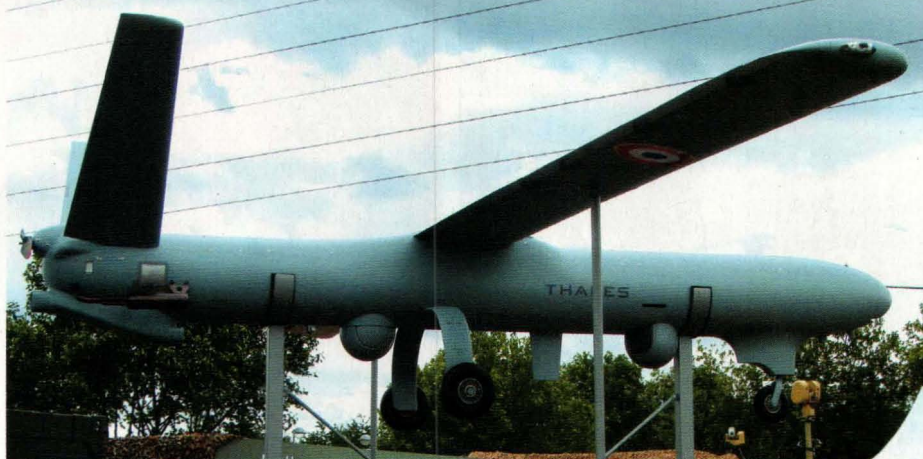


BBC Broadcasting House, London.
The VEVAK claim it has arrested several 'spies' working with the BBC

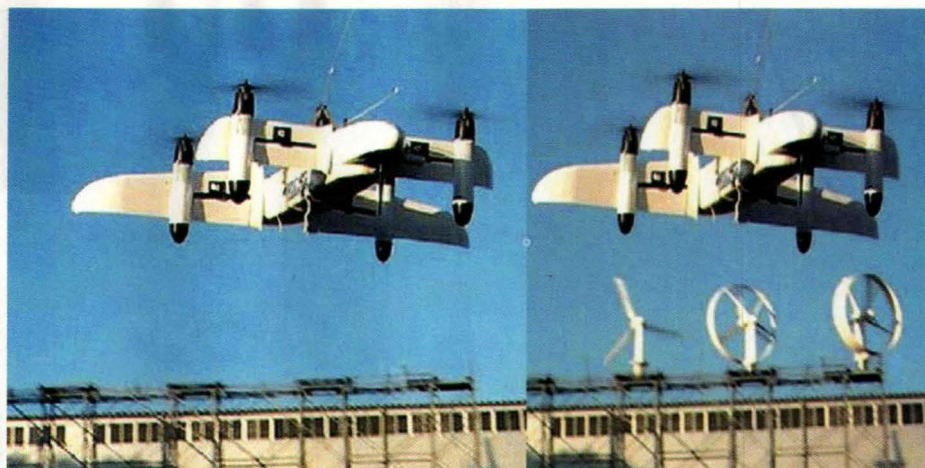


Iran's Shahed (Witness) 129 UAV

Hermes 450 UAV, perhaps more accurately, the Watchkeeper WK450. This UAV is currently flown by twelve countries, including the UK and USA. Experts note the Hermes Watchkeeper WK450 is used predominantly in a surveillance, reconnaissance and tactical target acquisition role.



Watchkeeper WK450. The UAV is based on the Ebit Hermes 450 (inset)

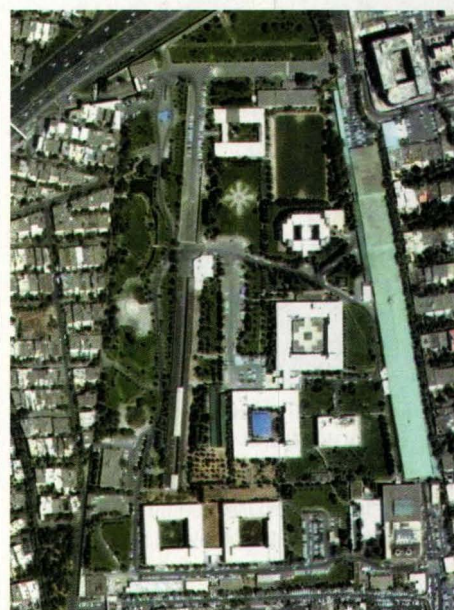


The image on the left purports to show Iran's VTOL drone the KOKER 1. However, the photo was taken in 2008 of a Japanese project. The VEVAK simply airbrushed the windmills away from the top of Chiba University building and slightly increased the width of the picture

MEDIA INTEL ERRORS

Credibility is a huge issue for many of Iran's genuine research and technology programmes. Yet Iran's error-prone media arm is certainly doing its best to undermine authentic ventures. Besides a plethora of well known case files involving trickery, other lesser known instances have tended to go largely unnoticed in the mainstream media. In November 2012, Iran television aired a photo of a rather unusual VTOL (vertical take off and landing) drone called KOKER 1. However, it transpired this was a Japanese project from 2008. Internet watcher Gary Mortimer did a little investigation and found the original picture which shows the device in front of Chiba University. Iran's creative Photoshop artists had simply airbrushed the windmills from sight! Iran may unveil such a device for real in future days, and there is some evidence its aerospace division is working on such types, but it was another huge error by Tehran.

Another pictorial news error was picked up by Iran intel watchers in October last year following the devastation caused by Hurricane Sandy in the United States. A film still from the



US satellite photo showing VEVAK's headquarters in Tehran

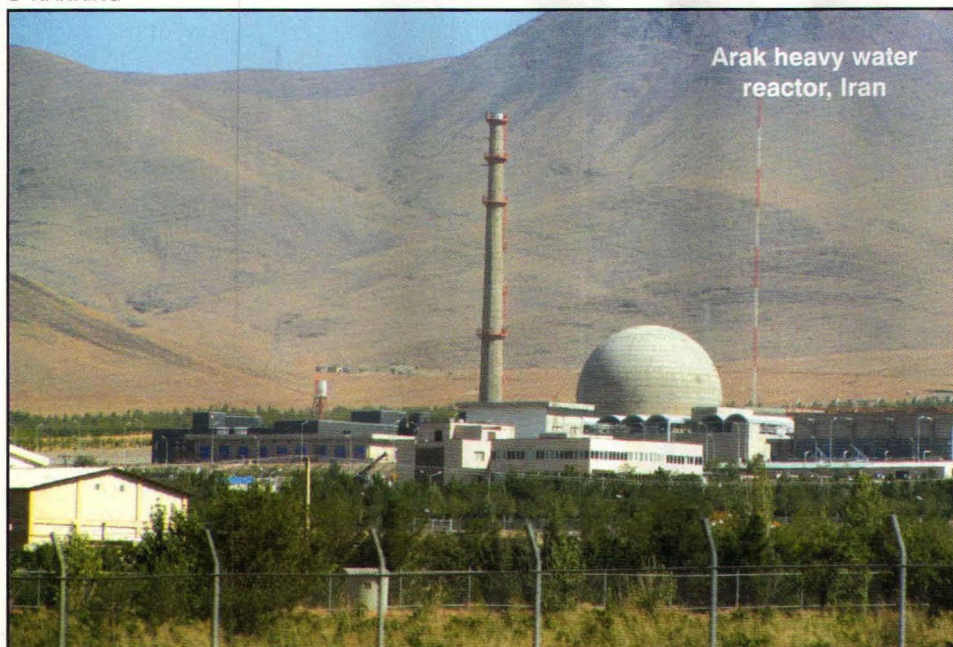
disaster motion picture 'The Day After Tomorrow' was played on state television to accompany the news item.

NUCLEAR BOMB QUESTION

Undoubtedly the most crucial question which analysts have been asked to predict, is when Iran will declare itself the proud holder of a nuclear bomb. Five years ago there were some in the nuclear and intelligence industries who did not believe Iran had the capability to succeed in this field (many from Langley). This is no longer the case. There have been various overt and covert attempts to slow down Tehran's nuclear programme. From cyber attacks to the shooting dead of several scientists, sanctions and isolation, nothing has changed in respect of production timetables.

And now even Iran's financially rewarding gold trade has also been targeted.





Arak heavy water reactor, Iran

Former IDF chief
Amos Yadlin

One country that probably has most to fear is Israel. And a recent assessment by a former Israeli Defence Force (IDF) director makes for chilling reading. In February, speaking at a conference in

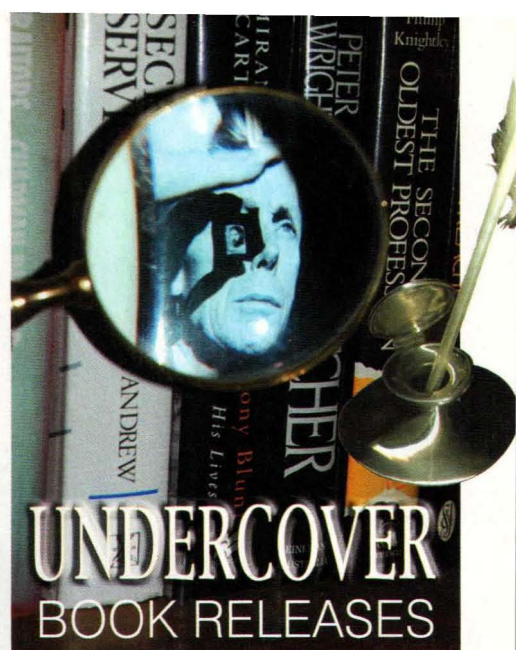
all parts of its nuclear programme are exclusively used for peaceful purposes. However, in 2012 it conceded that evidence now exists to the contrary and in February 2013, an official said Iran was still not cooperating.

Iran is a most complex country that supports a population of 75 million. Its president, Mahmoud Ahmadinejad, recently courted more controversy when he stood up in parliament and played a tape recording which he said provided proof of corruption by his main political rivals. Ahmadinejad's term as president ends in June 2013 and Ali Larjani, who he accused, is a leading frontrunner to succeed him. Similarly, the president has lost much support already from the country's supreme leader Ayatollah Ali Khamenei.

Some analysts fear Ahmadinejad may opt to deliver one more surprise to the Iranian people and political and military elite - the bomb. This could yet secure him a place in history, but probably not for the reasons he so desires...

Tel Aviv, Amos Yadlin charged that, "if it so wished, Iran could build a bomb within four to six months. Iran has completed all the necessary stages it needs to break out [deliver] a nuclear weapon." Yadlin said an announcement could be made this year and this will "necessitate an American and Israeli operation."

The IAEA has consistently called upon Iran to fulfil its international obligations, and to ensure

International Atomic Energy Agency
headquarters,
Vienna, Austria

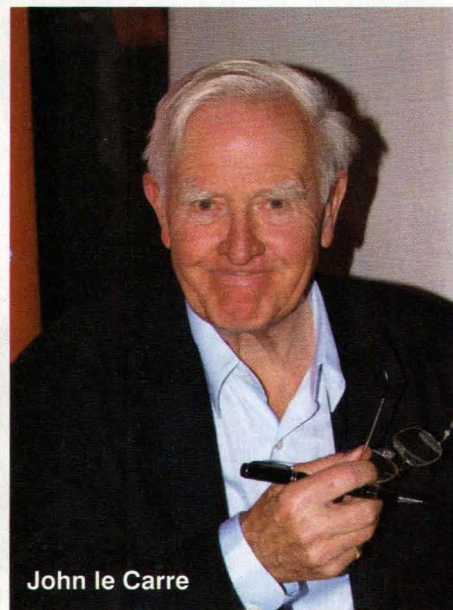
ALL PRICES INCLUDE POSTAGE
(AIR) AND PACKING

The Man Who Was George Smiley: The Life of John Bingham

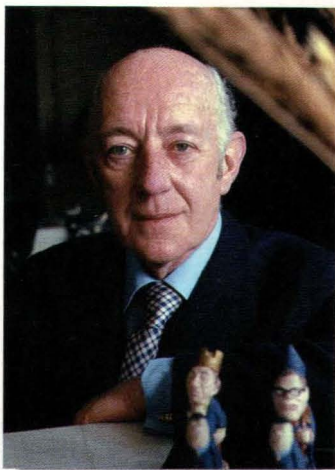
Michael Jago
Biteback Publishing

After a period following the Iraq War, when the reputation of Britain's spies has hit an all-time low, John le Carre's intellectual hero George Smiley has come to be seen as the perfect spy, a man who would never allow secret intelligence to be misused for political purposes. Le Carre revealed shortly before the Iraq War that the model for Smiley was the author and MI5 officer John Bingham, the 7th Baron Clanmorris.

Michael Jago's brilliant account of Bingham's life is not just the story of a perfect spy, it is also of a writer whose thrillers transcended the genre, exploring the emotions behind the darkest human behaviour. As an intelligence officer the bespectacled Bingham had a deep influence on Le Carre, then a junior colleague in MI5. Like Smiley, Bingham was an expert interrogator. His understanding of the human psyche, demonstrated so brilliantly in his seventeen novels, persuaded his subjects to give up

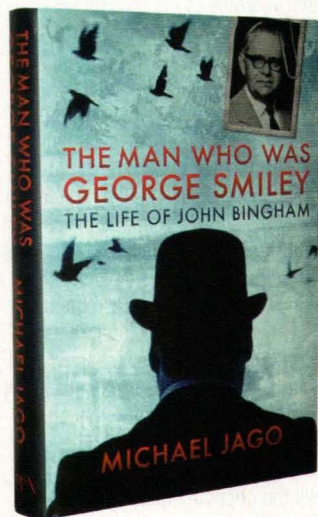


John le Carre



The brilliant Alec Guinness portrayed George Smiley in the BBC drama 'Tinker, Tailor, Soldier, Spy'

the intelligence they were holding deep inside. He took part in many of MI5's greatest wartime and Cold War operations, from the Double Cross operation that ensured the success of D-Day, through the tracking of Soviet spies in Cold War Britain to the monitoring of Lord Lucan and others planning a right-wing coup in the 1970s. As le Carre said, Nobody who knew John and the work he was doing could have missed the description of Smiley in my first novel. Hardback 320pp



**Available from Eye Spy Ref: ES/1465
UK £22.99 USA \$40.00 ROW £27.50**

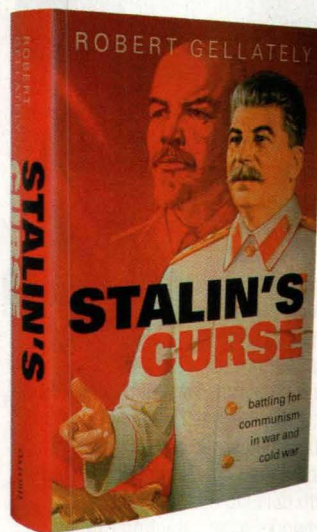
Stalin's Curse: Battling for Communism in War and Cold War

Robert Gellately
OUP Oxford

The Second World War almost destroyed Stalin's Soviet Union. But victory over Nazi Germany provided the dictator with his great opportunity: to expand Soviet power way beyond the borders of the Soviet state.

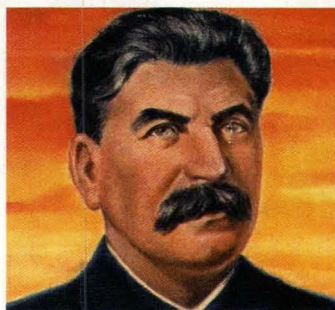
Well before the shooting stopped in 1945, the Soviet leader methodically

set about the unprecedented task of creating a Red Empire that would soon stretch into the heart of Europe and Asia, displaying a supreme realism and ruthlessness that Machiavelli would surely have envied. By the time of his death in 1953, his new imperium was firmly in place, defining the contours of a Cold War world that was seemingly permanent and indestructible - and would last until the collapse of the Berlin Wall in 1989.



But what were Stalin's motives in this spectacular power grab? Was he no more than a latter-day Russian Tsar, for whom communist ideology was little more than a smoke-screen? Or was he simply a psychopathic killer? In *Stalin's Curse*, best-selling historian Robert Gellately firmly rejects both these simplifications of the man and his motives.

Using a wealth of previously unavailable documentation, Gellately shows instead how Stalin's crimes are more accurately understood as the deeds of a ruthless and life-long Leninist revolutionary. Far from being a latter day Red Tsar intent simply upon imperial expansion for its own sake, Stalin was in fact deeply inspired by the rhetoric of the Russian revolution and what Lenin had accomplished during the Great War. As Gellately convincingly shows, Stalin remained throughout these years steadfastly committed to a 'boundless faith' in communism - and



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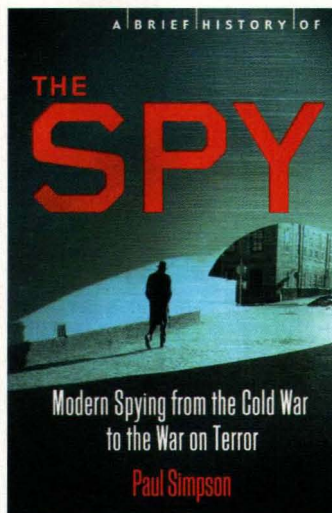
saw the Second World War as his chance to take up once again the old revolutionary mission to carry the Red Flag to the world. Hardback 496pp

**Available from Eye Spy Ref: ES/1466
UK £23.50 USA \$45.00 ROW £25.00**

A Brief History of the Spy: Modern Spying from the Cold War to the War on Terror

Paul Simpson
Robinson

From the end of the Second World War to the present day, the world has changed immeasurably. The art of spying has changed too, as spies reacted to changing threats. In this book you will find the fascinating stories of real-life spies, both famous and obscure, from either side of the Iron Curtain, along with previously secret details of 'war on terror' operations.



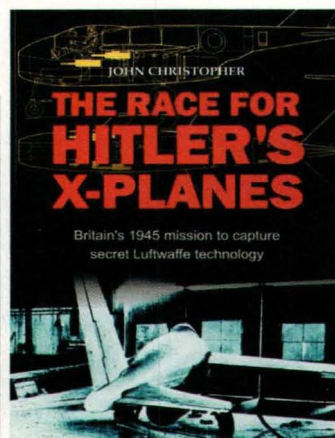
Detailed stories of individual spies are set in the context of the development of the major espionage agencies, interspersed with anecdotes of gadgets, trickery, honeytraps and assassinations worthy of any fictional spy. A closing section examines the developing new Cold War, as Russia and the West confront each other once again. Paperback 304pp

**Available from Eye Spy Ref: ES/1467
UK £10.99 USA \$20.00 ROW £12.99**

The Race for Hitler's X-Planes: Britain's 1945 Mission To Capture Secret Luftwaffe Technology

John Christopher
The History Press Ltd

During World War II, Hitler's engineers had pioneered an incredible array of futuristic secret weapons, from the Me 262, the first operational jet fighter, to the deadly V2 inter-continental ballistic missile.



With the Third Reich shattered and lying in ruins, in the summer of 1945, the Allies launched a frantic race to grab what they saw as the justifiable spoils of war. The Americans and Russians in particular were anxious to secure not only the aircraft and the research and production facilities, but also the key German scientists and engineers.

- Information gathered from previously unpublished secret Air Ministry reports.
- Comprehensive photographs of the aircraft, research and manufacturing facilities.
- A very readable approach to the extraordinary weapons created by the Nazis.

This Nazi technology would define the balance of power in the phoney peace of the Cold War era, launching an arms race that shaped our modern world for decades to come. But what of Britain's role in this supermarket sweep? *The Race for Hitler's X-Planes* tells the untold story of the British mission to Germany. Hardback: 224pp

**Available from Eye Spy Ref: ES/1468
UK £23.00 USA \$42.00 ROW £25.99**

Eleven Days in August: The Liberation of Paris in 1944

Matthew Cobb
Simon & Schuster Ltd

The liberation of Paris was a momentous point in twentieth-century history, yet it is now largely forgotten outside France. *Eleven Days in August* is a pulsating hour-by-hour reconstruction of these tumultuous events that shaped the final phase of the war and the future of France, told with the pace of a thriller. While examining the conflicting



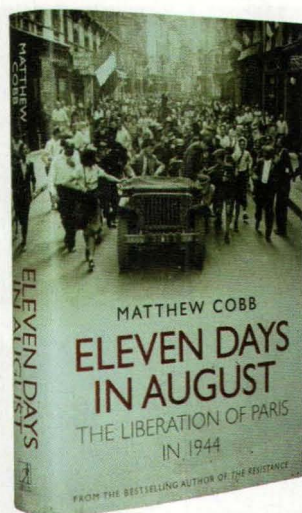
Crowds in Paris greet Free French troops - 26 August 1944

'I had thought that for me there could never again be any elation in war. But I had reckoned without the liberation of Paris - I had reckoned without remembering that I might be a part of that richly historic day. We were in Paris on the first day - one of the great days of all time.' (Ernie Pyle, US war correspondent)

national and international interests that played out in the bloody street fighting, it tells of how, in eleven dramatic days, people lived, fought and died in one of the most beautiful cities in the world.

Based largely on unpublished archive material, including secret conversations, coded messages, diaries and eyewitness accounts, *Eleven Days in August* shows how these August days were experienced in very different ways by ordinary Parisians, Resistance fighters, French collaborators, rank-and-file German soldiers, Allied and French spies, the Allied and German High Commands.

Above all, it shows that while the liberation of Paris may be attributed to the audacity of the Resistance, the weakness of the Germans and the strength of the Allies, the key to it all was the Parisians who by turn built street barricades and sunbathed on the banks of the Seine, who fought the Germans and simply tried to survive until the Germans finally surrendered,



in a billiard room at the Prefecture of Police.

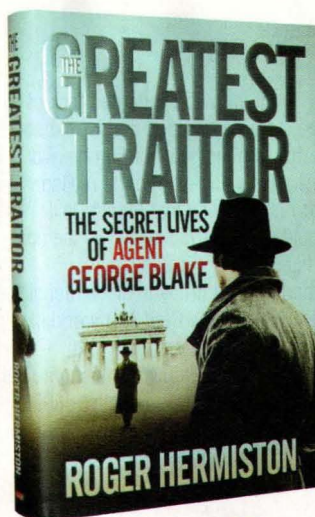
One of the most iconic moments in the history of the twentieth century had come to a close, and the face of Paris would never be the same again. Hardback 544pp

**Available from Eye Spy Ref: ES/1469
UK £28.99 USA \$48.00 ROW £30.99**

The Greatest Traitor: The Secret Lives of Agent George Blake

Roger Hermiston
Aurum Press Ltd

In 1961 George Blake was exposed as a Soviet spy - a traitor accused of endangering dozens of his fellow British agents. Yet, as Hermiston reveals in this thrilling new biography, Blake's remarkable story touches not only the depths of treachery, but also the heights of heroism.



During the Second World War the teenage Blake performed sterling deeds for the Dutch resistance, before fleeing to England after a dramatic journey across Nazi-occupied Europe. In Britain he was recruited by MI6, where he earned an exemplary reputation and was later entrusted with building up the Service's networks behind the Iron Curtain. Then, after being despatched to Seoul, he demonstrated remarkable stoicism following his capture and imprisonment by brutal North Korean soldiers at the height of their war with the South.

By the time of his release in 1953, Blake was a hero, one of the Service's brightest and best officers. But unbeknown to MI6 they were harbouring one of the most destructive traitors of the Cold War. Week after week, year after year, Blake was assiduously gathering every important document he could lay his hands on, and passing them to the KGB.

When his treachery was finally uncovered, he was sentenced to forty-two years in prison, but a dramatic jailbreak from Wormwood Scrubs saw him escape to Moscow, where he has been honoured ever since.



George Blake pictured at his home in Kratovo, Russia, shortly after his 90th birthday

Drawing on hitherto unpublished records from Blake's trial, as well as original interviews with former spies, friends and the man himself, *The Greatest Traitor* sheds new light on this most complex of characters and presents a fascinating shadow history of the twentieth century. Hardback 384pp

**Available from Eye Spy Ref: ES/1470
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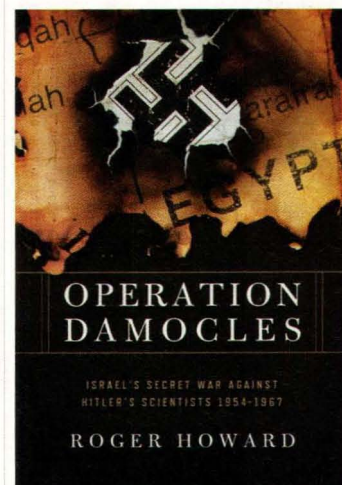
Operation Damocles: Israel's Secret War Against Hitler's Scientists 1954 - 1967

Roger Howard
Pegasus Books

Howard examines the forgotten cloak-and-dagger history of the former Nazi scientists who were recruited by Egypt to develop long-range missiles capable of striking Israel. From 1951 to 1967 Egypt pursued a secret programme to build military rockets that could have conceivably posed a threat to neighbouring Israel.

Because such an ambitious project required Western expertise, the Egyptian leader President Nasser hired West German scientists, many of them veterans of the Nazi rocket programme at Peenemünde and elsewhere. These covert plans soon came to the attention of Israel's legendary secret service, Mossad, and caused deep alarm in Tel Aviv. Would Israel fall under the shadow of long-range missiles held by a ruler who was sworn to destroy the Jewish state? Could the missiles be fitted with warheads filled with radiological, chemical, or even nuclear materials? Israel responded by using threats, intimidation, and brutal assassination squads to deter the German scientists from working on Nasser's behalf.

Exactly half a century later, this book tells the gripping story of the mysterious arms dealers, Mossad



assassins, scientific geni, and leading figures who all played their part in Operation Damocles. Hardback 368pp

Available from Eye Spy Ref: ES/1471
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Intelligence Elsewhere: Spies and Espionage Outside the Anglosphere

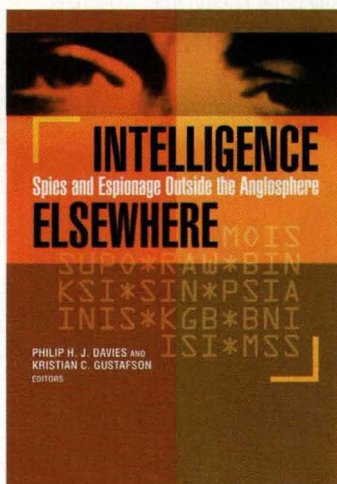
Philip H. J. Davies, Kristian C.
Gustafson
Georgetown University Press

Spying, the "world's second oldest profession," is hardly limited to the traditional great power countries. This important work, nevertheless, is the first scholarly volume to deal exclusively with the comparative study of national intelligence outside of the anglosphere and European mainstream.

Past studies of intelligence and counterintelligence have tended to focus on countries such as the United States, Great Britain, and Russia, as well as, to a lesser extent, Canada, Australia, France, and Germany. This volume examines the deep historical and cultural origins of intelligence in several countries of critical importance today: India, China, the Arab world, and indeed, Russia, the latter examined from a fresh perspective.

The authors then delve into modern intelligence practice in countries with organisations significantly different from the mainstream: Iran, Pakistan, Japan, Finland, Sweden, Indonesia, Argentina, and Ghana.

With contributions by leading intelligence experts for each country, the chapters give the reader important insights into intelligence culture, current practice, and security sector reform. As the world morphs into an increasingly multi-polar system, it is more important than ever to understand the national intelligence systems of rising powers and regional powers



that differ significantly from those of the US, its NATO allies, and its traditional opponents.

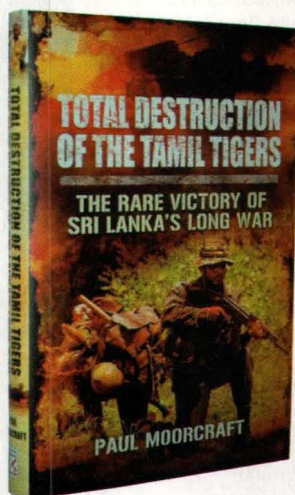
This fascinating book shines new light into intelligence practices in regions that, until now, have eluded our understanding. Softback: 320pp

Available from Eye Spy Ref: ES/1472
UK £33.99 USA \$48.00 ROW £35.99

Total Destruction of the Tamil Tigers

Paul Moorcraft
Pen & Sword Military

In 2009 Sri Lankan government forces literally eradicated the Tamil Tiger insurgency after 26 years of civil war. This was the first time that a government had defeated an indigenous insurgency by force of arms.



Many countries involved themselves in the war - to arm the combatants (China, Pakistan, India, North Korea) or to bring peace (US, France, UK, Norway). While researching this work Professor Moorcraft was given unprecedented access to Sri Lankan politicians (including the President and his brother, the Defence Permanent Secretary), senior generals, intelligence chiefs, civil servants, UN officials, foreign diplomats and NGOs.

He also interviewed the surviving leader of the Tamil Tigers. His conclusions and findings will be controversial. He reveals how the



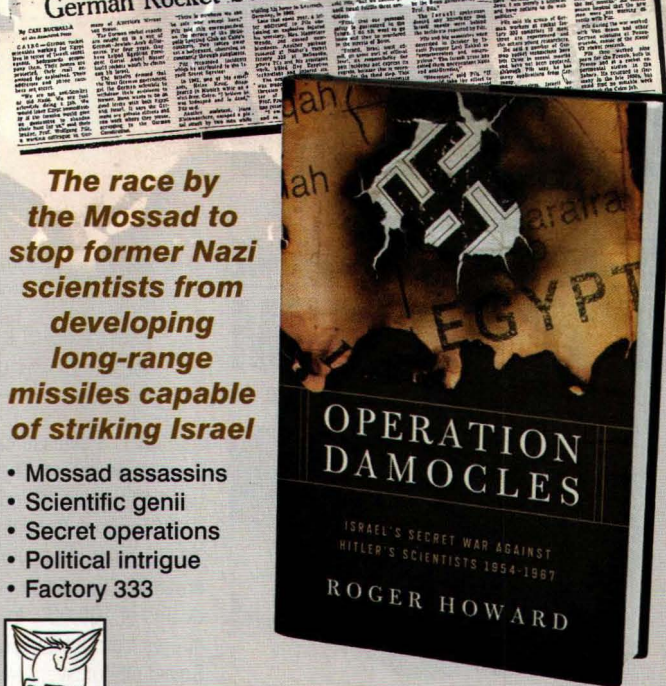
A Tamil Tiger suicide bomber

THE ACCLAIMED BOOK BY ROGER HOWARD

OPERATION DAMOCLES

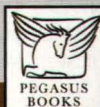
ISRAEL'S SECRET WAR AGAINST
HITLER'S SCIENTISTS 1954 - 1967

German Rocket Scientists in Egypt Live in Terror



**The race by
the Mossad to
stop former Nazi
scientists from
developing
long-range
missiles capable
of striking Israel**

- Mossad assassins
- Scientific geni
- Secret operations
- Political intrigue
- Factory 333



AVAILABLE 1 MAY 2013

media and foreign mediators were frustrated by the authorities determined to stamp out Tamil Tiger resistance by whatever means. Their methods, which have led to accusations of war crimes, were brutally effective but are likely to remain highly contentious for years to come. Hardback 208pp

Available from Eye Spy Ref: ES/1473
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Little Cyclone Airey Neave

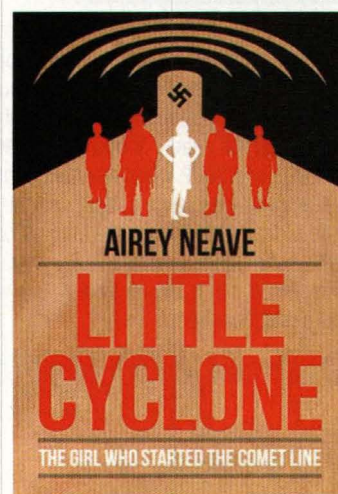
Biteback Publishing

Andrée de Jongh was a young artist in Brussels when German troops marched into Belgium in May 1941. Her father dubbed her the 'Little Cyclone', because she was so determined to make things happen. Inspired by Edith Cavell, the British nurse shot dead by the Germans during the First World War, the 24-year-old de Jongh nursed wounded allied servicemen.

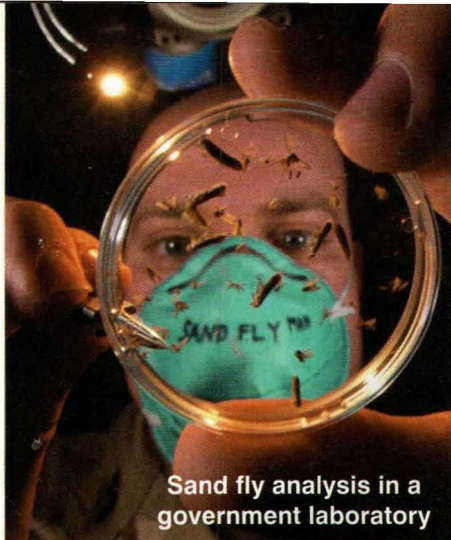
She then set up the Comet Line to smuggle trapped soldiers and airmen through France and across the Pyrenees into Spain. When the first group never arrived, the Little Cyclone did the job herself: she turned up at the British consulate in Bilbao in August 1941 with two Scottish

soldiers and insisted she could bring many more. MI6 was convinced she was a German spy. But the Little Cyclone got her way and the escape line she created saved the lives of more than 800 Allied servicemen.

Such heroism came at an enormous cost. One hundred and fifty-six members of the Comet Line died, the majority of them in the Nazi concentration camps. The story of Little Cyclone is one of tragedy and triumph, a remarkably human and inspiring story that rivals the most dramatic of thrillers. Paperback 320pp



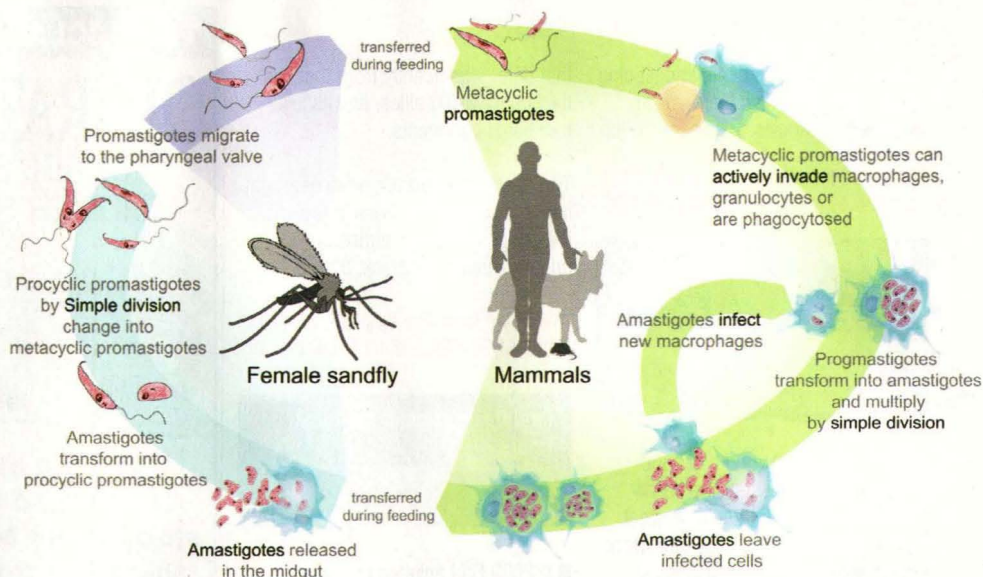
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Sand fly analysis in a government laboratory

THE WORLD OF COUNTER TERRORISM AND INTELLIGENCE SUPER TERRORISM

Continued from page 43



© TOBY HUDSON

Sand flies swarm over water. In 2011, a Briton in Spain died after contracting black fever - a rare parasitic disease after she was bitten by a Sand fly

Perhaps this element of super terrorism is best described by Jeffrey Lockwood, author of the informative book - *Six Legged Soldiers: Using Insects as Weapons of War*. Lockwood said: "Insects are a low-tech, safe and effective alternative weapon. They are easily collected or reared, robust to environmental adversity and able to disperse on their own."

ANTHRAX

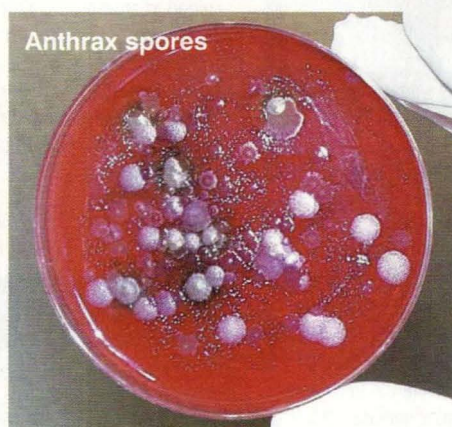
Close contact and the inhalation of anthrax is almost always lethal without immediate treatment. Few US security officials will forget the deadly anthrax-laden letter attacks in 2001 and 2002 when several people died. The perpetrator was never caught, but the FBI have a good idea from whence the anthrax came and who sent out the letters. Initially al-Qaida was suspected, but it seems evident this was domestic terrorism.



Skin reaction after anthrax touched arm

Anthrax is a disease caused by the bacterium *Bacillus anthracis*. The potential of its menace can be found in a World Health Organisation (WHO) report. Scientists here concluded that just 70 kilos delivered by aerosol over a populated area of half a million people, would result in the deaths of 100,000. In 1979, a leak of anthrax spores from a biological warfare plant in the Soviet city of Sverdlovsk, killed 66 people.

Some anthrax spores can survive for 40 years, and British trials in WWII, rendered parts of a Scottish island uninhabitable for decades.



Anthrax spores

SMALLPOX

This disease has been successfully eradicated for years - the last case being identified in 1977. Initial symptoms are flu-like, and then skin lesions develop. Once it has taken hold there is no known cure. And at present there is no Smallpox vaccine producer in the world. Analysts told Eye Spy this is an "attractive form of biological warfare," primarily because of the lack of vaccine stockpiles. Indeed, in the United States, only three percent of the population could be protected.

On many major underground rail networks in cities such as London, New York, Washington

1973. An unfortunate Bangladeshi youngster infected with smallpox



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and Tokyo, there now exists air detectors that will alert the authorities to the release of smallpox, anthrax and other toxins, plus bacteria into the rail tunnels. These systems have not been installed for any other reason than a genuine threat exists - one supported by intelligence.



Anti-Aum demonstration in Japan



A training exercise held in the grounds of the Pentagon in preparation for a large-scale chemical, biological and radiological attack

Indeed, such attacks have already occurred. For example, in 1995 the Japanese domestic terror outfit Aum Shinrikyo released sarin inside several tube lines resulting in the deaths of 13 people. Similar detectors can be found overground and wind-tunnel tests between buildings have given security officials a good idea where airflow may deliver the poisons and toxins.

BUBONIC PLAGUE

In fourteenth century Europe, Bubonic Plague killed millions of people. Its likely spread was the bacterium *Yersinia Pestis* transmitted by fleas and carried by rats. Cases were reported in the 1980s and 1990s in parts of Africa, India and Latin America. Scientists fear the septicaemic and pneumonic strains and the CIA notes that if used as a form of germ warfare, it might be indistinguishable from a natural outbreak of Asian Flu or something similar.

These are just a tiny number of substances, toxins and diseases which present a danger. Security programmes, liaison with medical organisations such as the WHO and the constant monitoring of some terrorist outfits have lessened, but not entirely removed the threat. There are a number of al-Qaida commanders and domestic terrorists who have threatened to use biological weapons, and case examples can be found. Similarly, the creation of deadly cultures and anthrax is by no means beyond persons



Bubonic Plague is an infection of the lymphatic system usually caused by the bite of an infected flea

determined to manufacture them. Eye Spy learned from a CIA source that for several years, al-Qaida has sought to recruit medical professionals to help produce such deadly products.

CHEMICAL WEAPONS

Several countries still retain large secret stockpiles of chemical weapons. These should not be confused with biological and radiological weapons, but can be described as a weapon of mass destruction (WMD). Mustard gas, phosgene gas and nerve agents all fall under the same banner and can be dispersed in gases, or in a liquid or solid state. The effects of mustard gas, for example, were seen on the battlefields of Europe in WWI. This horrified the

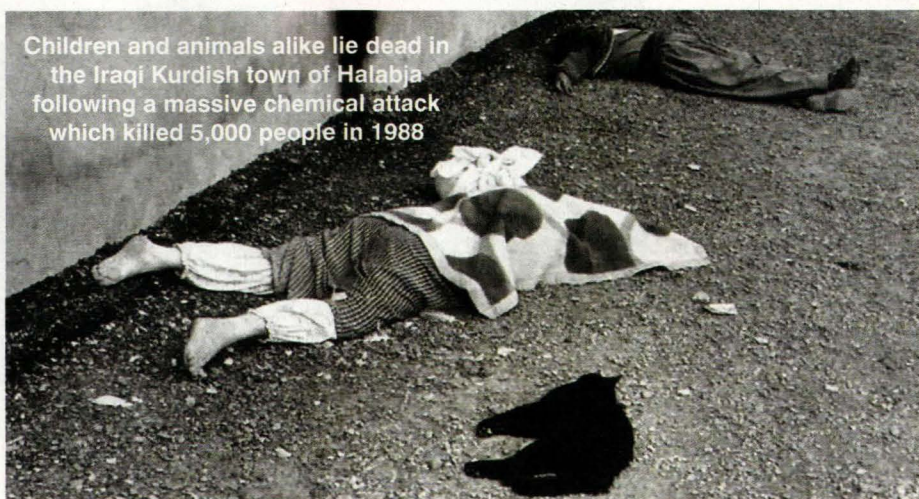
public but many countries continued to develop such material for decades to come, including the USA and UK.

In 1987, at the height of the Iran-Iraq war, an Iraqi aircraft flew over the Iranian city of Sardasht and dropped a chemical weapon killing about a dozen civilians. Several hundred more were injured. This attack was followed a year later by an event which shocked the world and showed the appalling menace and power of chemical weapons.

On 16 March 1988, Iraq Air Force warplanes flew fourteen sorties in an attack on the northern Iraq Kurdish town of Halabja. Dozens of shells carrying a variety of poisons, including hydrogen cyanide, mustard gas and the nerve agents tabun, sarin and VX, were unleashed on the population. Within hours an estimated 5,000 people were dead and a further 10,000 injured. Three years later Saddam Hussein ordered another chemical attack on the country's southern-based Kurds. This prompted the international community to act. A no-fly zone was initiated in the north and south of the country to protect the Kurdish population, that for years had wanted greater autonomy from Baghdad.



Children and animals alike lie dead in the Iraqi Kurdish town of Halabja following a massive chemical attack which killed 5,000 people in 1988



Flea bites



Ali Hassan al-Majid - 'Chemical Ali'



An Iranian helicopter assists Iraqi Kurds following the chemical strike

When Saddam's regime was toppled in April 2003, one of his closest officials was arrested - Ali Hassan al-Majid. He was head of Iraq's intelligence service and also known as 'Chemical Ali' because of his use of chemical weapons. He was tried and sentenced to death in 2007 for genocide and executed in 2010. Al-Majid was linked to over 100,000 deaths in the Kurdish regions alone.

In Syria today, there exists major stockpiles of chemical weapons. The United Nations has urged President Assad not to use them against

the Syrian people, but there is a real possibility large quantities may fall into the hands of al-Qaida cells known to be fighting government forces. Similarly, rogue forces aligned to Assad may be tempted to use such weapons. Indeed, an unconfirmed wired press report on 7 March 2013, spoke of a nerve gas (Agent XV) attack against civilians. One witness said: "A bomb like no other... yellow smoke." Several people were treated for sores, blisters, skin burns and paralysed limbs - all symptoms of nerve gas exposure. And for the record, Syria is one of a small number of countries yet to sign the Chemical Weapons Convention.

SUPER POISONS

One major on-going fear is the use of 'super poisons' by terrorist organisations. These can be distributed in various ways in water and food, for example. They can also be dispersed in the air. Ricin is a poison that falls into this category and occurs naturally in castor beans. In captured al-Qaida training manuals, operatives are shown how to manufacture ricin which if inhaled, injected or ingested is usually lethal. Thus little surprise a number of AQ attempts to produce and distribute ricin have already occurred.

In 1989, London-based Bulgarian dissident Georgi Markov was killed after a Soviet spy inserted a ricin pellet into his leg via an umbrella. However, ricin also comes in the form of a powder or spray mist which makes it easy to transport, and just a few grains are sufficient to kill. At least two known AQ safehouses involved in the attempted production of ricin in the UK were identified by MI5. Perhaps the most infamous of which involved Kamel Bourgass, who later went on to kill a Manchester police



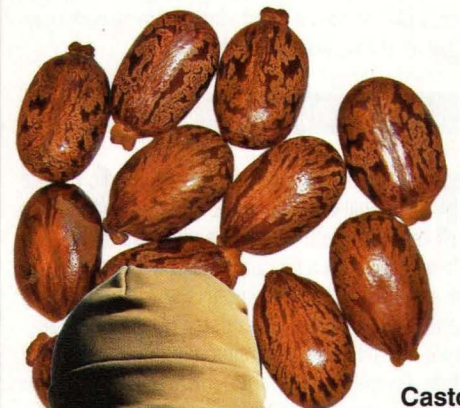
Kamel Bourgass

officer. Today, both MI6 and the CIA working with other intelligence agencies are monitoring castor bean production in at least one north African country. Castor bean

growth is easy which makes the production of ricin all the more worrying for counter-terrorist organisations.

The use of ricin in a military capacity (powder form) was examined by US military officials in WWI. In the Second World War, America was joined by Canada and a project initiated that looked at using ricin in cluster bombs. The Soviet Union too had a number of ricin-related programmes. All are now defunct.

Al-Qaida has been linked to a number of plots to poison domestic water supplies. Writings concerning cyanide, which is a chemical compound, have been secured by the intelli-



Castor beans

AFGHANISTAN US TROOPS WITHDRAWAL FEARS

US Navy counter-terrorist specialists blow-up large stockpiles of spent ordnance in Iraq 2011. Despite such measures, there is a real fear that al-Qaida secured weaponry following American troop withdrawals. Al-Qaida franchises in Iraq continue to communicate closely with associates in Syria and Afghanistan. The CIA fear unconventional and chemical weapons could fall into the hands of many terrorist outfits in Syria. In Afghanistan, a similar situation could arise once significant numbers of American troops depart



gence community. Cyanide is extremely toxic, and in the form used by Saddam Hussein (hydrogen/gas) it is deadly as it affects the nervous system and heart. Following the death of Osama bin-Laden, Internet 'chatter' secured by NSA and GCHQ referenced poisoning water supplies, including bottled water in tourist resorts used by Westerners.

Both ricin and cyanide were discussed by the al-Qaida group behind the attempt to blow up aircraft using ink-jet bombs from the Middle East to America in 2010. In this case operatives spoke about sprinkling the materials on food in salad bars at hotels and restaurants in America. US officials played down the story, but it was a worrying report.

Eye Spy is fully aware of more credible reports concerning water poisoning plots, though quite rightly the authorities have not revealed the extent nor intent of some terrorist suspects to perform such acts. However, both Washington DC and New York City have been placed on heightened alert in the last decade. The FBI secured vital intelligence over a decade ago from a Moroccan terror cell linked to al-Qaida. Here manuals and reference papers detailing US drinking water systems and reservoirs were recovered. Other evidence of poison plots using plutonium and potassium cyanide in water were also secured at the same time. One FBI file dating from 2003, records a warning about the use of nicotine and solanine in water and food. Al-Qaida was linked to this proposed plot.

Both MI5 and the FBI have dedicated desks linked to water and food defence, and included in

DRINKING WATER SECURITY

report suspicious activity



*watch out!
help out!
report it!*

WE'RE ALL IN THIS TOGETHER

**FOR EMERGENCIES :
FOR MORE INFORMATION :**

EPA

www.epa.gov/safewater/security

A US security poster urging the public to monitor suspicious behaviour near reservoirs, water production and bottling plants.

This followed intelligence that al-Qaida was plotting to contaminate drinking water in American cities

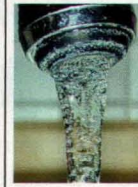
the programme is the monitoring of pathogens, some which can occur naturally. In the early 2000s, both organisations embarked on a nationwide security awareness programme which saw officers visit and discuss security measures at major water treatment plants and refineries. These are still on-going.

SUMMARY

The possibility of a major biological, nuclear or chemical attack remains small, but with al-Qaida still intent on securing and using such materials, little wonder intelli-

INTEL INSIDE

In 2006 nearly two million people died from drinking contaminated water. Millions more fell ill. Today it is estimated a sixth of the world's population have no access to clean drinking water



**IT'S
PROBABLY
NOTHING,
BUT...**

IF YOU SEE OR HEAR SOMETHING THAT COULD BE TERRORIST RELATED, TRUST YOUR INSTINCTS AND CALL THE CONFIDENTIAL ANTI-TERRORIST HOTLINE

0800 789 321

OUR SPECIALLY TRAINED OFFICERS WILL TAKE IT FROM THERE
YOUR CALL COULD SAVE LIVES



gence linked to super terrorism is so sought after. Complacency is a major fear amongst counter-terrorism officials, especially in some

overseas countries where security is lax or limited. However, even in nations such as the United States and Britain, there undoubtedly exists plotters keen and emboldened to try and defeat counter-measures.

The capacity and ability for terrorists to strike in major cities is obvious. Security can be good, but never total, and with so many targets to defend, many analysts believe it is inevitable that a super terrorism attack will be performed somewhere on the planet. Vigilance by the public is of course a watchword, and interesting to note a New Scotland Yard leaflet campaign delivering that message has been launched in London (see above). Tens of thousands of homes recently received a message warning... 'It's Probably Nothing, But...'

International efforts to coordinate counter-terrorist measures have been in operation for years, and many countries, including adversaries, have now joined to defeat terrorism. However, fragmentation, hostility, regime change, internal conflict and the changing of governments, often deflect CT strategy. And terrorists need only glimpse a window of opportunity to strike. Henceforth projects such as that embarked in London by NSY to keep the public in the 'loop' can only be a force for good.

• In the next edition, Eye Spy examines some of the methods used to infiltrate, disrupt and identify terrorist organisations

terrorists need only glimpse a window of opportunity to strike



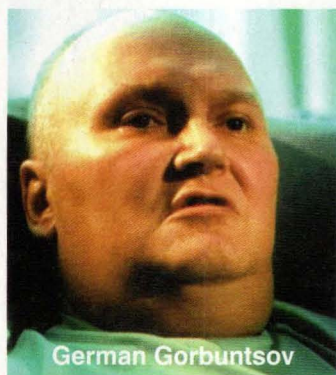
THE ASSASSINATION LIST

Russia Detains Suspected Assassin

Police in Moscow have arrested a man linked to the shooting in London of Russian banker, German Gorbuntsov last March. This case was featured by Eye Spy in connection with an assassination list secured by MI5 containing the names of around 100 people

Interpol say the suspect, Vitali Proca, 33, from Moldova, shot Razvan Mircea Isaila, 26, in Bucharest in late 2012. He then fled to Russia. Though hit several times, just like Gorbuntsov, Isaila survived after a seven-hour operation. Proca had been released early after receiving a life sentence for beating a couple to death during a botched robbery in 1998.

CCTV footage and witness descriptions of the Bucharest gunman provided details for an excellent e-fit. Besides a lack of hair, the facial features do look similar and the composite enabled police to identify Proca. In addition, the footage revealed the gunman used a Kalashnikov and a Russian-made Makarov 9mm semi-automatic pistol - the same gun type used in London and Bucharest. Romanian



German Gorbuntsov

National Police chief Chestor Petre Toba said that there were DNA links to both crime scenes.

New Scotland Yard are now liaising with police in Romania and Russia over Proca.

MAFIA MONEY LINKS TO GOVERNMENT AND INTEL

In a recent interview, German Gorbuntsov said he believed the attempt on his life was because he was planning to give evidence in another attempted murder case, that

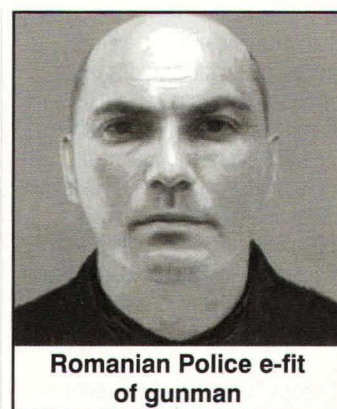
of a former business associate. "I think it was because I was ready to give evidence," he said. "They decided that if there is no person, there is no problem."

Meanwhile, the shooting of Isaila in Bucharest is believed to be a case of mistaken identity. One report says the intended target may have been a businessman who owns the building where Isaila was shot.

In recent years London has become a magnet for drawing powerful Russians and dissidents who want to escape the country's dark underworld. Here businessmen, crime syndicates, mafia and renegade intelligence and security officials often clash. One diplomatic cable issued from the US Embassy in Moscow, described Russia as a 'virtual mafia state'. MI5 and New Scotland Yard fear ripples from the



PRIME SUSPECT:
VITALI PROCA



Romanian Police e-fit
of gunman

Russian conflict have now reached many countries, including Britain.

Another case which may be linked to the assassination list, concerns the death of whistleblower Alexander Perepilichny, 44. He emigrated to Britain in 2010 and was found dead near his home on an upmarket, heavily protected estate



Alexander Perepilichny

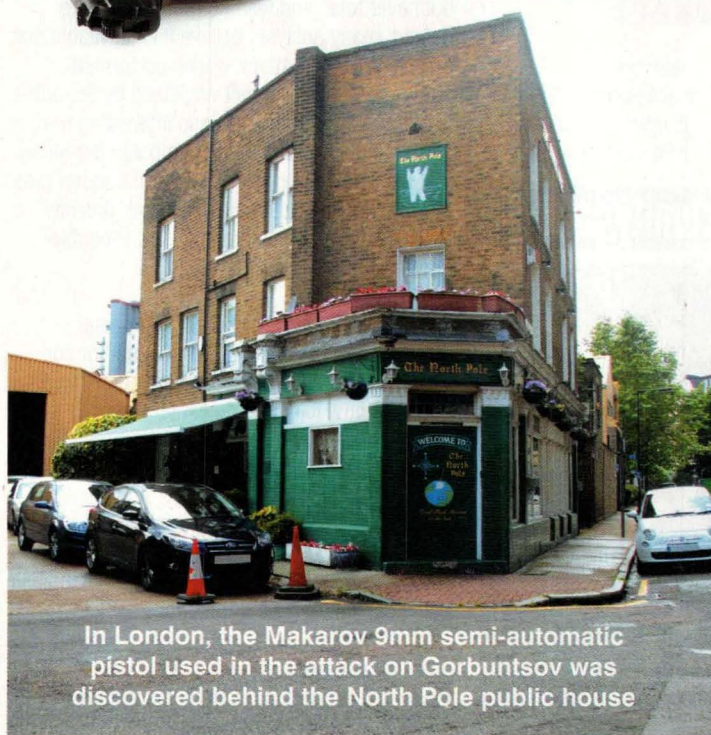
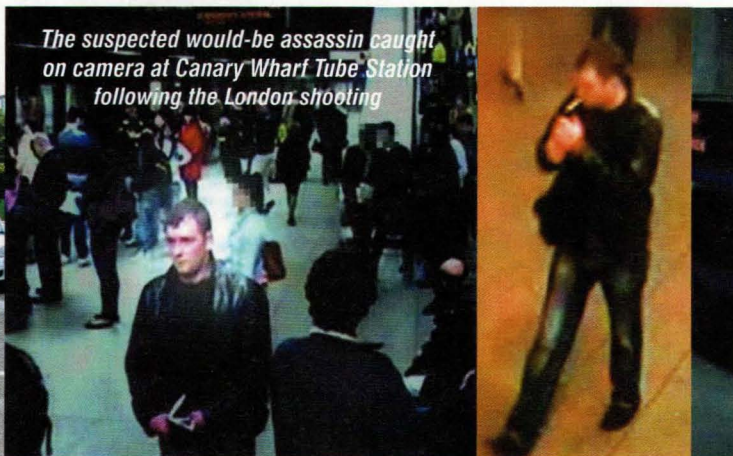


Valery Kurochkin



Sergei Magnitsky

The suspected would-be assassin caught on camera at Canary Wharf Tube Station following the London shooting



In London, the Makarov 9mm semi-automatic pistol used in the attack on Gorbuntsov was discovered behind the North Pole public house



1
CCTV
Shooting of Gorbuntsov caught on CCTV

2
CCTV
7:20pm
Manilla St

3
CCTV
7:20pm
Manilla St

4
CCTV
7:20pm
Manilla St

5

6

in the county of Surrey, south of London, on 10 November 2012. Perepilichny was reportedly assisting Swiss investigators looking into a Russian money-laundering scheme operated by corrupt officials. He also provided evidence against those linked to the 2009 death of anti-corruption lawyer Sergei Magnitsky, a case that caused an international outcry and prompted the United States to push for a bill cracking down on Russian corruption. Magnitsky, who worked for a London-based investment fund, had reportedly found evidence linking the mafia with a number of senior Russians.

Perepilichny is now the fourth person linked to the Magnitsky case to have died in strange circumstances. Forensic toxicology tests have yet to prove how he died, but he was seemingly very fit and in good health. New Scotland Yard has assigned a senior officer to examine the death of Perepilichny.

Valery Nikolaevich Kurochkin, a businessman was linked to a massive multi-million crime syndicate. Before he could be questioned by police he too was found dead at a Ukrainian airport in 2008. Banker Semyon Kobeinikov, a Russian-Hungarian national, fell from a balcony window also in 2008. He too was linked to the

Sergei Magnitsky's grave



© DMITRY ROZHKOV

affair. And another man, Octali Gasanov also perished in unusual circumstances in 2007. In the Russian media, all the deaths are being connected to an outfit called the Klyuev Organised Crime Group.

One Russian analyst described the situation: "Those who betray Russia become political pawns in a complicated geopolitical game..."

they die because they do not understand it."

The incidents involving London-based Russians began in 2006. Former KGB spy Aleksander Litvinenko died after drinking tea laced with Polonium-210. He had been scheduled to travel to Spain to investigate Russian crime organisations operating in the country.

SPIES, POISONS AND THE KGB

FORMER KGB COLONEL AND MI6 AGENT OLEG GORDIEVSKY SPEAKS TO MEDIA

In an interview with the *Guardian* newspaper, Oleg Gordievsky, a former colonel in the KGB and an MI6 agent, says that Russian Intelligence has as many spies in London as it did at the height of the Cold War.

Besides a substantial number of intelligence officers operating out of its embassy, Gordievsky says Moscow is "running a network of informers" - including one unnamed oligarch.

Gordievsky, who lives in southern England, was almost certainly the victim of an attempted assassination in 2008. In this case he ingested food which he believes was poisoned at a function. The



Oleg Gordievsky - targeted in 2008

former spy, who is now said to have a stoop and walk with a stick following the incident, said there are 37 KGB (SVR/FSB) officers and 14 GRU men in London. When asked by the newspaper how did he know? - Gordievsky replied, "from my contacts," hinting at sources in MI6. Eye Spy believes the figure is closer to 120.

Gordievsky, now 74, is also of the opinion that the Russian Government was behind the assassination of Aleksander Litvinenko in 2006. He met the former KGB and FSB man on seven occasions, and had this to say about his death. "Nobody would dare to carry out an assassination abroad in an important country like Britain without authori-



Lubyanka - KGB headquarters

sation." He also referenced a KGB facility near Moscow called the Fabrika which made poisons.



Aleksander Litvinenko - assassinated in 2006

REMOTE VIEWING

IN THE INTELLIGENCE CYCLE

AN OBJECTIVE OVERVIEW

MIKE FINN

PART 4

• TIMELINE • PLAYERS • AGENCIES • OPERATIONS • ANALYSIS

The chronology of remote viewing history goes back to Babylonian times in the sense of esoteric practices in various forms of divination, which were often used for military purposes. In respect of scientific remote viewing, the works of Sir Hubert Wilkins (1888-1958) and Harold M. Sherman (1898-1987) is as good a starting point as any.

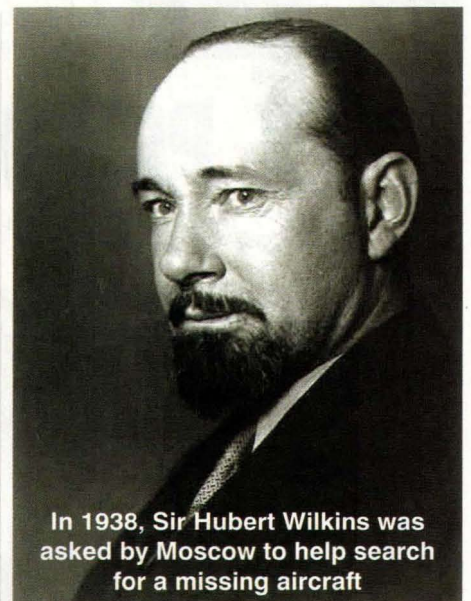
Sir Hubert Wilkins was a noted explorer, who, in 1938, was requested by the Russian government to find a group of navigators after their plane had crashed in the Arctic. Harold Sherman was a distinguished researcher in the field of mind and ESP potential. The two men got together to perform a unique experiment for its time. Using the search plane mission as a research premise, they devised a remote viewing experiment involving Wilkins in the Arctic acting as the 'sender' and Sherman as the 'receiver' in New York. The objective was

to send information about events in the Arctic telepathically to Sherman, both men keeping a written record of events. It later transpired that comparison of the two experimenters records, gave substantial credibility to the concept of telepathic viewing over distance.

Russian research goes back far earlier than the above experiment. In 1922 eminent researchers such as Vladimir Bekhterev, (1857-1927) the founder of the Institute for Brain Research at the University of Leningrad, conducted many experiments in Remote Viewing (telepathy). However, during the time of Stalin (1879-1953) such research was forbidden and the ban was not lifted until the early 1960s. It was at that time the brilliant student of Bekhterev, Leonid Vasiliev was backed by the Russian government, who saw the benefits of such research in light of the Cold War. Professor Vasiliev received funding and a number of research centres were established in Russia. It was reported in 1963 that successful remote viewing



Joseph
Stalin



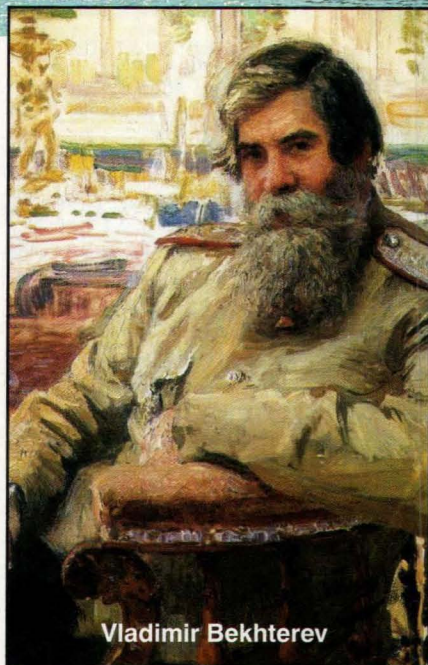
In 1938, Sir Hubert Wilkins was asked by Moscow to help search for a missing aircraft

experiments were conducted between Leningrad and Sevastopol. The resurrection of this remote viewing resurgence inspired a knock-on reaction in respect of United States government research.

The American remote viewing chronology is perhaps best to follow from the association of



Ingo Swann, a well known remote viewer who worked with US Intelligence on various projects passed away in February 2013



Vladimir Bekhterev

Ingo Swann and Cleve Backster, who I have written about in previous articles. Backster's experiments in the 'primary perception' of plants is well known. Ingo Swann held a degree in both biology and art, and was ostensibly an artist, however, he had an avid

interest in parapsychology to the extent that during the early 1970s he was assisting Cleve Backster, with experiments involving the power of mental activity and its influence on plants. Swann, who sadly passed away on 1 February 2013 aged 79, also took part in experiments at the American Society for Psychical Research, under Dr Gertrude Schmeidler. These experiments involved projection of the mind over a short distance, and were loosely categorised as 'remote viewing'.

CIA FUNDING

It was Cleve Backster who introduced Ingo Swann to Dr Hal Puthoff at the important Stanford Research Institute. This marked a turning point in remote viewing research in America. In 1972 through 1973, Ingo Swann became a subject for research at the centre, the first experiments being similar to those of Dr Gertrude Schmeidler. These experiments involved the 'remote viewing' of objects hidden in a box. An associated experiment was also conducted, which related to Ingo Swann affecting the readings of a hidden

magnetometer. This research peaked the interest of the CIA who then invested time and money into the development of the programme. Swann was invited to take part in further studies, but had to briefly return to New York.

Dr Hal Puthoff was born in 1936, and attained his Ph.D. from Stanford University, his expertise reached into the field of gravitational physics, and he had a strong interest in parapsychology. Puthoff had a naval background and joined Stanford Research Institute as a consultant in laser physics, becoming head of the remote viewing programme in 1972. During the time Swann was absent from the Stanford Research Institute, Russell Targ joined the staff. He held a BSc in physics, also specialising in laser science. Both he and Puthoff officially co-founded the remote viewing programme that ran for 23 years and was funded to the tune of around twenty-five million dollars.

RUSSIA'S 'LINDBERGH'

Disappearance of Sigismund Levanevsky

Sir Hubert Wilkins, a renowned arctic explorer, was asked to help find the missing aircraft of Polish-born Sigismund Levanevsky and his crew of six. The flight, in a Bolkhovitinov-DB-A long-range bomber-type aircraft from Moscow to New York in August 1937, had been organised to prove the route was a

viably commercial one. Radio operators received Levanevsky's last message after his aircraft had passed some 300 miles from the North Pole heading towards Alaska. The aircraft and Levanevsky's crew have never been found.

Amidst many theories came one most outrageous story from the propaganda machine of Nazi Germany. It was claimed, due to mechanical



Sigismund Levanevsky

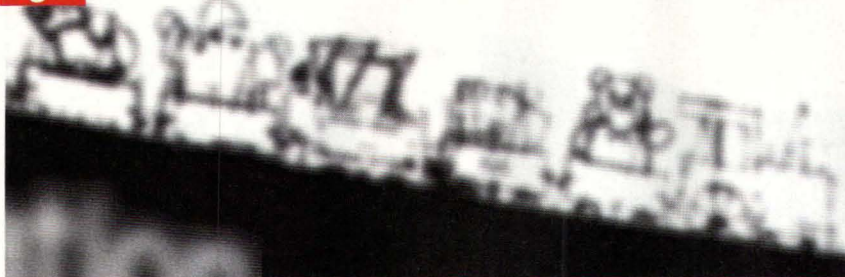


problems, Levanevsky was forced to land on an ice flow. Here he was rescued by a German submarine and duly offered his services to the Reich. It didn't help matters when in WWII, a German bomber was shot down near Moscow... the pilot was a one Hans Levanevsky.

A Soviet postage stamp commemorating Levanevsky's flight from Moscow to San Francisco in 1935 via the North Pole



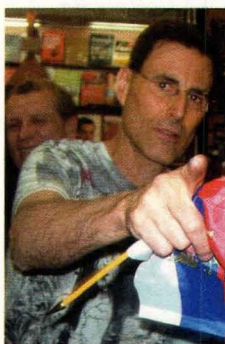
Fig 1.



Lines, bumps, shapes, structures, faces and all manner of visual and spoken data was presented by those participating in remote viewing programmes. The intelligence and military world hoped drawings and descriptions such as that featured in Fig 1. could help identify real locations Fig 2. from anywhere in the world



Fig 2.



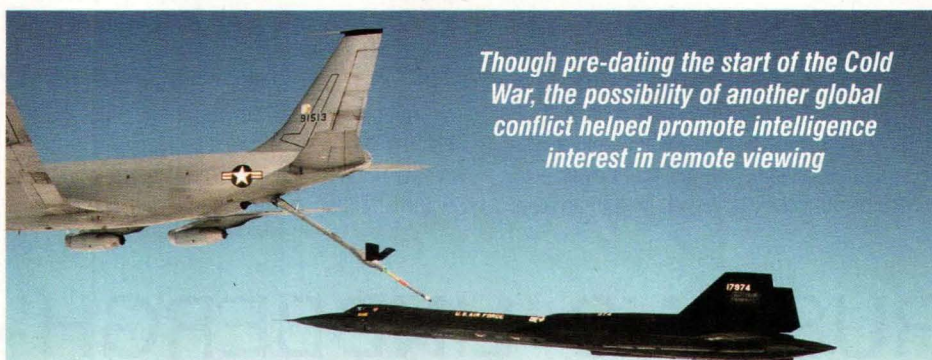
Yuri Geller

During Ingo Swann's absence from the project, several other people assisted in remote viewing experiments, these included Andrija Puharich M.D., LL.D., born in 1918, who was also a noted inventor. He had an avid interest in the human mind and its

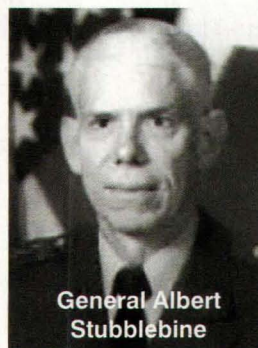
psychic potential. While in Israel Puharich worked with Yuri Geller, encouraging him to come to the United States. Puharich was also responsible for Geller's arrival at the Stanford Research Institute in 1972.

SCANATE AND DIA

In 1973 during the initial CIA funded remote viewing projects SCANATE, another team player Pat Price became involved, in fact there was some rivalry between Price and Swann. Price worked for the CIA, but remained with the project until 1975, when a heart attack brought about an untimely death. His passing is still the subject of speculation among some individuals. In the same year CIA funding was withdrawn. Fortunately, the tab was picked up



by the Air Force and the Defence Intelligence Agency (DIA). In 1976 Dr Edwin May Ph.D., known for his work in parapsychology, joined the Stanford Research Institute (which was by now called SRI International), becoming director of the Cognitive Science Programme.



General Albert Stubblebine

By 1978 the SRI was not the only official research centre in the field of remote viewing. At the Army Intelligence and Security Command (INSCOM) General Albert Stubblebine

headed their Remote Viewing programme. He also arranged contracts with the Monroe Institute, where some members of the project were trained. Captain F. Holmes Atwater, was the operations and training officer for the project, and developed the Extended Remote Viewing system (mentioned in the last article). One of the people trained by Ingo Swann was Major Ed Dames, a technical intelligence officer. Dames joined the INSCOM team, bringing with him Coordinate Remote Viewing (mentioned in the last article). One remote viewer who joined these projects in 1988 was David Morehouse Ph.D. later to become author of a number of books on the subject including 'Psychic Warrior'. Another person hired in the early 1980s as a remote viewer with the army's psychic Intelligence Unit at Ft

1920s Vladimir Bekhterev
Institute for Brain Research
(Leningrad University)

Stalin control 1929-1953
(research ceased)

1938 Sir Hubert Wilkins
Harold M Sherman
(remote viewing)
(Arctic to New York)

1960s Research begins
again - Leonid Vasiliev
(biocommunications)
(Leningrad University)

UNITED STATES

1971 Ingo Swann -
Cleve Backster

1971/72 Ingo Swann -
Dr Gertrude Schmeidler

1972/75 Stanford Research
Institute - CIA funding
Dr Hal Puthoff - Swann - Pat
Price - Russell Targ joined
Andrija Puharich & Yuri
Geller

CIA Funding withdrawn

1976 Edwin May
USAF and DIA funding

1978 INSCOM at Ft. Meade
General Albert Stubblebine
F. Holmes Atwater
Ed Dames

David Morehouse
Joseph McMoneagle

1995 The above - under the
umbrella of The Stargate
Projects were terminated

Stalin's hand seen in death of VLADIMIR BEKHTEREV

Controversy still surrounds the fate of Vladimir Bekhterev. Two days before his death on 24 December 1927, he diagnosed Joseph Stalin with paranoia and noted he had a withered arm. There was widespread speculation he was poisoned as revenge for the diagnosis. Thereafter, Stalin had Bekhterev's name and all of his works removed from Soviet textbooks.



This was a trait associated with Stalin and there exists many instances where those whom he did not get along with simply vanished from history, and in some cases, from photographs as well.

It is known Bekhterev worked with Russia's NKVD (predecessor of the KGB) on several occasions.



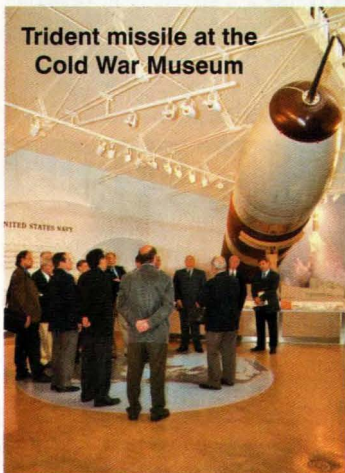
Senior NKVD man Nikolai Yezhov disappears from this photo with Stalin soon after his execution in 1940

Meade, was Joseph McMoneagle. On leaving the service, he too became an author of books such as *'Remote Viewing Secrets'*. The programme continued to run until 1995.

END OF STARGATE PROJECTS

On 29 September 1995, a report that had been drawn up by the American Institute For Research (AIR) and initiated by the CIA, recommended the termination of all the remote viewing research conducted under the umbrella name of the Stargate Projects. This may partly have been due to the growing public awareness of this research, together with the possible effect of its more esoteric content reflecting on the plausibility and repute of certain vested organisations involved.

I have provided a very brief outline of some key players involved in the development of the remote viewing programmes. However, there are many other names too numerous to include here who nevertheless, played important roles in the development of remote viewing. I hope however, that this short article provides sufficient background for any reader who wants to delve deeper into the subject.



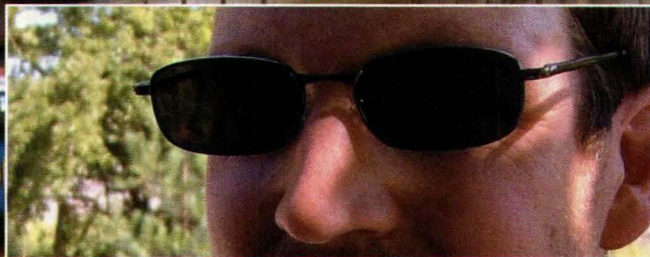
Trident missile at the Cold War Museum

To understand why some researchers believe governments should have funded remote viewing projects, which to the layperson fringe on the domains of the paranormal, we need to look back in time and history. That will be the focus of the next article.

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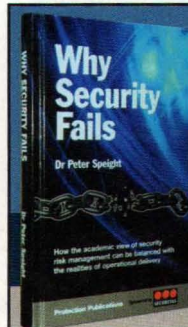
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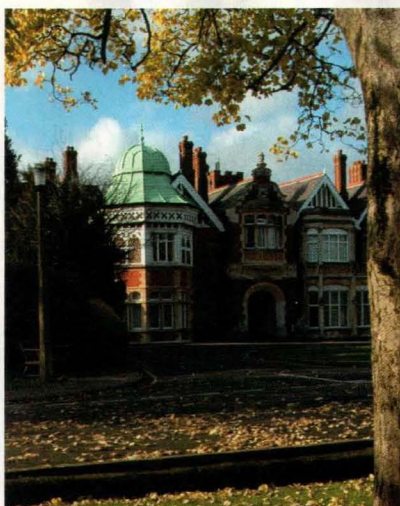
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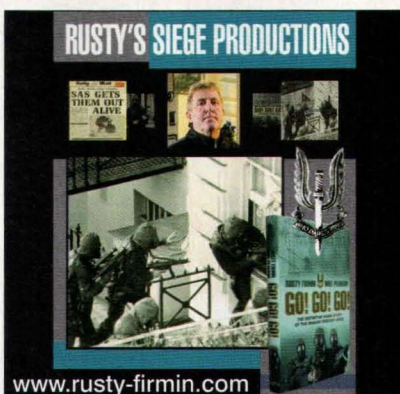
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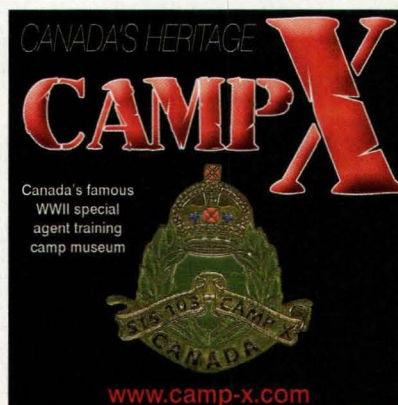
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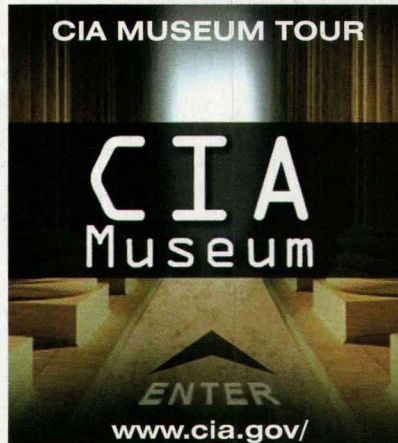


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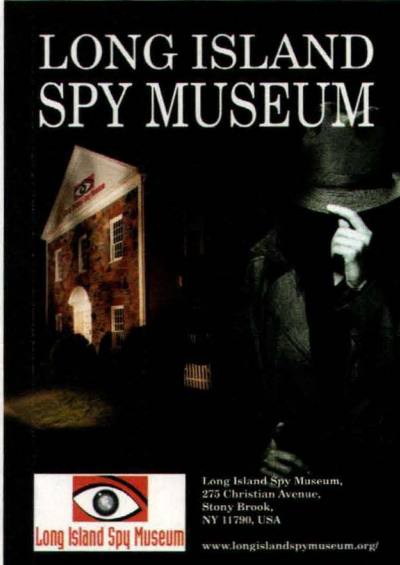


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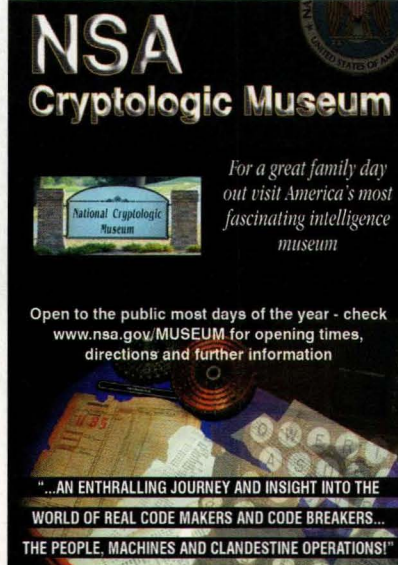


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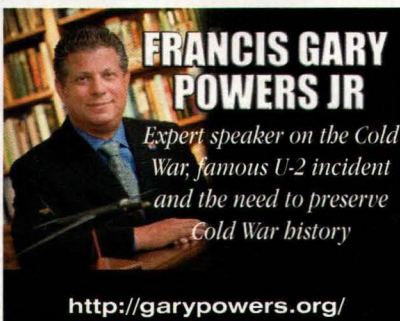
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BLACK BOX COMMUNICATIONS

12 MARCH 2013: "Attacks which might involve cyber and financial weapons, can be deniable and unattributable..."

James Clapper - Director National Intelligence USA

MI5 Director-General Jonathan Evans has warned that it is "becoming increasingly difficult to be certain all terrorist communications and Internet use is known." Senior officers with the Security Service have expressed concerns that terrorist suspects are turning to communication platforms which MI5 are finding difficult to penetrate. Mr Evans comments come as plans are being discussed that will allow British Intelligence and the security services to monitor millions of e-mails, telephone calls and Internet visits.

The Parliamentary Intelligence Committee (ISC) is supportive of the move to closer surveillance, but said the government needs to do much more to convince a suspicious public. Giving evidence to the ISC, Mr Evans said: "In general, it is becoming more difficult to be confident that you are getting CD (communications data) coverage of the targets that we need to look at. Therefore from our point of view the ability to go some way at least to future-proofing our access to CD is very important."

'Black Box' intelligence measures, if introduced, will mean communication companies would be required by law to store customer data for at least a year. And whilst the content of the communication, in an e-mail for example, will not be given, at the very least the sender and recipient's address will be available. Contact addresses on other forms of Internet media will also be saved if the programme is implemented.

Britain's GCHQ already has major programmes that can track millions of communications, but with terrorists now using international systems that are difficult to track



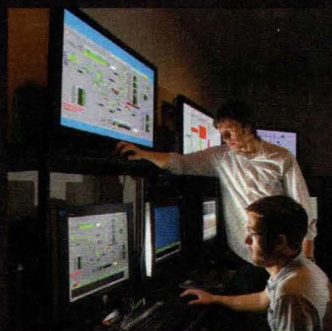
US Deputy Defense Secretary William Lynn III (centre left) and NATO Secretary General Anders Rasmussen (CR) discuss the cyber threat at NATO HQ

and engage, many security specialists believe without new counter-measures, some terrorist threats will not be detected.

There are of course privacy concerns about the programme, especially from some organisations that fear a wider Black Box may be used for other reasons and lead to 'fishing expeditions'. However, MI5 consider doing nothing now is not an option, and it may be an indication of horizon threats. The ISC support the organisation's

position and in a report made public in February 2013, it notes: 'We recognise that changing technology means that the [intelligence] agencies are unable to access all the communications data they need, that the problem is getting worse and that action is needed now... a failure to act would have a serious impact on the ability of the security and intelligence agencies to protect the public'.

The report stated that data provided to the Home Office, shows that changing technology and systems, has already opened up a 25% 'capability gap' between tracking data and the security services need and ability to access it. Jonathan Evans said that this calculation rested on some "pretty heroic assumptions." And whilst not commenting on the accuracy of the figure, he did say access and tracking is a serious problem.



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Sir Jonathan Evans

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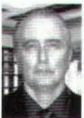
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